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HARRISON L. WATERMAN

HISTORY OF
WAPELLO COUNTY
IOWA

HARRISON L. WATERMAN
Supervising Editor

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
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PREFACE

Wapello County in many of its topographical features is similar to the state as a whole, which consists of level or rolling prairies, with occasional deep valleys, with gentle or abrupt slopes according to the depth the streams lie below the prairie, and the character of the material through which they have carved their courses.

The Des Moines River traverses the county from northwest to southeast, having, with its numerous tributaries, cut its way through the overlying strata of clays, shales and coal beds, down to the limestones, thus exposing to view and making accessible a vast amount of mineral wealth.

Untold ages were required for the forces of nature to make this preparation for the habitation of man, but many more thousands of years intervened, of which there is little or no record, before civilized man appeared on the scene.

The present history endeavors to give a record of events within the county, beginning with the establishment of the Indian agency in 1838 at what is now the town of Agency.

At that time the valley of the Des Moines and the adjacent hills, a part of which is the present site of Ottumwa, was occupied by the Sacs and Foxes under their chiefs, Wapello and Appanoose.

Under the terms of a treaty, on May 1, 1843, the Indians gave up the territory now comprising the County of Wapello and the white man moved across the border and occupied the land.

All of these occurrences are graphically portrayed by Major Beach, who became Indian agent on the death of General Street, in 1840, and who continued his residence in the county until his death in 1874.

We have given a record of the organization of the several townships, so far as data were obtainable, that of the several towns in the county and of the City of Ottumwa; and the progress and present conditions of agricultural, industrial and transportation developments in the county.

In doing this we have used any and all available historical material, reminiscences by early settlers, found in previous histories or in the press, and interviews with a few of the small number of surviving first settlers.

Some may complain on account of mention of some individuals and omission of others. Our reply must be that a true history should not merely try to please or exalt the individual, but to use him only so far as he was instrumental in recording or shaping things that make for the growth and well-being of the community.

Viewed from this standpoint, we confidently believe the history submitted will stand the test of any fair criticism.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY	9
--------------------	---

CHAPTER II

INDIAN TREATIES AND THE NEW PURCHASE.....	17
---	----

CHAPTER III

INDIAN AGENCY IN WAPELLO COUNTY.....	23
--------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER IV

FILE SADLY O'ER THE PRAIRIE INTO A STRANGE COUNTRY.....	45
---	----

CHAPTER V

THE PIONEERS	55
--------------------	----

CHAPTER VI

PIONEER LIFE	71
--------------------	----

CHAPTER VII

GEOLOGY OF WAPELLO COUNTY.....	83
--------------------------------	----

CHAPTER VIII

WAPELLO COUNTY ORGANIZED.....	97
-------------------------------	----

CHAPTER IX

GOVERNMENTAL	109
--------------------	-----

CHAPTER X

OTTUMWA IS INCORPORATED.....	117
------------------------------	-----

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XI

SOUTH OTTUMWA	133
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XII

POSTOFFICE	137
------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIII

FINANCIAL	143
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER XIV

INDUSTRIAL	149
------------------	-----

CHAPTER XV

TRANSPORTATION	161
----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XVI

RELIGIOUS	165
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATIONAL	187
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER XVIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.....	193
-----------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIX

THE BENCH AND BAR.....	199
------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XX

THE PRESS	225
-----------------	-----

CHAPTER XXI

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	231
---------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXII

FRATERNITIES AND SOCIETIES.....	245
---------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXIII

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT THAT FAILED.....	255
-------------------------------------	-----

CONTENTS

7

CHAPTER XXIV

CENTER TOWNSHIP	267
-----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXV

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	277
---------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXVI

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	291
-------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXVII

AGENCY TOWNSHIP	305
-----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXVIII

DAHLONEGA TOWNSHIP	313
--------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXIX

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	317
-------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXX

ADAMS TOWNSHIP	323
----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXI

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP	331
-------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXII

COMPETINE TOWNSHIP	335
--------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXIII

GREEN TOWNSHIP	339
----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXIV

POLK TOWNSHIP	343
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXV

KEOKUK TOWNSHIP	345
-----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXVI

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP	347
-------------------------	-----

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XXXVII

CASS TOWNSHIP	351
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXVIII

WAPELLO COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.....	355
--------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXXIX

REMINISCENT	411
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER XL

KELLEY AND HIS MOTLEY ARMY.....	427
---------------------------------	-----

History of Wapello County

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Rev. William Salter, a pioneer clergyman of Burlington, was a close student of Iowa history and a voluminous and entertaining writer on subjects pertinent thereto. On November 11, 1900, he delivered an address in the Congregational Church of Burlington in commemoration of the meeting of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, November 3, 1838. His theme gave him a wide range of thought, which he covered in a general way, clearly outlining the salient features of Iowa's history. As the space in this work is limited, the Reverend Salter's address is given the preference to a more extended relation of the many important events belonging to the history of the state, and follows:

The name of Iowa first appeared a little more than two centuries ago as that of bands of Indians who roamed over the vast region between Lake Michigan and the Missouri River. They were nomads, not like the Arabs, with flocks and herds and some measure of civilization, but in a low stage of savagery, living by the chase and by fishing. They occupied from time to time small villages scattered here and there upon water courses of the region. They were found upon the Milwaukee River in Wisconsin and upon rivers that still bear their name in this state; the Iowa, that has a tortuous course of more than two hundred miles, and the Upper Iowa. For a more continuous period since the discovery of the country than any other tribes, the Iowa Indians had villages in Iowa. Hence the state bears their name.

Upon early maps the interior of North America had been named "New Spain," but no white man looked upon the soil of Iowa until, on the 17th day of June, 1673, James Marquette and Louis Joliet entered the Mississippi from the Wisconsin River, and they beheld the bluffs where the City of McGregor now stands. "We entered the Mississippi with a joy I cannot express," says Marquette. In the eight following days they passed down along the shores of Iowa, seeing no man and no trace of any man until, on

June 25th, they observed human footprints in the sand on the west side of the river. Thereupon, they left their canoes and followed the trail of those footsteps. Going about six miles, they came to two Indian villages on the Des Moines River. Here they were kindly received and entertained with a dog feast. These Indians called themselves "Illinois." They were bands of a tribe bearing the name of the river where were their chief villages. Longfellow has put Marquette's narrative of his reception into the closing scene of "Hiawatha."

On June 30th the discoverers proceeded down the Mississippi. They went as far as the Arkansas, and, returning, passed up the Illinois River and over to Lake Michigan. They prepared maps of their discovery. Upon Marquette's map the Mississippi is named "R de la Conception"; what is now Iowa is only marked by two faint lines to indicate rivers, by "Peourea," "Moingouena," indicating the Indian villages visited, and by the names of distant nations, "Otontanta," "Pana," "Maha," "Panoutet," suggesting the Otoes, Pawnees and "Omahaws," as they were called later, and the Iowas under a name given them by the Sioux. The four tribes were of Dakota stock, the Illinois were of Algonquin. Marquette's map was first published in "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," by John G. Shea, 1852.

Joliet's map was sent to Paris, where a rough copy was published by Thevenot, 1681. Upon this map the Mississippi is called "Buade," in honor of Buade Frontenac, patron of the voyage of discovery, governor of New France.

The next European upon the border of Iowa was Louis Hennepin. In the spring of 1680, with two Frenchmen, he ascended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois River. He carried presents to ingratiate himself with the Indians. Game and fish were found in abundance. A party of Miamis were met crossing from the west to the east of the Mississippi, on whom it was afterwards learned a band of Sioux were seeking revenge for killing their chief's son. Near the mouth of the Wisconsin River, stopping to cook a turkey and repair their canoe, that band of Sioux came down upon them with hideous clamor. Hennepin told them that the Miamis had escaped across the river and would be out of their reach. Whereupon the band took Hennepin captive and returned up the Mississippi.

In the course of the summer (1680), while Hennepin was moving about among the Sioux villages, another French explorer appeared upon the scene De Luth, whose name is preserved in the city at the head of Lake Superior, had threaded his way through the wilderness and swamps between that lake and the Mississippi, and fell in with Hennepin. In the fall they went together down the Mississippi to the Wisconsin, and up that river and over to Green Bay and Mackinaw, retracing from the mouth of the Wiscon-

sin the route by which Marquette and Joliet had come to the Mississippi seven years before.

These discoveries were at once followed by a rush of adventurers to the region for trade with the Indians, or in search for mines or to plant missions. Prominent among these adventurers were Nicholas Perrot, Le Seuer and Father Marest.

Meanwhile, on April 9, 1682, La Salle took possession at the mouth of the Mississippi of the whole country watered by its tributaries, in the name of Louis XIV. By that act the soil of Iowa fell under the authority of France. In the exercise of that authority, "in order to make incontestable his majesty's right to the countries discovered by his subjects," Denonville, governor of New France, ordered Nicholas Perrot to take formal possession of the Upper Mississippi country, as he did on May 8, 1689.

Meanwhile Le Seuer discovered the mines which he thought of great value in the Sioux country. To obtain miners for working them he went to France, and, after many mishaps, returned with a party of miners. They arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi in December, 1699, and in the spring started up the river, and in the course of the summer (1700) passed along the border of Iowa. They encountered upon the river parties of Canadian voyageurs, and on July 30th a Sioux war party intent to avenge the killing of some of their people by the Illinois. Telling them that the King of France did not want the river any longer polluted with blood, Le Seuer gave them presents and induced them to return. He also met "Ajavois," or "Ainoves," another form of "Ioways." They, too, were at war with other tribes.

On August 13th Le Seuer passed the lead mines "on the right and left bank of the Mississippi, then and long after known as "Perrot's mines." On September 5th he passed Bad Axe River, just above the boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota. Continuing in his voyage, he passed up to St. Peter's River and up that river to Blue Earth River, where he made an "establishment." Here he again met "Ioways," with Indians of other tribes.

In these closing years of the seventeenth century, England and France were at war. Each had colonies in America and these colonies embroiled themselves and their respective Indian allies in the barbarities and cruelties of the war. Louis XIV cherished a warm and ambitious regard for New France and Louisiana. He gave their affairs his personal attention and liberal support. No English sovereign gave similar consideration to the English colonies in America. Those colonies grew from their own independent and self-reliant spirit. As against the despotic imperialism of Louis XIV, they were firm supporters of the Revolution of 1688, which brought William III to the throne of England. The contest raged fiercely in America, as in Europe. In this country it was confined chiefly to the frontiers of the Hudson, Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. The French

forts and "establishments" upon the lakes and the Mississippi were abandoned and the troops called to the St. Lawrence. So far as the Indians of this region took part, it was on the British side. Upon the final close of the war on this continent, with the fall of Quebec (1759) and the treaty of Paris (1763), what is now Iowa, in common with the whole country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, was transferred to Spain, and remained in the possession of Spain until its retrocession to France by secret treaty (1800), and its purchase by the United States in 1803. Meanwhile, wandering bands of Indians continued to roam over the soil of Iowa. The vast prairies were known as "buffalo meadows." They were the hunting grounds of tribes who fought each other, as well as the buffaloes, elks, bears and other game.

The aborigines whom the first discoverers of Iowa found here roamed about in small and scattered bands, and were in the lowest stage of savagery. Students of Indian history make this distinction between savagery and barbarism—that savages know nothing of the art of pottery, or use of stone or adobe in building. That was the condition of the aborigines of Iowa. Neither knew they how to construct a chimney. They had no arts or trades. Their only tools or implements were shells, fish bones, the bones and sinews of animals and clubs or spears of wood. Their clothing was of skins, which they decorated with feathers and bears' claws. The only skill or genius of construction they displayed was in their light and graceful canoes of birch bark, which were, aside from journeys on foot, their only mode of transportation. The rivers were their highways. They had no horses, cows, sheep, pigs or chickens. They knew not the use of milk as food. They had no wax, oil or iron.

The bands of Illinois and Miami Indians, who were found upon the Des Moines and Mississippi at the time of the discovery of Iowa, soon returned east of the Mississippi. For 150 years after Marquette the country remained a favorite hunting ground for different tribes, chief among them being the Iowas, the Sioux, the Missouris, the Otoes, the Omahaws and the Pawnees. The Sacs and Foxes came later, after they had been severely worsted in wars with the French and with other tribes in the region of the lakes and of Green Bay, when they came in the latter part of the eighteenth century to the banks of the Mississippi. The idea of their owning Iowa by long hereditary possession, or by right of conquest, is fabulous. Bands of them came and established a few villages, because they found the land deserted of its previous occupants, and it was open before them. The idea of a title to land, or of land purchase, was an incongruity foreign to an Indian mind. To him land was as free as air or sunlight and no more subject to bargain or sale. When we speak of Indians selling their land, of our people buying their land, we speak wholly from the standpoint of the white man, from the language of what we call civilization, and, in fact, of what is the beginning of civilization.

By the treaty of Paris (1763) this region fell to Spain. But the Spanish government never interfered with the Indians who were here. It only granted licenses to a few traders in furs, and made two small grants of land on the banks of the Mississippi to traders. One is what is Lee County, at Montrose, the other in Clayton County.

With the Louisiana Purchase by President Jefferson in 1803 what is Iowa fell to the United States. Lewis and Clark passed along our western border in 1804, and Lieutenant Pike along our eastern border in 1805. In the War of 1812 with Great Britain the Sacs and Foxes took the British side and attacked and burned Fort Madison, which the United States had built in 1808. After the close of that war the different Indian tribes in this region made treaties of peace and friendship with the United States, and, though they had wars with one another, no serious disturbance with the United States arose until the Black Hawk war of 1832. Black Hawk was the leader of what was known as the "British band," in distinction from the peace party, of which Keokuk was chief. The Black Hawk war terminated in his utter rout and defeat, and in a treaty by which a long strip of our territory was thrown open to settlement by the white people on and after the 1st day of June, 1833. Then began the transformation of our soil from a savage wilderness to cultivated fields and golden harvests, to homes of industry and order, to barns bursting with abundance, to schools and churches, and to cities of fair renown.

In advance of the beginning of this transformation, it should never be forgotten that by an act of Congress, approved by President Monroe, slavery was prohibited upon this soil, and the vexing question that had threatened the life of the nation was so predetermined and settled that Iowa became the first free state of the Louisiana Purchase.

After being made a part of Michigan Territory in 1834, and of Wisconsin Territory in 1836, the Territory of Iowa was created in 1838, and the first Legislative Assembly of the territory convened in this city sixty-two years ago, on November 12th. A census taken in 1836 showed that in three years 10,531 persons had come to Iowa. In 1838 the census showed a population of 22,859. Pursuant to law, by appointment of the governor, Robert Lucas, previously the governor of the State of Ohio, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly was held September 10th, and the Assembly convened in Burlington on the 12th day of November.

That day was a great day of interest in Burlington, to which the people had looked forward with eager expectation. The territorial legislature of Wisconsin had met here previously, and the people west of the Mississippi river congratulated themselves on having a separate government of their own. The people had come from every portion of the country. The prohibition of slavery here, which had been enacted in 1820, did not prevent a large emigration from the southern states. It encouraged many to come who disapproved of slavery, who came for the very reason that the land was

dedicated to Freedom. There were more members who were natives of those states in the first legislative assembly than there were who were natives of the northern states. The whole number of members was 39, of whom 9 were from Virginia, 8 from Kentucky, 1 from Tennessee, 1 from Maryland and 2 from North Carolina, making 21, a majority of the whole number. The New England states furnished 5 members—one from Connecticut, 2 from New Hampshire, 2 from Vermont. New York furnished 4, Pennsylvania 4, Ohio 4, Illinois 1, making 18. The assembly consisted of a council with thirteen members and a house of representatives with twenty-six. The council met in the basement of Old Zion Church, as it was afterwards called; the house of representatives in the upper story. Des Moines county had 8 members, 3 in the council and 5 in the house, a larger representation than any other county. Jesse B. Browne, of Lee county, was president of the council. He had been a captain in the United States Dragoons, under Gen. Henry Dodge, and was six feet and seven inches in height, the tallest man in the Assembly. William H. Wallace, of Henry county, was speaker of the house. The oldest and youngest members of the assembly were from Des Moines county—Arthur Ingraham, sixty years of age, and James W. Grimes, twenty-two. Fourteen of the members were under thirty years of age, three of whom came to high and honorable positions in the subsequent history of the state. Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, became the second governor of the state. Serrano Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, was a member of six territorial legislatures, in one of which, 1845, he was president of the council. He was one of the first two representatives to Congress from Iowa, 1846-7, chief justice of Iowa in 1848 and afterwards chief justice of California. James W. Grimes was the third governor of the state, 1854-8, and United States senator, 1859-69.

Such were the men who were called to frame the first laws of Iowa. They gave themselves to the task with vigor and industry, and completed it in seventy days. Mr. Grimes was chairman of the judiciary committee in the house of representatives, and all the laws passed through his hands. Their clearness of statement, their freedom from verbiage and ambiguity, is largely due to his critical sagacity and judicious revision, in which he had also the assistance and co-operation of Mr. Hastings, of Muscatine, who was a member of the same committee. By judges learned in the law that code is to this day held in high honor and esteem. Pursuant to an act of the last General Assembly of the state, it has been reprinted this year by the historical department of Iowa under the careful eye of Charles Aldrich, the accomplished curator of that department. The laws provided for the administration of justice by courts, for roads and ferries, for common schools and academies, for the punishment of crime, for the erection of a penitentiary at Fort Madison, for the establishment of the seat of government in Johnson county, with a proviso that "for three years the sessions of the legislative assembly shall be held in the town of Burlington." A strenuous effort was

made to locate the seat of government at Mount Pleasant, but it was defeated largely through the determined opposition of Thomas Cox, a representative from Dubuque, Jackson and Clayton counties.

The governor of the territory was a man of high personal character, firm and unyielding in his convictions of duty and an ardent supporter of education and moral order. With the experience of years and of public service as governor of the State of Ohio, he had an overweening confidence in himself to direct matters of legislation, and entrenched so much upon the rights and prerogatives of the General Assembly as to bring on a bitter controversy with a large majority of the members of the assembly. Fifteen of them who belonged to his own political party were so indignant at his course that they petitioned President Van Buren for his removal from office. Foremost among them were Mr. Hempstead, of Dubuque, and Mr. Hastings, of Muscatine. Among those not of the Democratic party, Mr. Grimes was the leader of the opposition to the course of the governor. The controversy resulted in an act of Congress (March 3, 1839), amending the organic law of the territory and curtailing the governor's power.

By the action of the legislative assembly the Supreme Court of the territory held its first session in this city (Burlington) on the 30th of November. During the same month occurred the first land sales in Iowa; at Dubuque, November 5th, and in Burlington, November 19th. Those were occasions of the most lively interest. They attracted a large concourse of people eager to secure a title to their homes from the United States. The receipts at the United States land office in this city during that month were \$295,000. The late Gen. A. C. Dodge was register of the land office, and he once told me that, when shipping silver dollars in kegs to the United States sub-treasury at St. Louis, he employed E. D. Rand to transport them from the land office to the steamboat.

CHAPTER II

INDIAN TREATIES AND THE NEW PURCHASE

Of the thousands of interesting and important documents in the hall of public archives of Iowa many bear on the relations of the Government with the Indians during the territorial period of Iowa. There are the correspondence of the federal, the territorial and state officers; the petitions of the people of the territory for protection, for arms and for the removal of the Indians, and for other purposes; the muster and pay rolls of the "Frontier Guards," who were in the Spirit Lake expedition. There is the speech of Governor Lucas, delivered to the Indians when he took charge of the territory. There is a communication from the war department to Governor Lucas, which names the tribes over which he should have control, the agents who should report to him, and the report of George W. Harrison, the surveyor, who located and marked "The Indian Boundary Line" treated of in this article.

It might be well to review the relations between the Federal Government and the tribes of Sac and Fox Indians prior to the treaty of October 11, 1842, under the provisions of which the line in question was established, the last rights of the Sac and Fox Indians to the possession of the lands within the present limits of the State of Iowa extinguished, and their removal from our boundaries specified.

The principal treaties are: One at Fort Harmer, Ohio, January 9, 1789, by Arthur St. Clair, on the part of the United States, with the Wyandotte, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawattamie and Sac nations, when the last two were first received into friendship and protection of the United States.

Another at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, by William Henry Harrison with the united Sac and Fox tribes, when they were received as such into friendship and protection. They also ceded their lands in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, retaining the mere right to hunt thereon so long as the lands remained the property of the United States, taking the guarantee of the Government against invasion of such right and against the invasion of the other lands of which they retained title.

At Portage de Sioux, Missouri, September 13, 1815, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau concluded a treaty with a branch of the Sac nation at the time and later denominated as the Sacs of the Missouri. The Indians avowed friendship with the United States during the late war (of 1812), and the necessity of their withdrawal, on that account, from

the Sacs of the Mississippi. There were acknowledgements of the restoration of friendly relations and a reaffirmance of the terms of the treaty of 1804.

At St. Louis, May 13, 1816, the same commissioners concluded a treaty with such of the Sacs as were not embraced in the last one mentioned. Peace with Great Britain was stated and expressly ratified, friendly relations acknowledged and the treaty of 1804 reaffirmed.

At Washington, August 4, 1824, William Clark concluded the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they ceded all their lands in the State of Missouri, reserving for the half-breeds of their nations "the small tract of land lying between the rivers Des Moines and the Mississippi and the section of the above (Missouri) line."

At Prairie du Chien, August 19, 1825, a treaty was concluded by William Clark and Lewis Cass with the Sacs and Foxes, Sioux and others determining tribal as well as Government boundaries. A line was established, on the south side of which the Sacs and Foxes and on the north the Sioux, respectively, agreed to remain. This line * * * commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River on the west bank of the Mississippi and ascending the said Iowa River to its left fork, thence up that fork to its source, thence crossing the fork of the Red Cedar in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River, thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri.

A treaty was concluded at Prairie du Chien, July 15, 1830, by William Clark and Willoughby Morgan, with most of the tribes who participated in the treaty of 1825. In this the Sacs and Foxes surrendered a strip twenty miles wide on the south and the Sioux a similar strip on the north of the boundary line fixed in the treaty of 1825, beginning at the Mississippi and running to the Des Moines. All the tribes relinquished their claims to the ground bounded on the north by the line of 1825, on the west by the Missouri River, on the east by the (then) Missouri state line, and

* * * thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and the Des Moine, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River, thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moine, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines.

At Fort Armstrong, now Rock Island, Illinois, September 21, 1832, Winfield Scott and John Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, by which in settlement for acts usually alluded to as the "Black Hawk War" the Indians ceded the "Black Hawk Purchase."

* * * beginning on the Mississippi River, runs thence up said boundary line (i. e., southwestwardly on the south side of the Neutral Strip) to a point fifty miles from the Mississippi, measured on said line; thence in a

right line to the nearest point on the Red Cedar, forty miles from the Mississippi River, thence in a right line to a point in the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, fifty miles, measured on said boundary, from the Mississippi River, thence to said river, and up the same by the western shore to a place of beginning, with the reservation of 400 sections of land along the Iowa River, commencing where it enters the Black Hawk Purchase and embracing Keokuk's Village. Near Dubuque, on September 28, 1836, Henry Dodge concluded the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they ceded this "Reserve."

A treaty was concluded at Washington, October 21, 1837, by Carey A. Harris with the Sacs and Foxes and their cession obtained of 1,250,000 acres adjoining the Black Hawk Purchase on the west and known as "The Second Purchase." The points of termination of the line on the west of the cession are the northern and southern points of the west line of the Black Hawk Purchase and a line drawn between these points so as to intersect a line extending westwardly from the angle in the west boundary of the Black Hawk Purchase, estimated twenty-five miles.

The White Breast boundary line hereafter set out was authorized in the treaty of October 11, 1842, at Agency City, Wapello County, Iowa, and concluded by John Chambers, territorial governor of Iowa, with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. It was the last chapter of the government's relation with them in the present limits of the State of Iowa. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, March 23, 1843, and was usually referred to as the "New Purchase."

* * * the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States, forever, all the lands west of the Mississippi River to which they have any title or claim, or in which they have any interest whatever, reserving the right to occupy for the term of three years from the time of signing this treaty, all that part of the land hereby ceded which lies west of a line running due north and south from the painted, or red, rocks, on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines River, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast and Des Moines.

For this cession the United States agreed to pay annually an interest of 5 per centum upon the sum of \$800,000 and to pay creditors of the Indians the sum of \$258,566.34, also to assign to them a tract of land on the Missouri River for their permanent home, also to furnish them with provisions for their subsistence while removing and for one year.

There was provision for a monument at the grave of their chief, Wapello, at their agency and near the grave of their late friend and agent, Gen. Joseph M. Street; for a grant to his widow of 640 acres of land, which embraced their graves, the agency house and enclosures around. The treaty was signed October 11, 1842, as follows:

JOHN CHAMBERS.

SACS

KeokukHis X Mark
 Keokuk, Jr.....His X Mark
 W ca cha.....His X Mark
 Che kaw que.....His X Mark
 Ka pon e ka.....His X Mark
 Pa me kow art.....His X Mark
 Ap pe noose.....His X Mark
 Wa pe.....His X Mark
 Wa sa men.....His X Mark
 Wis ko pe.....His X Mark
 As ke po ka won.....His X Mark
 I o nah.....His X Mark
 Wish e co ma que.....His X Mark
 Pash e pa ho.....His X Mark
 Ka pe ko ma.....His X Mark
 Tuk quos.....His X Mark
 Wis co sa.....His X Mark
 Ka kon we na.....His X Mark
 Na cote e wa na.....His X Mark
 Sho wa ke.....His X Mark
 Mean ai to wa.....His X Mark
 Muk e ne.....His X Mark

FOXES

Pow a shiek.....His X Mark
 Wa ko sha she.....His X Mark
 An aue wit.....His X Mark
 Ka ka ke.....His X Mark
 Ma wha why.....His X Mark
 Ma che na ka me quat..His X Mark
 Ka ka ke mo.....His X Mark
 Kish ka naqua hok....His X Mark
 Pe a tau quis.....His X Mark
 Ma me ni sit.....His X Mark
 Mai con ne.....His X Mark
 Pe she she mone.....His X Mark
 Pe shaw koa.....His X Mark
 Puck aw koa.....His X Mark
 Qua co ho se.....His X Mark
 Wa pa sha kon.....His X Mark
 Kis ke kosh.....His X Mark
 Ale mo ne qua.....His X Mark
 Cha ko kaw a.....His X Mark
 Wah ke mo wa ta pa..His X Mark
 Muk qua gese.....His X Mark
 Ko ko etch.....His X Mark
 Pow a shick.....His X Mark
 Pe a tau a quis.....His X Mark

Signed in presence of:

John Beach, U. S. Indian Agent and Secretary.

Antoine LeClaire, U. S. Interpreter.

Josiah Swart, U. S. Interpreter.

J. Allen, Captain First U. S. Dragoons.

C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant First U. S. Dragoons.

Arthur Bridgman.

Alfred Hebard.

Jacob O. Phitser.

Portions of the tribes were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845 and others in 1846.

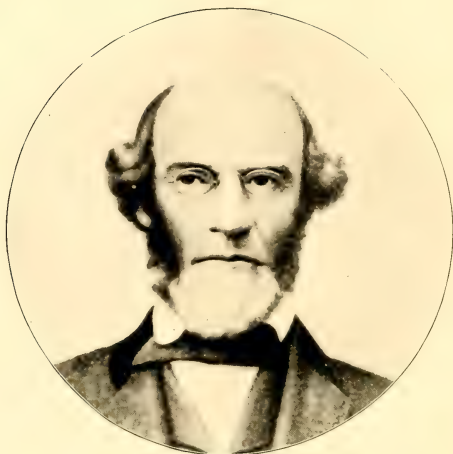
The third paragraph of Article 2 is:

That the President of the United States will as soon as convenient after the ratification of this treaty appoint a commissioner for the purpose and cause a line to be run north from the painted, or, red rock on the White Breast, to the southern boundary of the Neutral Ground, and south from the said rocks to the northern boundary of Missouri. And will have the said

line so marked and designated, that the Indians and white people may know the boundary which is to separate their possessions.

The Indians agreed to remove to the west side of this line on or before the 1st of May, 1843, and to the new lands on the Missouri as soon as the assignment was made.

T. Hartley Crawford, superintendent of Indian affairs, appointed George W. Harrison surveyor to establish the line.



MAJOR JOHN BEACH

CHAPTER III

INDIAN AGENCY IN WAPELLO COUNTY

By Major John Beach, Agent

The war of 1832 resulted in a treaty which left the Indians no further claim to any territory east of the Mississippi, and, with a later treaty in 1837, obtained for the United States the cession of the beautiful and fertile belt of eastern Iowa, that extends in our neighborhood to within a mile or two of Batavia, and crosses the Des Moines River at its boundary at Iowaville. There was a reservation left for the Poweshiek band of Foxes on or near the Iowa River, the purchase of which was the object of a treaty held in the fall of 1836, on a spot now within the City of Davenport, but then belonging to the famous half-blood, Leclaire. Iowa was then attached for government purposes to Wisconsin, and its governor, the late Henry Dodge, was the commissioner to negotiate the treaty, and the late Governor Grimes, then a new settler, was the secretary. This treaty is referred to for the sake of an incident which shows that, whether common or not to the "Lo" family in general, the Sacs and Foxes at least possessed an honorable side to their character.

The country around was already densely settled and the Indians could easily have procured an unlimited supply of whisky. Governor Dodge, in his opening speech at the preliminary council, impressed upon them the importance and necessity of strict sobriety during the negotiations and expressed his hope that this advice would be heeded. Keokuk and the other chiefs in reply said their father's talk about the fire water was good, and gave their word that none of it should be allowed among them during the proceedings. Immediately the council closed, they appointed a sufficient guard of police of the most reliable braves to prevent the introduction or use of liquor, at whatever cost. In fact, the very bluest blood of the tribes was selected for the duty, and each one instructed to carry a designated badge of his authority.

Before the conclusion of the treaty a Sunday intervened, and nearly all the Indians went over to Rock Island to the trading house. Meanwhile a steamboat came along and tied up there at the bank. It was crowded with passengers, who were excited at the view of so many savages, and Black Hawk, who was conspicuous, was soon recognized and became the object of chief interest. A passenger soon came ashore, took him by the hand and led him on board, his wish being to invite him to a friendly glass at the bar.

But Black Hawk, whether influenced by a sense of personal honor or the presence of the police, would not go there, and soon returned to the shore. Next the boat began to push off, and Black Hawk's new friend, anxious not to be disappointed of his kind design, had already procured a bottle filled with liquor, and stood reaching it out from the guards of the boat. At the last instant one of the Indian police, with quiet and courteous dignity, took the bottle, and a smile of satisfaction diffused itself over the donor's face, which soon changed to a very different cast of countenance, for instantly the young brave hurled the bottle upon the rock at his feet and dashed it into countless atoms.

There was a somewhat singular coincidence in regard to names existing upon Rock Island for some time subsequent to the Black Hawk war, and the more so, as Davenport is not as common a patronymic as Jones or Smith. George Davenport, called Colonel, had been for many years the head of the trading establishment there. He was an Englishman by birth, had amassed an ample fortune, and lived hospitably and generously in his pleasant mansion, a short half-mile from the fort. It will be remembered by some who read this that he was murdered in his house at high noon, one Fourth of July, by villains who had entered to rob him. Soon after the war a new agent was sent out to replace the one who had been killed by the Indians. His name was also Davenport, and he was called Colonel; and a few months later Col. William Davenport, of the First United States Infantry, was sent there to command the fort. These three gentlemen, each a head of one of the three departments pertaining to the Indians, were in no way related to each other.

Some two or three years later, a change in the organization of the Indian Department transferred General Street from the agency of the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, which he had filled for several years, to that of the Sacs and Foxes. General Street was fully known for a most uncompromising Whig of the Henry Clay persuasion, yet he retained his office throughout the terms of General Jackson, and until he died in President Van Buren's last year. In 1837 the agency at Rock Island was abandoned, the fort having been evacuated and dismantled the year previous, though General Street still paid and met the Indians there for some months later. But the inconvenience to the Indians of bringing them so far from their villages and through the border settlements, now slowly extending, suggested the propriety of removing their agency into their own country.

In the fall of 1837 a party of about thirty of the chiefs and head men were taken by General Street, under orders, to Washington. Wapello had along his wife and little son, and perhaps one or two more women were of the party. The writer, then going to his native state on furlough, accompanied them from Rock Island to Wheeling, and afterward was present with the Indians during nearly all the week they were visitors in Boston. They were a novelty in that city, and were received and entertained with great attention and kindness. The military were turned out to escort them about

in their line of carriages and clear the streets of the throngs that filled them. Black Hawk and his two sons, splendid specimens of manly symmetry and beauty in form, were of the party, and naturally the most noticed by the multitude, their recent fame as warriors being yet fresh in the popular mind. The party was received with all due ceremony in old Faneuil Hall by the mayor and city government and welcomed to the city; and on the succeeding day the governor, the late Hon. Edward Everett, received them in the state house on behalf of the state. This ceremony was held in the spacious hall of the representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, at the conclusion of his "talk," advanced to grasp the governor's hand, and said: "It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!" The governor, with a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in a most courtly gravity. But the way the house came down "was a caution," which Appanoose doubtless considered the Yankee fashion of applauding his speech.

There were two theaters then in Boston, and a struggle ensued between them to obtain the presence of the Indians, in order to "draw houses." At the Tremont, the aristocratic and fashionable theater, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence alone always insured a full house. General Street, being a strict Presbyterian, was not much in the theatrical line, and hence the writer, who had recently become his son-in-law, took these matters off his hands; and as he knew this particular play would suit the Indians far better than those simple, declamatory tragedies, in which, as they could not understand a word, there was no action to keep them interested, he finally prevailed upon Mr. Barry, the manager, to bring it out, promising that all the Indians should come.

In the exciting scene where the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians gazed with eager, breathless anxiety; and as Forrest, finally pierced through the breast with his adversary's sword, fell dying, and as the other drew his bloody weapon from the body, heaving in the convulsions of its expiring throes, while the curtain fell, the whole Indian company burst out with their fiercest war whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, and was instantly succeeded by screams of terror from among the more nervous of the ladies and children. For an instant the audience seemed at a loss, but soon uttered a hearty round of applause—a just tribute to both actor and Indians.

After ceding the belt of country upon the Iowa side of the Mississippi, as heretofore mentioned, and having considerably increased the width of this belt by an additional cession in the treaty of 1837, the Sacs and Foxes still

retained a large and most valuable portion of our state. This last treaty was negotiated with the party whose visits to Washington and other eastern cities we have just mentioned, and was concluded on the 21st day of October. This was the first treaty ever made with the Sacs and Foxes in which the principle was incorporated that had just then begun to be adopted, of making the sum allowed the Indians for their land a permanent fund, to be held in trust by the United States, upon which interest only, at the rate of 5 per cent, would be annually paid to them. Hitherto it had been the custom to provide that the gross sum granted for a cession should be paid in yearly installments. For instance, \$10,000 in regular payments of \$1,000, over a term of ten years, would have left the Indians at the end of that time destitute of all further benefit from that cession. But now the more humane policy had come to be followed—of saving for them in perpetuity the principal sum. For their cession of 1837 they were allowed \$200,000, upon which the interest annually paid is \$10,000; and the treaty of October 11, 1842, that finally dispossessed them of their land in Iowa, pays them \$40,000, as the interest upon \$800,000, which, together with the payment by the United States of a large amount of claims and some minor stipulations of a cash character, was the consideration for which that cession was obtained. Under a very old treaty, they were also receiving an unlimited annuity of \$1,000, so that now there is the yearly sum of \$51,000 payable to the Sacs and Foxes as long as any of their people live to claim and receive it.

This treaty of 1837 also stipulated for the erection of mills and support of millers; the breaking up and fencing of fields; the establishment of a model farm, and other schemes of the pestilent brood of so-called philanthropists who were then beginning to devise their various plans for plundering the savages, and fastening upon them their hosts of vampires and leeches, schemes causing the outlay of many thousands of dollars of the money granted to these Indians for their lands, from which, it is safe to say, they never derived the slightest benefit.

Appanoose persuaded General Street that Sugar Creek, between Ottumwa and Agency, was fifty miles long and the general had a mill erected on it. A freshet occurred within the next twelve months or so, sufficient in size and force to wash it away; but the writer doubts if ever a bushel of grain was ground in it, nor, had it stood to this day and had the Indians remained to this day, does he believe they could have been prevailed upon to have raised a bushel of corn to carry to it. Another mill was put up on Soap Creek, and when the writer took charge of the Agency in June, 1840, that also was destroyed; but as that was a better stream and he was fortunate enough to secure the services of Peter Wood, a man who fully understood his business, and was honestly disposed to attend to it, a second mill that was erected fared better, but the Indians took no interest whatever in it.

A large field, cornering where the creek just below the depot at Ottumwa debouches from the bluff, was made and cultivated for one of the villages



GENERAL JOSEPH M. STREET

then located opposite. The field extended in this direction and toward the river. Another was made on the opposite bank near to the villages, and still a third in the same neighborhood, giving one to each of the three villages located opposite and below Ottumwa. A splendid wheat crop harvested by the hands employed on the Pattern Farm was stacked and a very high fence built around until it could be threshed; but in a very little time the young men, too lazy to hunt up their ponies if turned out to graze, and having no squaws of whom to exact the duty, tore down the fences and turned their ponies upon the grain.

Their farm, which embraced the land now occupied by Mr. Van Zant and David Sautbine's farm, as also part of Mrs. Bradley's, and some other tracts, was capable of being conducted in a way to secure to them somewhat more benefit than any of their other so-called improvements. Yet it was utterly impossible and doubtless would have been even to the present day, to fulfill with it the chief designs contemplated by the humane simpletons—estimable gentlemen in countless ways as they surely are—who were then and still are busy in devising projects to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. Sad, irretrievable, irremedial necessity may compel a savage to many an act or course that no other pressure could persuade him to attempt; and the patient exercise of sensible discretion and judgment can sometimes effect what it were otherwise folly to undertake. Now, here was a tribe with hardly an element of its character as yet in the least subdued or toned down from its aboriginal purity. Work, hard manual labor, it was part of their nature to look upon as degrading and contemptible, even apart from the indolence that in itself would disincline them to it. The disdainful scorn of their demeanor toward certain half-civilized tribes, in whose vicinity they settled in Kansas, was characteristic. The hybrid styles of dress, neither Indian nor white man, that these fellows had been civilized up to the point of glorying in, were a source of never-ending amusement to the Sacs and Foxes.

At the time that the Sacs and Foxes were prevailed upon to consent to the expenditure of a portion of the proceeds of their lands, with a view to the introduction among them of all this new machinery of mills, farms and the like, they had not the slightest ground for apprehending that so much of their subsistence as depended upon their favorite occupation of the chase could diminish in a long time to come; and their annual cash receipts from the United States were large in their eyes. Under such conditions not the least motive existed to induce them to labor; while the design of the farm was to serve as a model, an exemplar, where they could come and look on and learn to work by observation, by such practice as they might be willing to attempt and by the instructions of the skilled farmer and hands employed. The expenses of maintaining as well as of the original establishment of the farm were taken from their annuities, for the consideration allowed them for the lands they had sold. And the chief benefit that accrued to them was, that parties coming in from a distance to get work done by their blacksmith

and gunsmith, would sometimes in bad weather depend on it for shelter while detained, as well as for provisions. And even here the farmer was always liable to be imposed upon by the worthless vagabonds of the tribes who would make it a pretext for indulging their laziness; and it was also the source of jealousy and discord among the bands if the slightest charge could be established that one had received the least benefit more than another, requiring constant caution and delicate management to prevent.

Indeed, the writer never considered these schemes to be anything in fact, although not in intent, but barefaced plunder of the Indians. Since that time they have doubtless increased in number and in kind, so as to embrace every object out of which a "job" can be got; and the only chance of justice to the Indian is in their utter expulsion and the restoration of the entire Indian service to the War Department, where alone it properly and reasonably belongs, where for years it was conducted to the general welfare and contentment of the Indians, and where, if restored to it, remedies could soon be devised to abate the countless perfidies and iniquities against the savages to which its first removal paved the way. The powerful interests that have already once or twice defeated measures undertaken in Congress for this object and rendered of no avail the most convincing arguments in its favor of those least liable to suspicion of personal interest, are proof enough that the simple welfare of the Indian is not the sole incentive, and also justify the apprehension that venality may not be an unwelcome guest in the patriotic breast of a congressman.

The treaty of 1837 having been ratified by the Senate, General Street took early measures, in 1838, to establish the Agency within the boundaries and as conveniently as possible to the village of the Sacs and Foxes, and at once entered into contract with a gentleman, whose name the writer has forgotten, but who lived not far below Clarksville, Missouri, to put up the requisite buildings for his family residence and office, the smith's shop, etc. The great length of General Street's service in the Indian department and the high consideration, both officially and personally, in which he was held, caused the department to be more liberal toward him in the sums allowed for these objects than perhaps otherwise it would have been; for, besides consenting to a house quite substantial and of convenient size, they allowed him also a sum sufficient to pay for the breaking up and inclosing of a large field, quite convenient stables and other buildings attached to the domicile. The contractor was a responsible person of considerable means and when he undertook business was disposed to push it through without delay or vexatious annoyances; and so, starting from his home with teams, some of his negroes and an ample force of hired mechanics and laborers, he soon had a large company at work upon the ground.

The writer came out for a couple of days in August, 1838. The old council house, intended for a place wherein to hold talks with the Indians, was already completed, being the first building put up, with a view to using it

as a shelter for the provisions and other perishable stores. Many of the timbers for the agency house were upon the ground and being continually hauled there, ready hewn. Two heavy breaking teams were at work upon the future field and wagons hauling the rails, and with the ring of the blacksmith's hammer quite a business air was imparted to the new settlement. As the party of four, of whom the writer was one, rode in about 11 o'clock, hot and tired with the saddle, from beyond Burningham, without an intervening house, the hospitable looking camp of tents and board sheds close to the council house, the blazing fire, over which two or three female Africans were busy at the steaming coffee, bacon, biscuits and divers vegetables of the season, excited in his mind an impression of the new agency, the satisfactory contentment of which has never to this day worn off.

Richard Kerr was one of this party. He had just been appointed farmer to the Indians, and arranging with General Street to meet in Burlington, the object of the trip out was to select a suitable location for the Pattern Farm and to receive his preliminary instructions for commencing operations. The place was selected and Mr. Kerr set about employing laborers, who were paid, as well as himself, out of the appropriation set apart for agricultural purposes. Mr. Kerr's pay was \$50 a month and his wife received \$20 per month as matron, which, with the free use of whatever was raised, made it a very comfortable position. Their house, the one now occupied by Mr. Van Zant, was not long in making its appearance. Mr. Kerr understood the art of farming in all its minutia, and the Pattern, once under way, was always kept in the best of order and made productive.

At the agency, bricks, lime and whatever could be manufactured on the premises, were ready by the time needed, and by winter the contract was about completed and the buildings ready for occupancy. In April, 1839, General Street moved down his family from Prairie du Chien and took possession. Ere long his health began to fail and the result was a combination of obstinate maladies under which he succumbed early in May of the next year. For several months he had been totally incapable of attending to his duties, and the department had consented that any of his sons or sons-in-law, of age, might discharge them for him—of course, his bond being held responsible. He had been out to ride with his brother-in-law, Dr. Posey, of Shawneetown, Illinois, who had been professionally caring for him during several weeks. Alighting from the carriage he had stepped quite firmly across the stile and yard and seated himself within the door and bade a servant to bring a glass of cold water. As the boy stood presenting it he sat motionless in the chair. Mrs. Street was there in an instant from an adjoining room and called to her brother, the doctor, who had passed upstairs. It was the delay of hardly a minute, but no flow of blood responded to the doctor's lancet. He had died in his chair.

The Indians were greatly attached to their "Father," as they usually term their agent, and word of the general's sudden demise reaching the villages

opposite Ottumwa, numbers of them came immediately to the agency. Wapello and his band especially, were so demonstrative in their grief as to augment the distress of Mrs. Street, and the writer's wife—who had been some weeks in attendance upon her father—and the younger members of the family to that extent that it became necessary to have the interpreter kindly explain it to them and beg them to give expression to their sorrow at some point more remote from the house.

The writer, who was then living in Dubuque, hastened to Washington as soon as the sad news reached him, the hope being to save the family their home, in which they were now comfortably established, and of which the succession of a stranger to the office would have deprived them. When he arrived there, by a then unusually quick journey of twelve days, he found his nomination already awaiting the action of the Senate, and in a day or two more, obtaining his commission, he came direct to the agency. At the time of his arrival about June 1, 1840, the agency, with its dependencies, was about as follows: In the agency house was Mrs. Street and the nine youngest of her children, of whom William B. Street, of Oskaloosa, was the senior. Just over the branch, in the rear of the agency, was Josiah Smart, the interpreter, one of God's noblemen, who combined in his character every brave, honest and generous sentiment that can adorn a man, and within a few steps of his residence was that of the blacksmith, Charles H. Withington. There was also Harry Sturdevant, the gunsmith, but being unmarried, he boarded with Withington until a year or so later he put himself up a cabin, where the writer now lives (August, 1874), and dug that famous old well. As distance (from the rest of us) did not lend enchantment to the view of his bachelorhood he soon switched on to the matrimonial track. Then there was the household of the Pattern Farm, some half-dozen in number, except in extra times, such as harvesting. This was the actual agency settlement. On the Des Moines, a mile or so below the county farm, where the bluff approaches nearest to the bank, was the trading post of P. Chouteau, Sr., & Company, but later more familiarly known as the "Old Garrison." This was usually superintended by Capt. William Phelps. And just above the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the creek bank, at the old road crossing, lived the miller, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., with his family. This embraced all the whites lawfully living in the country at the time.

Through some unfortunate misunderstanding in regard to the boundary line several persons had intruded upon the Indian land upon the bottom, and the ridges in the rear, as well as upon the south side of the river, and as the Indians made complaint to the Government it had no alternative but to remove them. This duty fell upon the writer to execute and was a very unwelcome one, if only for the reason that several of the intruders were persons who would not willingly have violated any law. Among them was that fine old specimen of West Virginia hospitality, Van Caldwell, but by reason of his location and his readiness by any reasonable arrangement to

escape the terrors of fire and sword, the writer obtained permission from the department that he should remain, upon the condition of his maintaining a ferry for access to Soap Creek Mills during high water.

At the time of General Street's decease the Indians were occupying their country with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, located as follows: Upon the bank of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, where there is quite a spacious bottom extending for a mile or more below, where the bluff closes in pretty closely upon the bank, and for a much longer distance in the up-river direction toward and past Ottumwa, was the village of Keokuk, and still above were those of Wapello, Foxes, and Appanoose, a Sac chief. According to the writer's present memory, that of Wapello, was the intermediate one. Keokuk himself had selected a pleasant, commanding and picturesque point for his own summer wigwam, some half-way up the side of the bluff, in the rear of his village, where with his own little field of corn and beans, despite the large field of Uncle Sam just beneath him, he enjoyed the *otium cum dignitate* of his authority and rank during the hot weather.

His wigwam was a very conspicuous object to a traveler along the road that crests the bluff and winds down the long hill to Sugar Creek on this side. From his elevated position, where, like another Robinson Crusoe in the boys' story books, he could contemplate himself as "monarch of all he surveyed," he had a fine view of the three villages spread beneath him, as well as of the bluffs and bottoms for a considerable distance up and down the river on this side. Several of the lodges in every town had their own small patches of cultivated ground in the neighborhood of their villages; but the hillside now covered by Ottumwa seemed to offer them more attractive spots for this purpose, probably because the soil was more easily worked and situated more favorably for the influence of the sun than upon their side of the river. A light, easily turned soil was of course an object to the poor squaws, upon whom devolved the duty of working it with their hoes, and of inserting the rickety posts that, with light poles bound to them, made the fence, not exceeding four feet in height but in general, very respectfully treated by the ponies, the only animal liable to intrude injuriously upon their fields.

The whole hillside on its lower slope, for they seldom cultivated it more than half-way up, was occupied in this way by the Indians, from some distance below the depot fully up to or above the courthouse; often the writer, on receipt of some instructions requiring a "talk" with the leading men, in order to save time, and to the Indians the trouble of a ride to Agency, has appointed some shady spot in one of these patches.

The Indians seldom occupied their permanent villages, except during the time of planting or securing their crop, after which they would start out on a short hunt, if the annuity—which was generally paid within the six weeks from the first of September—had not yet been received. Immediately after payment it was their custom to leave the village for the winter, hunting

through this season by families and small parties, leading the regular nomad life, changing their location from time to time as the supply of game and the need—so essential to their comfort—of seeking a place near to timbered streams best protected from the rigors of weather, would require.

Hardfish's band of Sacs was composed mainly of those who had been the leading parties in the Black Hawk war, and who had been by degrees freeing themselves from the restraint imposed upon them by the treaty, demanding their dispersion among the friendly villages. But as all unfriendly feeling had now subsided and they were now disposed to conduct themselves with the utmost good will in all their intercourse with the Government, and as, moreover, the department with a view to an early effort to acquire possession of their remaining lands in Iowa deemed it most conducive to success in that object to pursue toward them a policy apparently oblivious of former strife, the writer was instructed so long as there was no reason to apprehend unfriendly designs, to ignore these requirements of the treaty and to avoid all cause for reawakening former strife.

For some years previous to the writer's appointment as agent, Messrs. P. Chouteau, Jr., & Company, of St. Louis, had been the only traders among the Sacs and Foxes and the magnitude of their interests were enough to excite any rivalry. Col. George Davenport, of Rock Island, had been admitted as partner to their trade with that particular tribe, and he was looked to to reside among them and to carry it on. S. S. Phelps, Esq., of Oquaka, in connection with his brother, Capt. William Phelps, of jovial memory, had been gaining a foothold on trade for two, three and perhaps four, years before the treaties of 1836 and 1837, and after the removal of the agency from the island and its consequent effect of rendering a change in the location of the chief trading post inevitable, Colonel Davenport, who had already acquired a comfortable fortune, concluded to withdraw. S. S. Phelps fell into the position thus made vacant in the company, although he relied upon his brother to reside in the Indian country and maintain personal oversight of the company's affairs. A new trader now appeared in the field, with at least means enough to prevent the old company from being a monopolist. Of course, rivalry of feeling and interest would now spring up and every occasion be employed by each rival to gain and secure what advantage he could. The writer is not intimating any idea of his own that any unfair or dishonorable means would be used by the gentlemen, heads respectively of the rival establishments; but their employes or others, hoping for advantage to themselves in the success of either party, might be less scrupulous.

It was probably through some such knowledge that Governor Lucas became impressed with the most sincere conviction that the Chouteau Company supplied whisky, with their other merchandise, to the Indians, and a conviction once fixed with the governor was pretty apt to stay. So persuaded was he of the truth of his belief that he was never disposed to the least reticence upon the subject, and it was generally believed in Burlington that

if the trading company could be caught, *flagrante delicto*, it would prove a pretty good haul for the catcher—certainly not less than the transfer to his own pocket of the half value of a large stock of goods.

As the writer soon saw that any effort of his own, however reasonable, to lead the governor to a different opinion was opening the way to suspicions against himself of some personal interest in the company's affairs, prudence naturally admonished him to desist. One morning S. S. Phelps, to whom the governor's belief—and propensity to express it—was no secret, being in Burlington, stepped into a place where the governor happened at the moment to be engaged in his favorite pastime of denouncing Mr. Chouteau's establishment, etc., and the governor, totally unacquainted with Mr. Phelps, still kept up in his presence his conversation on the subject.

Now, if there was anything Capt. Billy Phelps loved better than another, it was to play a trick; or if he knew anything better than another, it was how to plan and play it. The company had on its license a man named Simpson Vassar, who was better known at the agency and its various dependencies under the sobriquet of "Suggs." When any deviltry lurked in Captain Billy's mind, "Captain Suggs" was his most reliable assistant in getting rid of it. So a scheme was planned. Suggs was sent over on pretext of some message to Phelps, at Oquaka, with instruction not to leave Burlington until he had executed his part of the program.

A person who was either the city marshal, or attached to his official retinue, soon heard of Suggs in Burlington, and became so ambitious of his acquaintance as to introduce himself without delay. He learned from Suggs that the latter lived out in the agency neighborhood; that he knew the trading company, in fact sometimes worked for them when an extra force was needed—clever people; good paymasters, with the cash always in hand; knew nothing of their dealing in whisky; had never seen them supply it to the Indians; and even if he had, as he had heard they were accused of it, a dollar when needed was not so easily made out there that a man could afford to make enemies out of good paying employers! After several interviews, Suggs embarked upon the ferry boat. But his newly made friend was not long in joining him, and, during the crossing, Suggs yielded to the potent arguments and promises that had already shaken his sense of personal honor and interest. He admitted that he had seen a large lot of kegs and these not empty, landed by night at the trading house from a boat not long before, and immediately buried upon the bank, where most of them were; and if he could be guaranteed against suspicion as the informer, and terms arranged to suit—as he expected to remain about the place some time after his return—he would put his friend upon the right track. The boat having landed them and all details being adjusted, each party went on his way rejoicing—Suggs' way being to Oquaka and at once back to the trading house to report to Captain Phelps.

Not many days later, an hour or so after dinner time, Col. Jesse Williams—later of Henn, Williams & Company, of Fairfield, but then private secretary to Governor Lucas—rode up to the agency. Being doubtless himself disposed (as indeed the agency hospitality would suggest) to consider that an expedition which would demand a three-mile ride and several hours of time could be more satisfactorily completed as a post-prandial duty, he made no mention of his business. But as soon as the meal was over he handed to the agent a package from the governor, containing a deposition in full form, taken before Judge Mason, of the Territorial Supreme Court, by Suggs' Burlington friend, to the effect that so many kegs of whisky, etc., and were then secreted, etc., in violation of the statute, etc., by the said P. Chouteau, Jr.'s, Company, traders, etc., as aforesaid. And there was also a line to the agent that in the execution of so delicate a duty which must involve judicial process he had deemed it best to send out Colonel Williams to *assist* the agent. Whatever the motive may have been, it is certain that until both were in their saddles, Colonel Williams proved himself able to *watch* the agent with untiring eye.

Reaching the trading house the person who took the deposition and a companion were found waiting there, they having "forked off" by another trail so as not to be seen. Suggs was on hand, having taken the opportunity to post the Burlingtonians about the locality. And also Capt. Billy Phelps, called by the Indians Che-che-pe-quah, or the "Winking Eyes," was there, those visuals fairly gleaming with joy over the anticipated fun.

The agent proceeded at once to business, expressing to Captain Phelps his regret that so unpleasant a duty should have devolved upon him; his hope that it would prove that so serious a complaint had originated in some error, but suggesting that, if true, admission of the fact and production of the contraband article would be more apt to temper subsequent proceedings with leniency than efforts to conceal it would do. The captain vehemently denied the impeachment, stating that it would require a much wiser man than himself to discover where such an article then was, or ever had been, kept upon their premises. The complainant was now appealed to, who led the party a short distance to a spot where, with a triumphant air, he pointed to an X that the edge of Suggs' boot sole had made in the sandy bank.

They began digging and soon reached some matting that was removed, and thus uncovered a lot of lard kegs, too greasy to suggest a thought of any other article being contained within them. The immediate "Sold, by thunder!" of one of the moiety gentlemen, came in accents too lugubrious to be listened to without exciting a sense of sadness. Suggs meanwhile had come up missing and the "Winking Eyes" walked off with a most disdainful air, leaving the agent and his party on the spot, whence they soon returned to the agency, where the agent made his report that the informer had pointed out a place where, by digging, a large quantity of lard in kegs was found that had been buried to avoid loss by heat, and in the night, to conceal the fact

from vagabond whites and Indians. The disappointed informer and his companion hastened homeward, but Colonel Williams remained until next morning and then returned, bearing the agent's report.

But the unkindest cut of all was six months later, when, about the last of February, Captain Phelps addressed a letter to Governor Lucas in the most respectful and official form, saying that having heard he had declared his determination not to continue in office under such an old Tory as General Harrison, and fearful that whoever his successor would be, he might not feel so friendly toward the company as he had proved in the matter of exhuming their lard, and as they would soon be much in need of some, and the ground was then very hard frozen, the company would be under great obligations if he would at once send some one out to dig up the rest of it.

The village of Hardfish—or Wishecomaque, as it is in the Indian tongue—which was quite as respectable in size as any of the old villages, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, named for J. P. Eddy, a trader, who was licensed in the summer of 1840 by the writer to establish his trading post at that place. He continued to trade there until the treaty of final cession in 1842, and was the most fortunate of any of the large traders in finding his schedule of claims against the Indians very little reduced by the commissioners, whose part it was at that treaty to adjust all outstanding claims against the Sacs and Foxes.

The writer cannot locate the place exactly, according to our state maps, although he has often visited it in Indian times; but somewhere out north from Kirkville, and probably not over twelve miles distant, on the bank of the Skunk River, not far above the "Forks of the Skunk," was a small village of not over fifteen or twenty lodges, presided over by a man of considerable influence, though he was not a chief, named Kishkekosh. This village was on the direct trail—in fact it was the converging point of the two trails—from the Hardfish village, and the three villages across the river below Ottumwa, to the only other permanent settlement of the tribes, which was the village of Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, situated on the bank of the Iowa River.

About the time that Eddy moved out his stock of goods from Burlington to his licensed point at the Hardfish village, P. Chouteau, Jr., & Company also obtained an addition to their license for a post at the same place, and put up a small establishment some fourth of a mile below Eddy, on the river bank. In the same winter, 1840-41, Messrs. W. G. and G. W. Ewing, of Indiana, who had already acquired large wealth in the Indian trade, but never yet had dealt with the Sacs and Foxes, obtained a license and had their point assigned them just at the mouth of Sugar Creek on the Ottumwa side, where they soon got up a large establishment, filled with a full and valuable stock. This post was started and for a year or so conducted by a Mr. Hunt, a gentleman of far more education, refinement and culture than is often found among the resident Indian traders.

Previous to the treaty of 1842 some few changes were made in their location, both by the Indians and among the whites. The house at the "Old Garrison" was broken up and one established in its stead up in the Red Rock region, near the mouth of White Breast; and Keokuk also moved his village into the same neighborhood. A second blacksmith was appointed, named Baker, son-in-law of Colonel Ingraham, one of the pioneers of Des Moines county, and a person of considerable character and influence in his county. Baker died at Fort Des Moines, still in the service of the Indians; but when appointed he built his residence some half a mile east of the agency, not far from the claim taken by the late William Newell, father of L. F. Newell, by whom the property was subsequently purchased and added to his farm.

The Sacs and Foxes were quite friendly and manageable; in fact, were very pleasant and agreeable people to live among, and all public and personal intercourse with them rolled smoothly along the well-worn track, without much of incident or marvel, until the final sale of their remaining Iowa domain. Sometimes incidents would occur, possessing excitement or amusement enough to encroach for a little upon the monotony that otherwise might have become tedious, of which the writer will endeavor to recover the memory of one or two that may amuse the reader.

The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were a very religious people in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in their worship of the *Kitche Mulito*, or Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because perhaps, forced ones, under a scarcity of game or other edibles, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let tomorrow take care of the things of itself. Some of these ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent.

The writer was a witness one delightful forenoon in May, 1841, of a ceremony that seemed full of mystery, even to those of the Indians who took no part in celebrating it. A large lodge had been set up for the occasion on the level green, near Keokuk's village, and its sides left so entirely open that vision of the proceedings conducted within was entirely free. Close around was a circle of guards or sentinels, evidently "in the secret," as they were close enough to hear, but at a distance far enough to prevent eavesdropping of the low tones used within the sacred precincts. Inside of these guards was another and much larger circle of sentinels, who restrained all outsiders (of whom the writer had to content himself with being one) from crossing within their line. Keokuk seemed to be the chief personage among the performers, and the performance to be designed for the exclusive benefit of one old fellow of some importance in the tribe, who was mainly distinguished from those about him by being clad in a much scantier pattern of raiment. Sometimes they would place him on his feet and sometimes on his seat, as

they pow-wowed and gesticulated about him. Finally, while in a sedentary position, with a large pile of blankets behind him, Keokuk approached in front, pistol in hand, apparently aimed at his forehead.

There was an explosion quite audible to us outsiders and a no small puff of smoke, and the old savage went over on his back in quick time, where he was covered up and left among the blankets, while a good many "long talks" were held around and over him, until at length Keokuk, taking his hand, brought him to the sitting posture, and soon after to his feet, apparently none the worse for having been used as a target. The outside multitude of Indians gazed with marked awe throughout the entire performance and maintained withal the deepest silence.

During the three years that the writer had charge of the agency before its removal from this place there were two, and he thinks even three, occasions on which he had to remove persons who had "squatted" for good on the Sac and Fox lands. One of these has already been spoken of, the mishap having grown out of some erroneous belief about the boundary. Another originated in some opinions of a former head of the St. Louis superintendency of Indian affairs, drawn from him in correspondence and published in the papers. They were erroneous, and believed to have been made in order to embarrass the then government, to which he was politically unfriendly. If correct, they would have opened to settlement a valuable tract of the Sac and Fox land bordering on Missouri, including their Soap Creek Mill. Governor Chambers, coinciding with the agent's opinion, which was immediately reported to him, as intruders had begun to move in, issued a proclamation warning all persons from crossing the boundary line as then established; and the affair in due course, reaching the head of the Indian service, the secretary of war, under the law of that time. That official, Hon. William L. Marcy, promptly sustained the subordinate proceedings, and orders were issued to remove by military force all trespassers who, having received reasonable notice, had not retired by a specified day. Notices were printed and distributed by a special messenger among the new trespassers, and as some had failed to go by the specified date, a company of United States cavalry was ordered to the agency to enforce the laws and treaties. This duty seemed the more imperative, just at that time, as the department was intending to treat in a few months, with the Sacs and Foxes for the purchase of that very land.

Such military expeditions would of course abound with incidents, sometimes amusing, sometimes exciting, and sometimes disagreeable and embarrassing. We would generally find the men gone, leaving the premises in charge of the women and children, under the vain belief that they would in some way get over the trouble. Excuses would be various, mostly of wagons broken in the very act of starting, or of oxen strayed and horses lost or stolen just a day or so too soon; sometimes of sickness, though we failed of observing signs of it. On one occasion a soldier overheard a well-grown girl

tell a frightened junior not to cry, for "Pap" was just away down the branch and would come back as soon as the soldiers were gone. And, sure enough, when the smoke of the burning cabin curled above his hiding place, convincing him that his plan had proved abortive, "Pap" came rushing around a point of the grove, apparently all out of breath, with a long story of his strayed horses that he had hunted till the last day and then gone to some kindred six or seven miles off beyond the Iowa state line, who were then on the road with their wagons; and that he, having heard the bugle, had left them in order, by short cuts across the timber and hollows, to get home in time to save his "plunder." Well, the lieutenant told him there it was all safe, the soldiers had set it out carefully without giving his family any trouble to help them; and if only he had time he would be glad to wait till his Missouri friends arrived and help him load up. The mansion being now burned beyond salvation, the bugle sounded to mount and the troop resumed its march.

The next amusing incident was in our encounter soon after the troop had resumed its march, with an old fellow whom we met coming up the somewhat dim road just along the edge of the timber, on this side of the river. The troop was of between thirty and forty men, with a lieutenant, the captain having stayed at the agency with the rest of his company to take care of his supplies in camp. The lieutenant and writer were comfortably walking their nags along the said road, the troops some distance in the rear, following the same easy gait, with their two six-mule wagons behind, when we espied a wagon coming round a point of the road not far ahead of us. The team soon showed itself to be a span of fat, sleek horses, and the entire outfit indicated that the old chap in charge of it was not as hard up as his personal look would have led one to believe. He was for giving us the entire right of way, but as we turned off to face him, as if we intended to collide, bow on to him, he reigned up.

According to his own story he was out for just a pastime drive up the ridge, without much motive or object of any kind, but he had a scythe to cut grass, a good lot of oats and shelled corn in sacks, an extra wagon sheet that would have improvised a comfortable tent in short order, a plentiful supply of "grub" for himself and a boy he had with him, thirteen or fourteen years old, and a 40-gallon empty barrel, all suggestive of a contemplated raid upon the bee trees. After some parley the lieutenant turned him over to the sergeant, who had in the meantime come up with his men, who in turn placed him with a file of troopers as a guard of honor, between the two baggage wagons. The old fellow soon got the hang of what was up from the soldiers, and as misery loves company, he shortly seemed to lose sight of his own disgust in contemplating that of the inmates of the two squatters' cabins we had yet to visit. We soon reached the nearest one and found it abandoned, though very recently, as all signs proved. Stopping long enough to burn the cabin we then kept on our way to the only remain-

ing trespasser, who had put up his cabin in a grove on the Des Moines River side of the ridge we had been all day descending. As we turned off to cross the ridge our former captive whom we now released seemed for a while as if disposed to relieve himself of the enjoyment of our society as soon as possible. But in a short time he changed his mind, for long before he had traveled the half mile across the ridge, we saw that he had also turned off and was in pursuit of us. He reached the house almost as soon as did the troops and in full time to say to the lieutenant and myself what could not have been less than an unpleasant feeling of personal sympathy for the family we were about to dislodge. As in several previous instances, the man had gone off, leaving the woman to give reasons and offer excuses for his absence. It was very near night and not less than five miles to the nearest house in the direction the woman wished to go; she had several children, of whom not the largest even was yet of an age to be other than an encumbrance at such a time; nor was there team, wagon or other means of transportation to be seen. While she was bitterly complaining of her cruel fate in thus being turned out of her house to see it consumed, with herself, children and chattels all night under the open heavens, our lately made acquaintance came to a halt among us, the expression of his features indicating a much more enjoyable expectation of witnessing the scene ahead than was ever felt by any among us, whose duty it was to bring it into action.

We accordingly concluded to press him into the service, soothing by that proposal much of the distress of mater familias, who appeared to be a person rather superior to the ordinary grade of squatters. The soldiers set about removing her property from the house and loading into the old fellow's wagon such portions of it as she was least disposed to abandon for the night, and comfortably stowing herself and children upon the load, we started him off as soon as she was ready to leave, after having placed the rest of her effects in as secure a condition as we could. To guard against any possible treachery on the part of the old bee hunter, as well as in view of any breakdown before he could strike the smoother road, the lieutenant took the precaution to detach a corporal with a half-dozen men to act as escort over the three miles or so to the Indian boundary, beyond which our jurisdiction ceased.

The house, with its combustible appendages, having been set on fire, we continued our march to a point a mile or two within the civilized part of Iowa Territory, where a well-fixed, thrifty settler supplied our commissariat, as well as our forage department, with sundry items that a three days' expedition through the brush had made acceptable, if not actually needful. Night had fairly set in. The corporal had rejoined the command and reported the bee hunter and his cargo to be making satisfactory and apparently friendly progress at the point he was ordered to leave them. Our camp fires were soon blazing and the tents pitched, and in a short time a

good supper increased the contentment which the lieutenant and agent could not fail to enjoy over the final conclusion of a most unpleasant duty. An early reveille and the next midday found us at the agency.

At the accession of General Harrison to the presidency, in March, 1841, John Chambers, ex-congressman of Kentucky, was appointed to replace Governor Lucas as governor of our then territory, which office included within its commission that of superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. For several months previous some feelings of antagonism had existed between the old Black Hawk party, whose chief was Hardfish, and the other bands, which was excited mostly and kept up by the traders, influenced by their rival interests, and the characteristic obstinacy of Governor Lucas, who leaned to the Hardfish band. Upon the arrival of Governor Chambers at Burlington it was of course an object with Keokuk to gain his favor, or at least to have him committed to a strictly impartial course, while the Hardfish effort would be to induce him to follow in the track of his predecessor. Keokuk at once requested the agent to obtain the governor's consent for him and his chief men to visit him at Burlington. It was the wish, however, of the Indian department to discountenance and prevent such pilgrimages of the Indians through the settlements and the agent promised Keokuk that he would inform the new governor of his desire and that perhaps he would prefer to make his acquaintance and receive his congratulations here at the agency. The Hardfish band—or rather their instigators, Eddy and his satellites—less patient, and ignoring their proper channel of communication through the agent with the superintendency, hastened to Burlington in a large body, and having encamped a short way from town, sent in a written notice of their arrival and its purpose, with a request that the governor would cause the needed supplies of food, etc., to be provided for them. Under the late Lucas regime an order on Eddy's Burlington store would have soon satisfied this want. But Governor Chambers sent them word that when he sent for any of them to come and see him he would of course be prepared to have them fed; that he had no intention of converting his executive headquarters in Burlington into a council ground for his red children and that it was his purpose to visit them in their own country at a very early day. Hardfish came home with a large flea in his ear, and the agent received a communication from the governor informing him of the facts and instructing him to use all means in his power to prevent the intrusions of his charge upon the settlements, and that he should visit the agency in a very short time, notice of which should be seasonably served.

The governor at length set his time, the bands were all informed, the governor arrived, and on the next day at a specified hour, a grand council would be opened. Meanwhile all the Indians except the Iowa River Foxes, indisposed to come so far, had been gathering and were encamped about the agency, the Keokuk side covering the ground along the branch behind

the mills, which was then full of plum, hazel and crabapple thickets, while the Hardfishes were along the edge of the river timber south of the agency, and where the writer now lives (August, 1874). Long before the appointed hour, the Hardfish party, arrayed in full toggery, had all arrived, themselves and their ponies caparisoned in their richest styles of ornament; and having gone through the equestrian performances usual on such occasions, had dismounted, secured their ponies and, forming on foot, had marched into the agency yard, where the governor was to receive them, and where was quite a gathering of whites, and Hardfish with some of his leading men having taken the governor's hand and said a few words of courtesy, had sat down upon the grass.

Now, it was a sacred duty with the governor to cherish the memory of his dear and lately dead friend, General Harrison. He had been aide-de-camp to the general in the War of 1812, and rumor told that their mutual sentiments were more those of father and son than of simple friends. Keokuk had been apprised of this and, as it proved, knew how to "make it tell." The appointed hour had been a long time passed, but as yet he made no sign of putting in an appearance and at last the governor began to grow impatient and to use some expressions not approbatory of the Hardfish promptitude.

At length the first faint sounds of Keokuk's music came floating through the thickets, which grew more audible as it neared, but never swelled up to the full tone of their more joyous notes; and as the front of their procession wound slowly into view, their lances and staves, instead of being decked with gaudy ribbons and feathers to flutter in the breeze, were wrapped round with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies; and their own persons, instead of being painted in vermilion and dressed in bright colors, bore the usual funereal substitutes of clay and somber hues. In fact, all the paraphernalia of woe betokened some sad affliction. The agent, after a hurried word with the interpreter, told the governor that this was a funeral march and that some of their leading men must have died in the night, and lay probably yet unburied in the camp. The Hardfishes seemed as much at a loss as anybody, wondering who could have died without their knowing it.

The solemn dirge ceased, and dismounting, the several hundred savages, forming on foot with Keokuk leading, marched into the yard and toward the governor, who advanced a step or two to meet him, when Keokuk, ordering a halt, signed the interpreter and said: "Say to our new father that before I take his hand I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We have heard of him as a great war chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed we would always have friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this is our first opportunity we thought it would be wrong if we did not use

it to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss, and we have had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead."

Then, amid the murmur of approbation from his people, he stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp with which the governor seized and clung to it, showed he had touched the right spot and the Hard-fishes must be content thereafter to take a back seat. When, years after, the writer was enjoying a day of the governor's hospitality at Maysville, Kentucky, and the incident coming up in conversation, the governor was told that he must not credit Keokuk with the paternity of the entire "plot," but that his ingenuity was put into requisition only to manage the details, the kind old gentleman seemed greatly amused.

THE INDIAN CHIEF APPANOOSE

The accounts which have come down in history in regard to this chief, who was so distinguished in his day that his name was given to one of the counties of Iowa, are very meager. McKenney and Hall, in their great work (folio edition, p. 58) on the North American Indians, give him less than a page of biography. His portrait—a fine, large lithograph, colored by hand—shows him to have been a very good-looking Indian, not so much addicted to the use of paint and feathers as many of the chiefs whose homes were on Iowa soil. His name signifies "A chief when a child," from which it has been inferred that his position came to him by inheritance. Judge A. R. Fulton, in his "Red Men of Iowa," says that he was a man of quiet disposition, much beloved by his people, and that it had been stated that he had four wives. Of his early life nothing definite is known. He was opposed to Black Hawk, favoring the peace policy of Keokuk, desiring to be friendly with the whites. He once lived on the Iowa River, but when the Sacs and Foxes removed to the valley of the Des Moines he established his village on land now within the limits of the City of Ottumwa. The buildings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are said to stand upon the ground which was in the cornfields of Appanoose and his band. In 1837 he visited the East in the company taken thither by Gen. J. M. Street, including Black Hawk, Keokuk, Wapello and other noted Indians. While in the City of Boston they were taken to Faneuil Hall and other places of interest, and were given a reception at the State House. After the addresses of Gov. Edward Everett, Keokuk, Wapello and others, Appanoose spoke as follows:

"Brothers—You have heard just now what my chief has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house (Faneuil Hall), and now they are in the great council house (the capitol). They are very much pleased



APPANOOSE

"A Peace Chief who presided over a village of the Sauks." His home was within the present city limits of Ottumwa. One of the richest Iowa counties perpetuates his name.

with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but shall not forget it and hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place which our forefathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say they lived near the seacoast where the white men first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me that the Americans have attained a very high rank among white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live, beyond the Mississippi, I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other."

Appanoose then shook hands with Governor Everett "amid shouts of applause from the audience, who were not a little amused at the self-complacency of the orator." A Boston paper speaking of this affair said:

"We have taken pains to give the speeches of the Indian chiefs with verbal accuracy, as a matter of high intellectual curiosity. History, romance and poetry have embodied the Indian character to our perceptions from childhood. It is pleasant therefore to see the original and find how accurate the picture has been. The language, ideas and style of these Indians are precisely such as have been ascribed to their race. There is much to admire in the simple and manly manner in which they convey their ideas. He must be a churl who does not associate with their visit here, objects of philanthropy and protection to their race."

In connection with his portrait, McKenney and Hall print his name in four syllables, spelling it "Ap-pa-noo-sa." This would imply that the name was so pronounced by the Indians, but changed to "Appanoose" by the whites. The portrait which is presented with this article was copied from the work to which reference has been made.

CHAPTER IV

FILE SADLY O'ER THE PRAIRIE INTO A STRANGE COUNTRY

By Mrs. H. P. Keyhoe

What a wonderful state ours is and how proud we should be of it and of our own little corner. Many interpretations have been given of the name Iowa, but I like best the Indian "Iowa, Iowa, beautiful, beautiful land."

Travelers tell us that Italy's skies are no bluer nor softer; and beautiful as it is to us, the people who saw it in its early days tell us we can scarcely imagine the beauty of the prairies before they were settled. It was the state of the wild rose. Even now, from May to September, the hillsides, ravines and roadsides are made lovely with its pink blossoms. The grass grew thick and high and the prairies were covered with flowers.

It was said that low flowers like the violet bloomed low, but as the prairie grass grew high they, too, lifted their heads on long stems.

Game of all kinds abounded. The streams and lakes were full of fish. Strawberries were so plentiful that Albert M. Lea tells us that on a long march through the state, along the divide between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, the track was red for miles together, and as they progressed north, about fifteen miles per day, coincided with their ripening, they had the luxury for many weeks. Blackberries, plums, crabapples, hickory, walnut and hazelnuts were to be had for the picking.

Do you wonder the Indians hated to leave? Do you wonder that small bands returned again and again to the places they loved so well, just to look on what had once been all theirs, but was no longer? It was but a little while after the Black Hawk purchase till they had lost all their lands in Iowa. It was partly their own fault, for they were influenced by unscrupulous men and their fondness for whiskey.

I will not attempt to tell of their various treaties; that may all be found in histories. But we know the Indian received but a mere pittance compared to the real value of the land. Paris Caldwell and Mr. Warner (early settlers) hid in the bushes and watched the Indians leave this place for the last time, saw them cross the river on the long march to the west. I have followed their trail down Harrow's branch, across the tracks to the river, but no farther, for I can neither swim nor row a boat.

It must have been a melancholy sight to see them, with bowed heads half covered with blankets, file sadly over the prairie into a strange country,

and one so different. Some of them wept, and it is said one old squaw turned back, saying, "Oh, let me go back and take one more drink from the old spring."

What I have learned of our locality I have not gathered from histories, magazines and newspaper articles, but chiefly from stories told me when a child by my father and other old settlers, who were connecting links between the Indians and first settlers and my generation. Of some of the places described I know the exact location; others I am uncertain about, as many changes have been made. The river has changed its course in some places. South of the wagon bridge, below where the Johnston Sharp factory stands, was once an island (Appanoose); and I am uncertain as to the exact location of Appanoose's village.

My parents at an early day came to Iowa. They descended the Ohio River in the steamer *Prima Donna* from Cincinnati, to Cairo, then up the Mississippi to Keokuk, from there up the Des Moines to Keosauqua, where they left the boat, went over into Des Moines County, near Middletown, where father taught school and farmed between times. They changed boats at Cairo and Keokuk. At the latter place, to while away the time, they went to a "show." The play dealt with the future of Keokuk, and among other great events had the capitol of the United States removed from Washington and established at Keokuk. The playwright seems never to have imagined any such great undertaking as the big dam. In the early '60s my parents moved to Ottumwa, and in October, 1863, my father was elected principal of public schools. He was acquainted with early settlers all over the state and gathered from them all the knowledge he could concerning the Indian lore and early history of the state.

I have always been fond of these stories, have personally visited many of the places described, have tramped over these hills and hollows, and I love every one. I have collected Indian relics and geological specimens (for father was well versed in the geology of Iowa and had a fine collection of crinoids, lepidodendrons, etc.). I have listened to the stories of this region and told them again and again to my own, as well as other children, and, though many years have passed since I first heard them, the glamour has never been removed, and I never walk over the Dahlenega hills or along Village or Sugar creeks, or stand on any of the many signal points about Ottumwa, that I do not people the woods with its earliest inhabitants. All are gone—Indians, traders, red and white; most of the old landmarks, and nearly all who had to do with the early days—but the charm still lingers about them, and I often wish I might lift the curtain of the past and learn more. This I cannot do. I can only gather the traditions and try to interest our young people in the historic spots and induce them to visit and learn all they can about each, and, if possible, mark the most important, so that much may be preserved that is rapidly passing away. It is one way of teaching patriotism. The more they know of their surroundings, the



Photo by C. H. Shearer

CHIEF WAPELLO'S LAST RESTING PLACE, AGENCY

more they will love them. And if they are not interested, the generations to come will be, when all traces have disappeared.

A Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, in an address before the Louisiana Historical Society, said, "Each generation as it takes its place in the long succession, owes a debt to the past and to the future. The obligation is most sacred to collect every shred of testimony throwing light upon the history of the past and of the present, and to transmit the record to the ages that come after. Only thus can the evidence be accumulated upon which a final judgment can be pronounced, whilst contemporaneous criticism will censure it only as the iron in the marble which sometimes discolours its surface."

It is only a little more than four hundred years since our country was discovered. Just a little time compared with the length of time since history began; but how little, after all, do we know of the early days of our country. History preserves bare facts concerning discovery, organization, dates, etc. It gives us dates concerning our presidents, statesmen and the great ones, but seldom tells us of the little things that happened in the every-day lives of the people who braved the dangers and hardships of a pioneer life. Carlyle understood how we longed to know these little details when he said that "A true delineation of the smallest man is capable of interesting the greatest man."

We like to know how they lived, what they ate, how they dressed, the necessary expedients they used, their pleasures as well as their hardships. All these details are apt to be overlooked in the lives of the common people, and yet they are the ones who make history and help the great ones win renown. No stories are more fascinating than the frolics when the neighbors gathered for a house-raising, a quilting or a wedding. Many funny stories are told of courting in those days, when young men had to go long distances to call on the girls. Mr. Sabin, ex-state superintendent of schools in Iowa, tells of a bashful young man who was engaged to an equally bashful girl. It was reported that they were to be married on a certain evening. The neighbors gathered from far and near. The minister was there. The friends stood about the cabin. Every one waited. The silence was most painful, when all of a sudden the groom leaped desperately into the room, nodded his head at the girl and shouted, "Come on, if you want to!" She wanted to, and the minister married them.

The clothing of the early settlers was home-made, nearly every family having its own loom, the men wearing caps of wolf, coon or muskrat skins. The women wore hoods or slat sunbonnets.

I have heard mother tell how comfortable some of the log cabins were and how good and cheap the living was. Money, however, was scarce. Eggs were 6 and 8 cents per dozen, hens 10 cents apiece, good-sized catfish 5 cents each, butter 8 cents a pound, berries, plums and wild honey to be gathered; prairie chickens and quail plentiful and cheap. Venison, the first

she ever tasted, she thought such "nice, tender beefsteak." In the East they had always been used to pie. But when they first came to Iowa it was too late for any of the native fruits except the wild crabapple. So they gathered wood sorrel, chopped and sweetened it and made pies of it. They also made vinegar pies.

For sauce they gathered wild "crabs," buried them in a hole in the ground, and when needed for use they were uncovered and stewed until tender. The cores were punched out. Eaten with cream and sugar, they were not to be despised.

I can remember when whole families would go in covered wagons to Skunk River and Soap Creek to gather blackberries and wild plums. They took bedding and provisions and would sometimes spend a week, canning, preserving and drying the fruit. Prairie chickens, quail and fish were so abundant it was not necessary to carry meat. I never heard of chewing gum such as is sold in the stores but I knew the gum from the compass plant that grew on the prairie. I knew, too, where the slippery elm and the wild cherries grew and I can find them now. I know mounds that I have often longed to explore. One in particular had a circle of birches growing about its base, as if planted by the hand of man.

When a little girl of ten attending school at the old "college," where the Adams Building now stands, I, together with three other little girls, ran away at noon and followed a small band of Indians all over town. Whenever they went into a saloon we patiently waited until they came out. When they stopped and looked at us we trembled with fear, and all the time we kept at a respectful distance. But they were real, blanket Indians, and we followed them to the outskirts of the town, when the school bell recalled us. When my mother learned of it she was horrified and promptly put a stop to such escapades.

It has been said that "America has no legendary era; that it is not old enough; for such an era grows backward as the nation grows forward."

Much of the charm of traveling in Europe is ascribed to the glamour thrown about mountains, lakes, streams, ancient churches and castles, by legends associated with each. We are beginning to realize that our lakes, mountains and streams are prolific in stories and they are being gathered. Longfellow and Hawthorne realized this long ago and we are indebted to them for Hiawatha, the Great Carbuncle, etc. Clifton Johnson and Joel Chandler Harris have perpetuated many folk stories told by the Indians and southern negro which would fill volumes, and have furnished inspiration for many of our authors. Dr. Salter tells us in his book "Iowa" that the closing scene of the song of Hiawatha was a description of the reception of Marquette and Joliet by the Illini Indians on the banks of the Des Moines River in Iowa. When our stories and legends have been assembled together we will have something that cannot be surpassed by any storied Rhine. Let us not, then, like the seekers of the "Diamonds of Golconda," spend all our

time seeking in far away lands the treasures that to a certain extent exist in our midst. Many of the characters are prosaic perhaps in every day life, but as their deeds grow hazy with the passage of time they grow in interest.

We are right in the heart of an Indian country, with a history as romantic and beautiful as you will find in any part of our land. It is our duty to preserve the stories and traditions of a people to whom the land belonged and for which they contended. It is right to keep alive the memory of the men and women whose courage and industry helped to make Iowa. Ottumwa was so called by the Indians. Its name was changed by the settlers to Louisville and again through Indian influence, given its Indian name. Like Iowa, it is variously interpreted, but General Street's interpreter said it meant "Swift Water," or "Tumbling Water."

The Indians about here were the Sacs and Foxes—two distinct tribes—descendants of the great Algonquins. They came from New York and the region about the St. Lawrence, from whence they were gradually driven westward. There is no evidence that these Indians had received any Christian training (except what they received from the agent, Gen. Joseph Street, who held prayer meetings for them in his own house) until the advent of some Congregational missionaries, called the "Iowa Band." Much might be written of these brave men if time and space permitted, but they penetrated the almost unknown Iowa, when it was largely inhabited by Indians. Keokuk had but twelve log and two frame houses and the green stumps were yet in the streets of Burlington.

B. A. Spaulding held the first communion for the Indians, in the old council house at Agency, and built the first Congregational church in Ottumwa. This heroic band did much to make good our proud boast of "A church on every hilltop and a schoolhouse in every valley."

The first sermon preached in Ottumwa, however, was preached in Wapello's wigwam by Rev. Jameson, an itinerant Methodist minister. In 1838 General Street, agent to the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, was appointed agent to the Sacs and Foxes. When he came to seek a location for the agency he was accompanied by Poweshiek and many others, and in order to be near the Indian villages, where South Ottumwa now stands, he located near what is now Agency City. He is described as a fine man, a strict Presbyterian, absolutely honest in all his dealings with the Indians. The traders found they could not use him and tried to have him removed, but he was so trusted that he retained his position through successive administrations. He was a Virginian, and as was the custom in those days, had liquor on his table and served it to his guests until he found how harmful it was to the Indians, when he banished it from his table and house forever. It is not generally known that the agency buildings were built by slave labor. A contractor came from Missouri bringing slaves with him and staying there until the work was finished. General Street died in 1840. The Indians requested that he be buried in their country, and he is sleeping in the old agency grounds.

Keokuk and other chiefs eulogized him and wanted to give his widow and twelve children much land. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Major Beach, a West Point graduate, who held the position of Indian agent until the Indians relinquished all their lands. A granddaughter of General Street still lives in Agency.

Three chiefs had their villages in South Ottumwa. Keokuk, or Watchful Fox, because he was of the peace party after the Black Hawk war, was recognized as principal chief of the Sacs and Foxes, thus superseding Black Hawk.

He is described as a fine looking man, tall, and of commanding appearance. He owned the finest horse in the country and was very vain of his appearance. He possessed a costly wardrobe and had fine trappings for his horse. His favorite dress was of white deer skin. He wore a snake skin (lined with rice cloth) about his arm. Many little bells were attached to it, and when making a speech the tinkle of the bells gave a fine touch. His scalps were attached to his bridle bits. Keokuk is said to have been one of the bravest and most gifted orators among all the Indians, ranking with Red Jacket. He drew his imagery from nature, the leaves of the forest, the trees, birds, etc., but was unfortunate in having uneducated men as interpreters, who were unable to reproduce in the English tongue, his thoughts. He was at his best in the council house, addressing his people in their own tongue, and it is said that the effect of his eloquence on them was wonderful. It is not known whether Keokuk was really so much a friend of the whites, as that he had the ability to choose the safest and wisest course. He was not so great a man as Black Hawk, and it is said that in spite of his downfall, Black Hawk was respected by the whites more than Keokuk. Keokuk was a pet of the Government, which brought him many favors, and was the cause of jealousy among the chiefs. Black Hawk considered him the cause of his downfall. General Scott gave him (Keokuk) a gold medal when he made him head chief, and had a big dinner and fireworks for the Indians. Keokuk in his later years became very selfish and avaricious. He had the distribution of the annuities and the Indians accused him of cheating. As I said before, he was very fond of display and of having his picture painted.

Unlike Black Hawk, who had but one wife to whom he was devotedly attached, Keokuk had seven. He was very fond of whisky.

Seth Ogg, whom many of you remember, a fur trader of Eddyville and a friend of Keokuk, afterward bought a farm where Keokuk's village stood, and said that he plowed up hundreds of whisky bottles. He told father with great glee of stopping over night in Keokuk's lodge. Mrs. Keokuk brought him a drink of whisky in an old coffee pot lid. Keokuk told her in the Indian tongue not to give the white man very much, just a little, but Mr. Ogg understood perfectly what was said.

I found among my father's papers a description, as he took it from Mr. Ogg's lips, of Keokuk's village. "This Indian village," he says, "contained



THE INDIAN CHIEF KEOKUK "THE WATCHFUL
FOX"

This half-tone portrait is from a daguerrotype taken in 1847, when the great chief was 67 years of age. This has been generally accepted by historical writers as a faithful likeness of that celebrated Iowa chief.

a population of over one thousand souls. His royal residence was in the midst of a beautiful prairie named for him. The royal palace was constructed mainly of bark and was about two hundred feet in length. Keokuk had selected the site himself, half way up the side of the bluff in the rear of his village, where he could look down and have a fine view of the three villages below, and of the bluffs and valley up and down the river on our side. Before the road was graded along Franklin Park, one could see where the village stood. From my home we have a fine view of Keokuk's prairie, throughout almost its entire extent. It is about six miles long by three wide."

Village Creek takes its name from the Indian village. It is related that Joseph Smith, the Mormon, sent for Keokuk, who took the trail with his Indians to Nauvoo, where Smith tried to convert him. He told him how it was supposed that the North American Indians were the lost tribe of Israel, and after a long harangue urged them to go with the Mormons "to a land flowing with milk and honey." Keokuk wasn't called "Watchful Fox" for nothing. He waited with folded arms for his "white brother's words to sink deep into his heart." He said he knew nothing about the lost tribes of Israel, and as to a "land flowing with milk and honey," he said the Indians didn't know much about milk. He thought they would prefer whisky. But what he wanted to know was, how much annuity they would be paid. Many, many stories are told of his shrewdness. Poor old Keokuk, with the rest of his tribe, had to take the trail toward the setting sun. They went to Kansas, where he died, some accounts say of drunkenness, others that he was poisoned by some of his own tribe. In 1883, years after his death, his bones were carried to the city named for him, and interred in Rand Park, where a fine monument overlooking the Mississippi stands in his honor. A rough slab from his grave in Kansas is inserted in one side of the monument. A city and a county are named for him.

The second village was Wapello's and stood near old Richmond. Wapello means "chief." He was a head chief of the Foxes. In a treaty signed by him, the meaning is given as "He who is painted white." He was short and stout in appearance and almost as gifted in speech as Keokuk. He was always in favor of peace and a friend of the whites. He had a son killed down in Jefferson county. He swam the river, traded his horse for a barrel of whisky and invited the other Indians to help him drown his sorrow. Except for his drunkenness he was a good Indian, and much liked by the whites. His favorite hunting grounds were on the Chicaqua, or Skunk River. It was while visiting there that he died. His body was taken the same day by his followers in an ox cart to the old agency, and with the usual Indian rites, was buried at sunset, by the side of his white friend and father, General Street. This was done at his own request, made long before he died. Child of the forest, what more fitting monument could he have than the three great elms that overhang his grave? No monument built by man could compare in beauty with them. No music could be sweeter than the music of the birds

that come to that spot. The winds speak soft and true as they whisper through the branches, as if to tell us they had been there watching the doings at the agency many long years ago. The marble slab has an interesting inscription, giving dates, stating that he was a friend of the whites and that the stone was erected by his own people. The old agency house stands near. Formerly it was hard to reach, but the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passes through the old agency grounds and keeps this spot in repair. We are fortunate that we are so near Agency and should not neglect the opportunity of visiting and preserving places so interesting. I am not sure, but I think Appanoose's village was south of the wagon bridge. The name means "chief when a child." He it was who told General Street that Sugar Creek was fifty miles long. General Street built a mill on the strength of this statement. That was one instance where the Indian got the best of the white man. When Major Beach took the principal chiefs through the East, Appanoose was among them. At Boston Gov. Edward Everett made them a speech, and the Indians replied. When it came Appanoose's turn he said: "In my home I am a great chief. It is a great day that the sun shines on when two such great chiefs grasp each other by the hand." The governor managed to keep his face straight, but the people shouted, which Appanoose evidently thought was applause.

Hardfish succeeded Black Hawk as head of the unruly Sacs and Foxes. His village was in Wapello County, where Eddyville now stands.

Kish-ke-kosh was the name of a Fox chief who tried to do much for his people and tried to copy the manners and customs of the whites. He lived up near the forks of the Skunk River. Monroe County was at one time named Kish-ke-kosh County. The word means "man with one leg." But he had two sound legs. In the trading books of Mr. Eddy, who had a post at Eddyville, is this charge: Kish-ke-kosh, Broadcloth, eight yards of ribbon, pair stockings, more ribbons, saddle, bridle, lard, pins, pen knife, looking glass, one coffin, sugar, coffee, parasol. Some of the things were for his wife, of whom he was very fond. I don't know who the coffin was for. He probably wanted it in case of emergency.

When our young folks go "junketing" to Garrison rocks, I wonder how many know how it received its name. A number of log houses belonging to the American Fur Company were near the mouth of Sugar Creek near Garrison rocks. The Indian agent was much troubled by squatters encroaching on the Indians' territory, so he asked for a company of dragoons. They occupied a house belonging to a Mr. Sanford, and in his honor it was called Fort Sanford. They remained there a year and were then transferred to Fort Des Moines. The old well is still there, or was a few years ago. The squaws used to come across the river to raise corn, because it was easier than near the villages. They had corn patches where the Adams Building now is, and also where the T. D. Foster house stands. Fine springs



THE INDIAN CHIEF WAPELLO

of water were near, notably one at the Foster place, and one where the First Methodist Church stands.

About Ottumwa are what are supposed to be mounds, made long before the Indians came here. I know the location of many of these. The band stand at Caldwell Park is said to be on the summit of one and it is said that when Ottumwa was young, an Indian was buried just where the stand is. A David Hall had the only hotel here, and his wife, "Becky," hearing of the Indian burial, walked all the way out there, lifted the bark shelter from the body, gazed at it, replaced the bark, and trudged back to town. E. Kitterman says that when he was a lad there was a large encampment of Indians at Sugar Creek and that an Indian died and was buried with his treasures, among which was a wooden bowl containing a few copper cents. He said toward evening when he passed that way again, the money was gone from the bowl.

Black Hawk does not properly belong to the vicinity of Ottumwa, but he was chief of our Indians at one time, and Keokuk's great rival. Black Hawk was buried near Iowa ville (now entirely blotted from the map) a few miles below Eldon. His body was placed in a sitting posture in a place where the ground was scooped out a few inches. He was placed facing the east. He was buried in full uniform. Near him was a cane given him by Henry Clay. A shelter was made of boards and bark covered with earth. His bones were stolen by a doctor and taken to Alton, Illinois. His sons obtained a requisition from the governor of Iowa and the bones were taken to Burlington and left in the rooms of the Burlington Historical Society. When the sons went to get them, they were pleased with the nice dry room where they were and so left them there. The building was afterwards destroyed by fire and the bones and many other valuable collections of the society were lost. Although his body is not there, we know his burial place, and it seems to me so brave a man should have something to mark the spot, if it were nothing more than a boulder with an inscription. He was only an untutored savage but he was as much a patriot as any man who fought in the defense of his home and fireside. If you read his autobiography you will realize that he was truly what a writer in the *Annals of Iowa* calls him—"A Man, a Hero, a Patriot." In his dedication he says, "The changes of many summers have brought old age upon me and I cannot expect to survive many moons. Before I set out on my long journey to my fathers, I have determined to give my reasons for my former hostility to the whites and to vindicate my character from misrepresentation. The kindness I have received from you, whilst a prisoner of war, assures me that you will vouch for the facts contained in my narrative, so far as they come under your observation. I am now an obscure member of a nation that formerly honored and respected my opinions. The pathway to glory is rough, and many gloomy hours obscure it. May the Great Spirit shed light on yours and may you never experience the humility that the power of the Ameri-

can Government has reduced me to, is the wish of him who, in his native forest, was once as proud and bold as yourself."

He was repeatedly deceived by the Americans, and says he was forced into the war by being deceived. His home was a model of cleanliness. His lodge was enclosed by a neat fence of poles. It had a gate, and vines growing about. The lodge was constructed of peeled bark, and places were built around the sides, with mats laid on, for beds. It contained also some dining chairs. The Indian agent, feeling a friendship, gave Black Hawk a cow—something very unusual for an Indian to possess. Passing the lodge some time afterward, he saw Mrs. Black Hawk following the cow about the place and brushing the flies off with a rag. Mrs. Black Hawk was extremely neat, and every morning swept down the ant hills in the yard with a hickory broom.

In different tribes various tales are told by the Indian story tellers of the gift from the Great Spirit of Indian ways. Longfellow has preserved one in the story of Mondamin, but none is more interesting than the myth concerning its origin as Black Hawk tells it. His people, the Sacs, have a tradition that the maize was a gift sent from heaven, together with corn and tobacco.

"According to traditions handed down to our people," he says, "a beautiful woman was seen to descend from the clouds and alight upon the earth, near two of our ancestors, who had killed a deer and were roasting part of it for food. They were astonished at her appearance, but supposed she was hungry, so took her a piece of roasted venison. She ate it, telling them to return to the spot where she was sitting at the end of a year, and they would be rewarded for their kindness. Then she ascended to the clouds and disappeared. When these hunters returned to the tribe and told what they had seen and heard, the people laughed. But they returned in a year's time and found corn growing where her right hand had touched the earth; where her left hand rested, beans; and where she sat, tobacco."

CHAPTER V

THE PIONEERS

The term "first settler," as applied to Wapello County, cannot be used with consistency, for the reason that the county had no first settler. Being a part and parcel of the "New Purchase," and within the territory reserved for the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, the land was forbidden under the treaty of 1842 to the uses of the white man until the first day of May, 1843.

It was widely known that on the day last mentioned the "New Purchase" would be thrown open to settlement, so that, for some time prior thereto, the border line was dotted with the wagons and tents of venturesome and courageous men and women of the eastern states, waiting for the signal that would warrant them in coming into the "promised land." History has it, there were at least two thousand men, women and children who entered the "New Purchase" on May 1, 1843, or soon thereafter, which makes it plain that when one attempts to speak of Wapello County's first settler one is estopped by the fact that such a personage never existed. There were "first settlers," and many of them, who entered into the wilderness, and they and their descendants metamorphosed primitive conditions, using the ax and plow, until today this fair land is a garden spot, producing bounteous and valuable harvests. Towns and cities have been built, affording the people profitable markets for the products of their farms.

The story is told elsewhere of the aborigines, who made this country their home and hunting grounds. Major Beach's pen picture of the Indians under his charge and the early white settlers here cannot be surpassed, and for that reason it is reproduced from an old history. Judge H. B. Hendershott, who was the legally delegated authority and assisted materially in organizing the county, was one of the early settlers, and on many occasions contributed of his vast store of facts to the written history of Wapello County. His relation of early events will be largely drawn upon in the preparation of this chapter.

Notwithstanding the Government had made provision against interlopers, by maintaining troops of border rangers or dragoons, along the line separating the new purchase from the old, certain adventurers managed to escape the vigilance of the guards and, gaining access to the forbidden ground, staked out claims and maintained a habitation within the confines

of the county for some time prior to the formal opening. But the real settlements were made shortly after midnight or early in the morning of May 1. Then it was that camp-fires were forsaken; sleep was banished for alertness and action; the stillness of the prairies was broken with shouts of joy and the discharge of firearms, and with an almost simultaneous rush the army of farm and town builders crossed over the line into Wapello County and possessed their own.

No complete record is extant giving the names of all the men, women and children who came into Wapello County on that eventful morning of May 1, 1843. But many of them became well known in the community and they have been preserved in history by able and loyal men like Judge Hendershott and others. The greater portion of the homeseekers remained, and today their children and grandchildren are here to recite the deeds and successes of their forbears; others became dissatisfied or disheartened and returned to the middle west or further east, or still further west. The identity of quite a few, however, of the "first ones" has been preserved, and their names follow; in the articles devoted to the townships, details of their interesting lives will be more fully observed:

Major John Beach, William B. Street, J. H. D. Street, Alexander Street, sons of General Street, the Indian agent; James Weir, James Stevens, Charles F. Harrow, S. S. Dwire, William H. Coggsell, Joseph Myers, Reuben Myers, Jesse Brookshire, H. B. Hendershott, Joseph Leighton, Mahlon Wright, Jesse Scott, Dr. Lewis, Alexander Smith, George Harmon, John Henderson, James Hill, John Murray, John Huffstetter, James T. Coleman, Lewis F. Temple, George Hanna, Thomas Larwood, Samuel McGee, Thomas Brumsey, Manley Blanchard, John Phillips, Calvin Carson, Hiram Fisher, John and Templin McDowell, John Priest, Gideon Myers, Joseph H. Flint, S. M. Wright, Silas Garrison, Thomas Ping, James and John Acton, L. A. Myers, G. D. La Force, Joseph Hayne, Demps Griggsby, Thomas Foster, Daniel Dennison, Green B. Savery, Joseph McIntire, Seth Ogg, William C. McIntire, J. J. Seaman, Benjamin Young, William Kendrick, Robert H. Ivers, Curtis Knight, Jesse Wallace, D. H. Michael, Benjamin Baum, Richard Jackson, Ezekiel Rush, Benjamin Powell, Isham Higdon, A. J. Redenbaugh, James F. Adams, Theophilus Blake, Cyrus Van Cleave, Lawson Bradley, Joseph Gardner, Moses Baker, Frank Bates, James Sayles, Abram Butin, Samuel Webb, Bird Pritchett, Noah Dofflemeyer, Lewis Myers, George F. Myers, L. L. Denny, L. Stump, Samuel Bush, J. P. Eddy, John Kavanaugh, Abner Overman, James Baker, Walter Clement, William R. Ross, Joseph, Stephen and Lorenzo Roberts, William Black, Richard Butcher, Henry Segur, Michael Welch, D. Campbell, T. M. and Dr. Kirkpatrick, David Whitcomb, John Baker, J. G. Baker, Isaac Fisher, William Brim, James B. Wright, John D. Bevins, the McGlassons, A. J. Spurlock, John Kirkpatrick, William A. Winsell, John M. Spurgeon, Hugh Brown, Thomas Hardesty, Hill,

Bayliss, J. W. Carpenter, George Godfrey, William Evans, James West, Jedediah Scott, William Harris, Washington Williams, George Robinson, James Van Winkle, M. W. McChesney, Joseph H. Hedrick, Peter and Elias Kitterman, Martin Koontz, James Woody, W. B. Woody, Benjamin Brattain, John Moore, N. D. Earl, N. H. Yates, Peter White, John and Joseph Kite, Alvin Lewis, John W. Caldwell, Lewis Cobler, James M. Peck, Farnum Whitcomb, Richard, J. C. and Peter Fisher, Henry Huffman, Nason Roberts, John Alexander, Reuben R. Harper, J. M. Montgomery, Philester Lee, John Clark, James Langshore, Dr. Hackleman, Thomas H. Wells, Jerry Smith, Clark Williams, Dr. C. C. Warden, Hugh George, William Dewey, Paul C. Jeffries, David Glass, David Hall, Rev. B. A. Spaulding, S. S. Norris, Sewell Kinney, David P. Smith, John Myers, David Armstrong, H. P. Graves, William H. Galbraith, Levi Buckwalter, Jink Vassar, George D. Hackworth, Arthur Eakins, Ammon Shawl, John Overman, John C. Evans, Thomas Reveal, John Humphrey, Sylvester Warner, Paris Caldwell, G. A. Roemer, William Harris, William, Alex and Thomas Crawford, Nathaniel Bell, B. C. Pelham, John Ford, Thomas Bedwell, Daniel Traul, Madison Wellman, Cyrus Armstrong, William Betterton (1840), William Strickland, Joseph Kitterman, Beniah Dimmitt, John G. Sharp, Caleb Cloyd, S. W. Knight, J. S. Phillips, Charles Dudley, James Daniels, Thomas Bradley, Stephen Boyce, David Clodfelter, W. H. Connelly, Jacob Daily, B. J. Harmon, Samuel Marsh, P. C. Shaw, James Burbage, J. A. Parker, Lee J. Michael, J. W. Hollingsworth, A. Durbin, Peter Barnett, Willoughby Randolph, Jonathan Davis, Jefferson Redman, James Broherd, Josiah C. Boggs, Nelson Westcott, N. B. Preston, William Kendrick, Gamaliel Belknap, William A. Houghland, A. C. Logan, James Hilton, N. D. Earl, William S. Campbell, Hiram Lambert, Thomas Linard, William Newell, David F. Parrott, George H. Gow, R. V. Holcomb, Jonathan Hodson, David P. Smith.

The persons whose names have been above enumerated settled in various parts of the county, some of them opening farms, others establishing towns and engaging in mercantile and kindred pursuits.

In an address delivered before the Old Settlers' Association in 1874, Judge H. B. Hendershott touched upon the influx of people to the county at the "opening," and gave a description of the Dahlonga war, so called. He said:

"Before night of this day there were not less than two thousand persons actually inhabiting the county. The most of these had been squatted along the line of the county, in Jefferson County, preparatory to passing into Wapello as soon as midnight arrived.

"The greater part of these early settlers were engaged the last half of the night of the 30th of April and the 1st of May, 1843, in marking out their claims. This was done by setting stakes in the prairie and blazing trees in the timber. These claims embraced from 80 to 320 acres.

As might be expected, the work of locating and defining these claims, much of it being done in the night, was very inartistically done. Many of the boundary lines were crooked, disjointed and encroached the one upon the other. This inevitably led to many disturbances called 'claim difficulties.' It is quite apparent that these difficulties must find some peaceable means of adjustment. To meet this necessity the earlier inhabitants organized what were called 'claim committees.' A claim, when bona fide made and held, was as sacredly protected as are the homes and lands of the present inhabitants. The judgments of these crudely organized though necessary tribunals were enforced by summary process. This process was generally a plain, written statement of the opinion of the 'claim committee,' setting forth the right of the injured party and the wrong complained of, and an order to the wrong-doer to abide by and submit to the judgment of the court, in default of which the power of the county was invoked to carry out and enforce, on the spot, the judgment. From the judgment of these 'claim committees' there was no appeal or stay of execution. It was well understood that when the committee reported it meant business, and generally, like Scott's coon, the erring brother came down. Occasionally, however, these judgments were met by insubordination, and where this did occur it resulted in a war on the spot, without any formal declaration.

THE DAHLONEGA WAR

"As an example of one of these wars I may give an account of the 'Dahlonega war.' This war was brought on in this way: James Woody, who came from near Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, Georgia, and who was one of the very first settlers of the county, made a claim, now the farm of Enos King, near Dahlonega. This claim he sold to Martin Koontz for \$200 in gold, and received the money. Conceiving that he had sold too cheap and that the county seat of the county must be located very near this claim, Woody 'jumped' the claim; that is, went on it again and took steps to preempt the land under the act of Congress. He accordingly erected on the claim a cabin. As soon as this fact was known, Woody was warned off; failing to go, the action of the claim committee was invoked, and that being in favor of Koontz, Woody was ordered off and to surrender to the claimant, Koontz, which he refused to do. This, of course, was the signal to arms.

"Capt. Jehu Moore, who led the Koontz forces, about sixty well-armed men, some of whom—Peter Kitterman, N. D. Earl, Joseph Kite and Elias Kitterman—moved on the enemy's works. Among the Woody men were William, Alexander and Thomas Crawford, with a few others. I think William Crawford was the leader of the Woody men. The friends of Koontz repaired to the cabin which had been erected by Woody, and finding him in it, tore it down over his head and drove him off the claim. This

brought the contending armies together, and thereupon a most desperate fight ensued, resulting in the death of Thomas Crawford.

"This war was followed by an effort on the part of the civil authorities, at the instance of Woody, to arrest the leader of the Koontz men. Being then attached to Jefferson County for judicial purposes (though not for military purposes), process was sued out in Jefferson County and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Woolard, who came up from Fairfield to make arrests. On reaching the scene of the war, this officer of the law found it required something more than a mere declaration from him, 'You are my prisoner,' to make an arrest. Men who had banded themselves together by the strong ties of honor and courage, as the Moores, Kittermans, Kites, Earls and others had done to protect their rights, were not to be arrested in this way. The deputy sheriff, Woolard, called to his assistance Andrew Weir, who was a mere youth, acting as constable, but of prudent courage, to assist him in making arrests. But it was of no use.

"Those men would not be taken but, on the contrary, they took the officer, Woolard, keeping him over night, and in the morning bringing him out and placing him upon his horse, escorted him to the public square in Dahlonga, or rather to the place intended as a public square. Riding around him here, with their well-trained rifles in hand, they gave, as they passed, a most respectful military salute, he returning the same. After this ceremony was closed, Captain Moore advanced and informed Deputy Sheriff Woolard that he and his men had no further use for him and would not longer detain him from his family and home, and that he was at liberty to go, and when they wanted him again they would let him know it; and that if he came again until thus called for, he had better make his last will and testament before leaving home. Suffice it to say, Woolard never returned.

"A somewhat laughable incident is said to have occurred during this war, or at its close, with one of the attorneys engaged—only professionally, however—for Woody. William H. Galbraith and George May were retained by Woody, and W. W. Chapman for Koontz. During the excitement growing out of this difficulty, the Koontz men corraled May in Woody's house. Finding him in a back room in bed, they called him out. George came forth, and seeing the crowd by which he was surrounded, and having the love of honor before his eyes, then and there implored his captors for the sake of honor, for the sake of God and the love which he bore for his family and home, not to tar and feather him, or ride him on a rail; but rather than be disgraced and sent away, he preferred to be shot. Well, they did not shoot him, nor did they tar and feather him nor did they ride him on a rail; but it is said, though for the truth of this I will not vouch, that the cloud of war passed off and the angry waves of passion were hushed by May asking his captors to go out and liquor. You know George was good on expedients. But whether the party liquored or not, I cannot state. My

friends, N. D. Earl and Peter Kitterman, who are on the ground, can tell you, for they were there.

"It is due to George May, an absent friend, to say that he was in no way implicated in the effort of Woody to take Koontz's claim, and that he lived long amongst us, and when he left had no better friends in the county than the men who espoused the interest of old Mr. Koontz. The prosecution which had been commenced in Jefferson County against the Koontz men remained undisposed of until Wapello County was organized; after which, from some oversight in legislation, Jefferson County lost her jurisdiction and they were dismissed. And thus ended the Dahlonga war and its consequences. Woody, of course, lost the claim.

"This perhaps was the fiercest war that was waged in the county. In other localities like disturbances took place, but I cannot stop to refer to each in detail. I have only alluded to this for the purpose of advising the uninitiated more clearly how justice was administered in the olden time in Wapello, when the law's delay did not supplant justice with mere forms."

Mention has already been made of the fact that white men were in the county before the formal opening of the tract. Among the men who took a chance against the authorities in this respect was John Arrowsmith, who, it is alleged, ascertained the geographical center of Wapello County in the winter of 1842, and with this valuable knowledge, he, with J. R. McBeth, Uriah Biggs, John Lewis, Thomas D. Evans, Paul C. Jeffries, Hugh George, David Glass, Sewell Kenney, William Dewey, and Milton Jameson, members of the Appanoose Rapids Company, entered claims and became proprietors of the southeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 24; and so much of the north half of section 25 as lies on the left bank of the Des Moines River, including the island therein, in Center Township; also the west half of section 30 and the southwest quarter of section 29, in the same township, all near and adjoining the Appanoose rapids of the Des Moines, and estimated to be at the center of the county.

OTTUMWA CHOSEN THE COUNTY SEAT

The Appanoose Rapids Company was conceived and organized for the purpose of getting into the county "on the ground floor," and for speculative purposes. Arrowsmith and his confreres were well assured that a site for the county seat would be selected from their holdings, and made provisions for the donation of certain lots to the county in the event their land should be chosen for the seat of government. J. R. McBeth was selected as the company's agent to sell lots, and George Arrowsmith was appointed by the company to prepare a list of lots falling to the share of each stockholder.

In May, 1844, Joseph B. Davis, of Washington County, John H. Randolph, of Henry County, and Solomon Jackson, of Lee County, designated by the organizing act as commissioners to select a site for the county seat, chose Ottumwa for the honor, and, according to the plans of the Appanoose Rapids Company, the county was given a certain number of lots, in its tract of land containing 467 acres, which was preempted of the Government on the 6th day of September, 1845. About the same time Uriah Biggs, Sewell Kenney and John Lewis were appointed a committee to select a site for a courthouse, and reported in favor of the lot on the corner of Third and Market streets, opposite the present city hall, where the temple of justice was built in 1846 by the company, John Fuller, J. R. McBeth and Paul C. Jeffries acting as the building committee.

One of the articles of agreement entered into by and between the members of the Appanoose Rapids Company shows the aim and intent of the company, in its relations to the County of Wapello, and is here quoted:

"Each of said proprietors, or their successors, shall pay a portion of the expenses and debts of the company, proportionate to the share held by him, whether said debts and expenses may have been previously contracted in the prosecution of the designs of the company and for their benefit, or may be hereafter incurred to carry out this agreement. It is further agreed that the aforesaid proprietors shall continue to lay out, and cause to be platted and numbered, the town now in part surveyed by John Arrowsmith. And the aforesaid proprietors hereby band themselves and their assigns to use all legal and honorable means, jointly and separately, to procure the location of the seat of justice for the said County of Wapello at said town; and in furtherance of this object the aforesaid proprietors do hereby bind themselves, their heirs and assigns, to donate to said County of Wapello every alternate lot in said town, or that may be laid out in said town, the proprietors holding the one-half of said town, and the said county the other half, so as to make as legal a division as practicable; provided that the county seat shall be located in said town; and provided, also, that the said donation shall not exceed one-quarter section (100 acres), including streets, alleys and public grounds. It is also agreed, and the said proprietors hereby bind themselves, their heirs and assigns, to donate the mill seat at the rapids aforesaid, with a sufficient quantity of ground for milling purposes, to any good and sufficient person or persons who will bind him or themselves to erect a flouring or sawmill thereon, at such time as the company may hereafter determine, and build a dam and sufficient lock. (The ambiguity of that last sentence has been explained to mean that the building of the dam and lock also devolved upon the party accepting the donation of lands for milling purposes.—Ed.) It is also agreed that the parts of the claims not laid out in town lots shall be held as the joint property of the company, as tenants in common, and is hereby reserved from sale as a fund to insure the perfecting of the title to the land sales, and

then to be divided between the parties, or their heirs or assigns, agreeably to the shares they may represent."

As proprietor of the site of Ottumwa, then known and designated as Louisville, the Appanoose Rapids Company laid out the town and platted it, John Arrowsmith being the surveyor. John Fuller carried the chain and Paul C. Jeffries drove stakes and hauled the corner stones to mark out lots. On July 4, 1844, a public sale of lots was held, and many of them were disposed of at prices ranging from \$75 to \$150, according to their location in the embryo city. The company having agreed to give a free site for the erection of a mill, David Glass, Paul C. Jeffries, David Smith, J. R. McBeth and Hugh George relinquished their title to the first choice of lots and placed the lots at the disposal of Francis M. Harrow and others, of Indiana, who had made a proposition to the company to erect a dam, lock and mills, both for making lumber and flour, on condition of a donation of three and one-half acres of land. William Ross, who owned the claim on the opposite side of the river, gave his consent to the undertaking, and on the 11th day of August, 1843, the articles of agreement were signed. This transaction took place while Wapello was attached to Jefferson County, and, as already noticed, the commissioners of Wapello County made certain changes in the contract shortly after the county was organized.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY SEAT

The only remarkable feature of Ottumwa in its infancy was the slow pace of its growth. Who built the first house within the town's confines the earlier histories do not say, but in 1844 there were only ten buildings in the place, one, a small frame structure, put up by Elder Jamison, a Methodist circuit rider, and the others, crude log cabins. The first store was built by Seth Richards and conducted by Heman P. Graves. In the summer of that year David Hall built the Ottumwa House, a double log affair, in which, on the 4th of July, 1844, George May read the Declaration of Independence, and Judge H. B. Hendershott and Charles Overman addressed a small audience in patriotic vein. The county commissioners' court was held in a log cabin situate between Third and Fourth streets, immediately east of the public square. These comprised the buildings, and it is presumed most of them were occupied by the county officials.

The year 1845 saw but little forward movement in building and increase of population. The appearance of the town was primitive. "No streets had been opened. Paths ran across lots every which way, like they were made by cows going to pasture. Indian wickeups were scattered over the bluff, a cluster of them being on a lot on 'College Hill,'" is the way an early writer pictured the scene.

However, Ottumwa really was growing. Seth Richards' store was still in the trade, under the management of Heman P. Graves, and here was kept

the postoffice, over which Paul C. Jeffries presided. Thomas Devin engaged in business here during the year, placing the store in charge of his son, Thomas J. Devin. There was another store conducted by Tolman, Lyons and Albert Mudge. The firm name later became A. J. Davis & Company, and then A. Mudge & Company. These three general stores were patronized by the settlers, and, as money was scarce, a credit business was the rule.

A two-story frame courthouse was built in 1846 and a log jail, but no schoolhouse. When court was not in session the children were taught in the temple of justice. The mill, to which the Appanoose Rapids Company donated the site, was built by John Myers, David Armstrong and T. C. Coffin. The structure was begun in 1845, and stood on the margin of the river at the foot of Market Street. The men who took the initiative and were active in founding and building Ottumwa in the days of its infancy were: Rev. B. A. Spaulding, H. B. Hendershott, Paul C. Jeffries, H. P. Graves, S. W. Summers, Dr. C. C. Warden, Peter Barnett, Joseph Hayne, George May, John Lewis, N. C. Hill, Charles Overman, David Glass, David Hall, Uriah Biggs, Hugh George, William Dewey, Sewell Kenney, John Myers, J. Tolman, A. M. Lyons, Paris Caldwell, David Armstrong, William H. Galbraith, Livy Buckhalter, John W. Ross, John Harkins, S. S. Norris, Thomas Simamon, William Snodgrass, David P. Smith, James McFarland, John Newman, Bela White, and Charles F. Harrow, most of whom had families.

Alvin C. Leighton, recently submitted to an interview and portrayed the first few years of Ottumwa's existence with remarkable exactness as to names, dates and places. He was the son of pioneers, who came to Wapello County when its doors were opened to settlement. After three years spent on a farm in Competine Township, the Leighton family removed to Ottumwa.

Mr. Leighton, an extended sketch of whom appears in the second volume of this history, has a lively recollection of the place as it appeared to him in 1846 and the subsequent years of its formative stage. He tells of the number of buildings here in 1846, where they stood and who were their occupants, and thus fills a gap in the history of the county remaining open all these years. Thus he has benefited the present generation, and preserved to future peoples of the community the names of many pioneers and the events in which they took a prominent part. With care and precision Mr. Leighton unfolded the scroll of his memory, from which was gathered the following data:

EIGHTEEN HOUSES HERE

"My first home in Ottumwa was in one of eighteen houses, all that Ottumwa boasted of in October, 1846, and I don't recall that any more were built than those I have in mind and included in the eighteen mentioned. Ours was a log house, as was most of the others, whether residence or store,

although there were some few frame houses, but not many." Thus Mr. Leighton replied when asked for his earliest recollections of Ottumwa.

THE BUSINESS HOUSES

He began with the business houses, for even with only eighteen houses in the village there were some stores. Enumerating these, he first alluded to the Seth Richards general store as having been located at about the west room of the S. C. Cullen & Company dry-goods house on East Main Street. John T. Baldwin, a relative of Judge Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, ran a general store opposite the Richards store, or at about the location of the east store room of W. J. Donelan's dry-goods house today. Following along the same street, Mr. Leighton next alluded to the old Ottumwa House, the hostelry for these parts at that time. This, he stated, was located about where the west part of the Anderson office building stands on Main Street. This was a log building, and did not boast of elevators, hot and cold water, bath, etc., as do hotels today. Farther west, on the south side of the street, west of Friedman's store of today, was another log building that housed the grocery business and "wet grocery" of Duane F. Gaylord, afterwards the first mayor of Ottumwa, about 1859. Mr. Gaylord lived on the river bank at the rear of his store, for the river at that time came close to Main Street in that part of town.

VILLAGE SMITHY

There were no other business houses on that side of Main Street between Court and Green streets, as recalled by Mr. Leighton. In the block between Market and Green streets there was a blacksmith shop about opposite the Globe Tea Company store, and Mr. Leighton stated that he thought that a man named Sharp had a place for the accommodation of travelers situated about where the Doty Clothing Company store now is. A small log house was also located on West Main Street a short distance from Court Street, perhaps where the Field jewelry store is now located. Another log house was standing on what is now Mr. Leighton's property, facing Second Street instead of Market Street, on which the Leighton properties face now, and have for several years past.

A SMALL COURTHOUSE

The courthouse was one of the eighteen houses and was a modest affair. It was said to be a two-story building, not more than twenty feet high and about 20 by 36 feet in size. It contained the offices of the treasurer, clerk, recorder and sheriff, and stood where the Edgerly wholesale drug house is located on Third Street, opposite the city hall. Next he came to his own



OLD HOME OF THE JOHN MYERS AND
THOMAS COFFIN FAMILIES

Built in 1846



FIRST DOUBLE LOG CABIN IN
OTTUMWA

Built by David Armstrong and John Myers
in 1844



FIRST SAWMILL IN WAPELLO COUNTY

Built by David Armstrong and Joel B. Myers in 1844

residence in that neighborhood, for it was where the First Methodist Episcopal Church stands at Fourth and Market streets.

ON FOURTH STREET

Across the street, where the Christian Science Church now stands, there was another log house like the Leighton home. Farther east, on Fourth Street, at the southwest corner of Green and Fourth Streets, was the home of Mrs. David Armstrong, a sister of Josiah H. Myers. This was a frame house, of which there were but few then in Ottumwa. There was nothing else on Fourth Street except on the site of the present public library, at which place a man named Lewis built a log house. He was a brother of Alvin Lewis and resided there for a time.

FIFTH STREET

Coming from Fourth to Fifth Street, the next house recalled was the old Jeffries-Hendershott home, in which Judge Hendershott and his father-in-law, Paul C. Jeffries, resided, and which was later to give way to the residence of T. D. Foster, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. On the same street, but on the opposite side, about where the present residence of H. L. Waterman now stands, there was also a log house, but the owner's name could not be recalled by Mr. Leighton.

ADDS TWO MORE

Dropping back to Second street as one of the forgotten houses came to mind, the wonderful memory of Mr. Leighton recalled the home of Joseph Hayne, a frame structure at the corner of Second and Green streets. The seventeenth house was that of John D. Baldwin, which was situated on the site of the present Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, but built rather to the rear of the lot and on the hill alongside of College Street. This house was in what was then the real east end, for Union street, one block east, was the limit of the town at that time.

OLD HOME RECENTLY RAZED

Another building that Mr. Leighton for a time was hard pressed to locate was the home of Dr. C. C. Warden, at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Main streets, opposite the Daum property, on which it has been proposed to erect a new hotel. These conclude the locations of the eighteen houses that stood in Ottumwa when Alvin C. Leighton came here to live in October, 1846. The following year witnessed the beginning of a building era, and Mr. Leighton estimated that 100 houses, mostly frame, were constructed that

year. All of these were of a modest character, and a few of them were brick. The latter type was constructed by the elder Mr. Leighton for his family and the house stood until very recent times, when it was torn down to make way for the proposed hotel, as it occupied a portion of the site. Another old brick house was that alongside the Ottumwa Telephone Company's plant, a part of which still stands.

OUTSIDE OF TOWN

Mr. Leighton's recollections of the early day homes were not confined to the city alone, for he recalled the home of the Blakes in what is now Blake's edition, where the father of the late Charles F. Blake settled with some of the other pioneers in February, 1845. The Joseph Hayne farm, that took in much of what is now the packing-house and lower east-end district, was another of the old farms, and still farther east was the A. D. Whipple farm—the girlhood home of Mrs. W. E. Jones; it was near the present Franklin Park. Still another was the Roemer farm, near the mineral springs.

In the west end was Charles F. Harrow, grandfather of A. G. Harrow, who had settled west of town, as that locality was in those days. Paris Caldwell was another living in the west end, as was also John Stout and Sylvester Warner. The latter operated a blacksmith shop near the old fair-ground.

Going back to the east end again, Mr. Leighton recalled the farm of the Wood family—William, J. S., Quincy and Hampton Wood—who came from Indiana and settled east of Ottumwa, near Sugar Creek. The Daniel Traul family and another family whose name could not be remembered, but who operated a maple sugar “camp,” were others recalled.

In the north of the city was Gabriel Williams' farm, that took in a great deal of the land in the vicinity of the golf grounds of the Country Club. Clark Williams and Henry Williams were said by Leighton to have been raised on this farm, which has since been largely split up.

THE SOUTH SIDE

On the south side of the river there were David Inskeep, father of Carey Inskeep and Mrs. W. B. Bonnifield, Sr., whose farm extended along the river, through what was known as Richmond, down to the present Ward Street. S. Turner, his son-in-law, also had a farm in that vicinity. John Overman was another early settler on the south side of the river and afterward went to California and discovered a gold mine which later proved a rich find to those who secured it from Mr. Overman.

The Vesser farm and the S. R. Thompson farm, on Bear Creek, were also among the first, as was also the John Hite and D. H. Michael farms,

which lay south of the Jefferson School. Mr. S. R. Cheadle, of Ottumwa, was born on one of these farms. The father of W. S. Crips owned the farm adjoining the Michael's farm and Mike Tullis had the farm next east of Crips' place.

CLANS WOULD FIGHT

At this stage of his recollections, Mr. Leighton indulged in reminiscence of an early day here when some of the rival clans would gather in Ottumwa on a market day and after an indulgence to some extent in the "wet" groceries, a fight would ensue that made the hair fly. "One of these clans was headed by Mike Tullis," said Mr. Leighton, "and another by the Vessers, who came from Bear Creek. When the two leaders and their gangs met there was sure to be some one laid out, for these two elements would not mix any more than oil with water. The changes of time, however, finally erased the old scores or imaginary grievances, and the frequent fights became less, until they eventually ceased. I recall a time, when as a lad engaged in learning the tinning trade at the old Washburn tin shop, that I saw a Dutchman, who worked for the Ottumwa House, throw an ax at Mike Tullis. It seems that Mike was teasing the Dutchman, as he was called, who was splitting wood at the time. Finally, losing his temper, the Dutchman flung the ax at Tullis, which, striking the side of the house, buried itself in the wood almost completely. The nimble Mike, however, was lithe enough to worm out of the way of the ax and simply remarked as I passed, 'He nearly hit me!'"

Continuing his recollections of south side farmers in the early days of the county, Mr. Leighton recalled Benjamin Young's farm, the Seamon place, the Seth Ogg farm, and the McIntire farm, all on Village Creek.

GOING IT ALONE GROCERY

Reverting back to reminiscences of Ottumwa at an early day, Mr. Leighton recalled a well-known character referred to at times by W. H. Caldwell in his letters to the Courier of the early days. This personage was none other than Tay Sinnamon. He referred to the ready wit of Mr. Sinnamon, whom, he said, built and operated what is now the Ballingall, when it was first a three-story hotel building, and he added wings to it later. He especially recalled a building erected by Mr. Sinnamon, at the southwest corner of Main and Market streets, for a time occupied by the builder as a grocery store. Mr. Sinnamon made it quite plain that he did not favor partnerships in business and to emphasize this had his business sign painted accordingly. This read: "T. Sinnamon going it alone - groceries." This building was afterward used as the postoffice and during a portion of the administration of President Pierce, Mr. Leighton worked

in the postoffice for Postmaster Stephen Osburn, and under President Buchanan, for Postmaster T. J. Holmes.

HIGH WATER OF 1851

Referring to the period between 1843 and 1860, Mr. Leighton said: "Iowa winters from 1843 to 1860 were, I imagine, something like the winter of 1911-12, but I doubt if the thermometer was much under 20° below zero. Sledding was good nearly all of the winter, and most of the farmers used sleds made of oak, with hickory runners. The winter of 1850-51 was an exceptional one, the snow being four feet deep on the level, and we received the full benefit of the snow, for 1851 was the high water year, and all records were shattered for floods on the Des Moines here. It is now generally forgotten, but I remember it still. Overman's ferry crossed the river with people from the south side at old Richmond and came to the north bank at what is now Central addition; thence on through the timber road the ferry-boat was poled to Wapello and Main streets, and turning there it proceeded down to the Sinnamon, now the Ballingall Hotel.

TREES BORN OF FLOOD

"My father and the late Dr. C. C. Warden carried on a general store where the west part of the Scase store now stands. The water stood at the bottom of the doorsill and my father drove a nail in the building marking the highest point at which the water stood. Customers came in small boats, as the water stood two feet or more in Main Street from Wapello to Green streets. The ferry boat would drop the people off at the stores upon each side of the street before landing at Green Street, which was the end of the water deep enough for boating. A similar condition obtained on Second Street from Court to Green. It may be of interest to many who have noticed the immense cottonwood tree at the old John S. Wolf home, at the corner of Green and Second streets, which was then a part of the Devin property, to know that this tree sprung up immediately after the subsiding of the '51 flood. It still stands today, sixty-three years old, and vigorous looking as though made of iron. A similar instance is seen in the large cottonwood that stands close to the south approach of the Market Street bridge in South Ottumwa, which is possibly a trifle larger and more rotund than the Second Street tree. It came the same time and resulted from the flood carrying the seed, from which both mammoth trees sprung. Mr. Devin often referred to these trees when we talked of old days.

STEAMBOATS GAVE UP

"Steamboats during the flood of 1851 tied up to large cottonwood trees that stood in Main Street at about where the Haw & Simmons Company's wholesale hardware house now stands. A few years later the town built a decent wharf at the foot of Court Street, using broken stone in the construction, and the steamboats landed there until the last of the river traffic in 1858. Then the steamboats gave way to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, which was already near Ottumwa, and teams hauled the freight from the end of the road to Ottumwa. The coming of the Burlington road to Ottumwa the following year, August 13, 1859, gave no place for the steamboats as freight haulers, for the road monopolized the business. At that period Ottumwa had become the best city in the state between Burlington and Council Bluffs."

WAPELLO CLUB; OLD HOUSE

Continuing in his reminiscence, Mr. Leighton stated that the present Wapello Club was one of the old buildings of Ottumwa, and perhaps its nicest house for many years. "I think," said he, "that it was erected in 1854. Thomas Devin, Sr., built the house, and it was the best residence in Ottumwa. Prior to 1856 the buildings were largely made of native lumber—white oak and walnut—which was sawed at the Myers & Coffin mill at the foot of Market Street, on the east side of that thoroughfare. Josiah Myers, now a resident of South Ottumwa, was a member of the firm of Myers & Coffin, and is the only living one of the firm that did so much to make Ottumwa the city that it now is. Mr. Myers is the best authority on Ottumwa from its infancy to the present time. I left Ottumwa for Bending, Kansas, in 1856, and all I may say of Ottumwa until the fall of 1858 is largely hearsay, but I believe it is nearly correct. From 1855 until 1865 there came to Ottumwa a number of new merchants, but among the older I recall a few, and among them Dr. C. C. Warden, Albert Mudge, James Hawley, J. G. Meek, Joseph Loomis, W. C. and A. D. Moss, of which number J. G. Meek is still in business in Ottumwa, and A. D. Moss is living in Denver. All of the rest are gone."

Among the merchants of the old days Mr. Leighton referred to John Pimroy, who operated the county drug store. It seems there was a state pharmacy law that regulated the number of drug stores, or at least delegated certain powers to the druggist in each county, and Mr. Pimroy's store bore the title of "County Drug Store." An incident in connection with the County Drug Store had to do with the first time a prohibition law was made effective in Iowa. This was in 1854, and just how effective it was may be seen from the following story by Mr. Leighton relative to that period.

"A. J. Davis," said he, "was the Montana millionaire whose fortune caused the famous legal fight, recalled as the Davis' will case, that ran in the press some years ago. Mr. Davis had for years operated a distillery at Iowa-ville, a small place near Eldon, and he made a large quantity of the liquor, much of which found its way to Ottumwa for John Pumroy. The County Drug Store of Mr. Pumroy bought all of its whiskey from the Davis distillery, and that was quite a quantity, for in the year following the passage of the prohibitory law of 1854 John Pumroy bought and had shipped by boat to Ottumwa no less than one hundred barrels of the Davis whisky. I know the number is correct, for I counted the barrels as they stood on the new stone wharf at the foot of Court Street.

"The effects of the new prohibitory measure were not what the framers of the law hoped for immediately after it became effective. I have seen many fellows who came to town and would hitch their teams on Market Street (for that was really the country man's market in town) who would go to Pumroy's drug store and swear to a lie for a bottle of whisky, which they would drink about the market, and then lay in drunken stupor beneath their wagons to sleep off the effects of their libations. You see, the whisky at that time cost Pumroy only 13 cents per gallon, for the war tax, which later went into effect, had not yet caused its rise in price. In that connection I am reminded of what I was once told to have been the cause of A. J. Davis leaving Iowa for Montana, where he later amassed a princely fortune that gave rise to the great fight over his wealth after his death.

MILLIONS FROM WHISKY

"As I recall the story told me many years ago, Davis had determined not to pay the new tax placed on whisky, as internal revenue in the early '60's was levied to help meet the expenses of the war. He concluded to leave this part of the country rather than pay it, and what he is said to have done was to quit the manufacture of liquor in Iowa. He then loaded all the whisky that he had in stock and this took many teams. When he had it all loaded upon wagons (I am not clear as to whether he used oxen to haul it or not) but at any rate he started his overland trip to the wilds of Montana. I have been told that the whisky he carted from Iowa was the basis of the immense fortune that he left for his heirs to fight over and the lawyers to gather in as fees."

CHAPTER VI

PIONEER LIFE

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older states, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those states good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities was easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of the younger readers, as these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally 12 by 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be redaubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out the greater part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into 4-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cobhouse fashion. The fireplace thus made was often large enough to receive firewood 6 to 8 feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had, otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, the latch being raised by anyone on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latchstring was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors and even strangers, the "latchstring was always hanging out as a welcome." In the interior over the fireplace would be a shelf, called the "mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware and possibly an old clock and other articles. In the fireplace would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood. On it the pots were hung for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn. In one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks" and under it the trundle bed for the children. In another stood the old-fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house. In the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous, while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed or windsor chairs and two or three stools. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine, for, as described, a single room was made to answer for the kitchen, dining room, sitting room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick

to this point about two feet above the floor on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall. Clapboards were laid across these and thus the bed made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor and put themselves to bed in the center. The signal was given and the men came in and each took his place in bed next his own wife and the single men outside beyond them again.

COOKING

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flapjacks," batter cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spareribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn, from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump in the shape of a mortar and pound the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well sweep. This and the well sweep consisted of a pole 20 to 30 feet long fixed in an upright fork, so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were cornbread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and

fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable many years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom, one loom having a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woollen cloth. Wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woollen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home made. Rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If occasionally a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

HOSPITALITY

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might already be a guest for every puncheon there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the newcomer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land he was doubly welcome and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in his neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered the same custom prevailed. If a newcomer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal

quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a newcomer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the newcomer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gettin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs, another with teams would haul the logs to the ground, another party would "raise" the cabin, while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the newcomer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder sallied forth in quest of meat, for this was truly a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat in the shape of a deer. Returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife: "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I git him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer: "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and cornbread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher and was thankfully eaten.

PRAIRIE FIRES

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises and keeping it under

control next his property he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the oncoming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass. The gentle breeze increased to stronger currents and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into a fierce torrent of flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor, and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed as if by the magician's wand into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and a dark cloud of crimson smoke, curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening. Danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims, yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

WOLF HUNTS

In the early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animals, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves,

but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, everyone being well posted in the meaning of every signal, and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

SPELLING SCHOOLS

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth of July celebration. And when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better of course when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equalled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides"—that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen one could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one side had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign or counting the misspelled words would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest, but the usual way was to "spell across"—that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next, the second in line on each side, alternately down to the foot of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the "choosers." One would have the first choice of spellers, the other spell the first word. When a word was missed it would be repronounced or passed along without repronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to repronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side. If the word was

finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved" and no tally mark was made. An hour perhaps would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzzing, cackling, hurrahing and confusion that ensued for ten or fifteen minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would again take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling down" process there would virtually be another race in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing sides" for the "spelling down" contest, and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "baugh-naugh-claughter," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until it became tedious the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to go home, very often by a roundabout way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which of course was the most interesting part of the evening's performances; sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture, but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not adverse to a little relaxation and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting bee," "corn husking," "paring bee," "log rolling" and "house raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manu-

facture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present. When a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half holiday. The men usually went to town, and when that place was reached "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whisky was as free as water. Twelve and a half cents would buy a quart and 35 or 40 cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE

Iowa is a grand state, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Less than a century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling train of cars, bearing away to markets the products of labor and soil. The savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and schoolhouses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor

of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old foggy ideas and foggy ways and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point at them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand mills or pounded up in mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, woven and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of today they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three score years and ten since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of today, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,224,771 who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older states. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There are but few of the old landmarks left. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section, we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this county which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of

the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

CHAPTER VII

GEOLOGY OF WAPELLO COUNTY

LOCATION AND AREA

Wapello County forms one of the second tier of counties north of the Missouri line and is fourth in order of succession from the Mississippi River. It is thus situated well toward the southeastern part of the state. Its northern boundary is formed by Mahaska and Keokuk counties. Jefferson borders it on the east, Davis on the south and Monroe on the west.

Included within these boundaries are twelve congressional townships, with a total area of 432 square miles.

PREVIOUS GEOLOGICAL WORK

The first geologist to visit this region was D. D. Owen, who in the summer of 1849 made a trip up the Des Moines River as far as Fort Dodge. In his report he mentions the heavy beds of coal measure sandstone occurring along the river between Eldon and Ottumwa and the ledges of limestone outcropping at and above the latter town. Several beds of coal were noted on Sugar Creek and along the river below the mouth of that stream.

In 1856 A. H. Worthen made an examination of the valley of the Des Moines, and gives in his report several sections occurring along that river in Wapello County. During the following year the same geologist again visited the region, and published a brief general account of the geology of the county. At that time the principal coal banks were in the neighborhood of Dahlonga and Kirkville, and in the river bluffs, four miles below Eddyville. In 1867 C. A. White visited the coal mines which were then in operation in the county, and in his report gives their location, together with the thickness and number of veins.

The record of one of the artesian wells put down at Ottumwa was published in 1880 by C. H. Gordon, and the record of this and another well is given and discussed by W. H. Norton in his report on The Artesian Wells of Iowa. In 1893 the coal mines of the district were visited by members of the Iowa Geological Survey, and a brief account of them is contained in the report on The Coal Deposits of Iowa, by C. R. Keyes.

From the above it will be seen that little work had been done on the geology of Wapello County except that of a fragmentary and very general nature, which was all it was possible to do in the time which had been devoted to the study of the area.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of this region is due entirely to erosion, and the valleys and ridges have been formed by the action of running water on the soft drift materials and the underlying indurated rocks. The region was once a level or nearly level drift plain, from which the inequalities of the present surface have been carved by the streams. The greater portion of this plain has been thoroughly dissected and deep valleys eroded in it. In the north-eastern part of the county the surface has been much less affected by erosion than the rest of the area, the land is gently rolling and the creeks have cut comparatively shallow valleys. In strong contrast with this are the southwestern townships and those crossed by the Des Moines River. In these the surface has been deeply cut by valleys which branch and re-branch in all directions and produce a rough and rugged topography. But all the divides are seen to rise to the same height, and if the valleys were filled up to the same level the original plain would be restored. This thoroughly and deeply dissected area includes Green, Keokuk and Polk townships, with parts of Adams, Center, Cass, Columbia and Richland. The upland plain includes Highland, Competine and Pleasant townships, together with parts of Dahlonga, Agency and Washington townships. A northwest-southeast line passing through Kirkville, Dahlonga, Agency City and Ashland would separate this rolling plain from the deeply eroded and rough country bordering the Des Moines River and lying south and west of it.

The most marked topographic feature of the region is the broad valley of the Des Moines. This stream crosses the county diagonally from northwest to southeast, and has cut its broad valley to a depth of from 150 to 200 feet. The flood plain varies in width from one-half to two miles, the average being about one mile. From Eddyville to Ottumwa the valley is noticeably narrower than it is below the latter town. Above Ottumwa the average width is less than three-quarters of a mile, while from Ottumwa to Eldon it is one and one-quarter miles. A large part of Ottumwa is built on the broad bottom land of the Des Moines, whose valley here broadens out until just below the town it has a width of two miles.

This difference in the width of the valley is probably due to a difference in the rock in which it has been carved. Below Eddyville as far as the county seat the river has cut its channel through the soft coal measure shales and into the harder and more resistant Saint Louis limestone. Below Ottumwa the limestone lies beneath the bed of the river, and the stream, in forming its valley, has had to erode only the easily washed shales and



VIEW OF DES MOINES RIVER, EDDYVILLE



EDDYVILLE SAND COMPANY'S STEAMBOAT

soft sandstones. The recession of the sides by lateral cutting of the river and by atmospheric agencies would progress rapidly in these readily affected materials. On the other hand, where the channel is in limestone, the widening process goes on less rapidly, owing to the greater resistance offered by the latter rock.

In the broader portion of its valley, between Ottumwa and Eldon, the Des Moines meanders back and forth across its flood plain, striking first one bluff and then the other. At the former place the river makes several broad loops, and its course has changed in recent times, as is shown by an old abandoned channel. Another excellent example of stream meanders is furnished by Soap Creek as it flows across the flood plain of the Des Moines River, in the southeastern corner of the county.

The behavior of Village Creek when it enters the valley of the Des Moines, in section 8 of Keokuk township, is so peculiar as to deserve notice. As soon as the flood plain of the latter stream is reached, instead of keeping on in the same direction as before, it turns abruptly and, taking a course at right angles to its former one, it follows along close to the side of the valley and enters the river a mile or more below. The cause of the creek taking this course and following the bluff is probably found in the slight outward slope of the flood plain. It is well known that there is a tendency for a flood plain to be highest next the river, where the deposition of silt goes on most rapidly, and from this point it slopes gently toward the sides of the valley. On this account when a tributary stream enters a valley it may be compelled to follow down along one side, where the land is lowest, until a favorable opportunity is afforded for joining the larger stream. In the present instance this is when the river makes a bend and comes over to its west bluff. North Avery Creek at one time followed the edge of the flood plain in the same way as Village Creek and entered the Des Moines at Chillicothe, one mile below its present mouth. The old channel still remains, and is occupied by the river during ordinary stages of the water. The formation of a new mouth and the abandonment of its old channel were caused by lateral cutting. At the bend where the creek abruptly changed its course the current was swiftest on the outer side, the cutting of the bank was most rapid at that point, and the creek thus gradually shifted its channel until it entered the main stream by its present mouth. On the map of the county made six or seven years ago, North Avery is represented as emptying into the river by way of its old channel, and its new mouth has probably been formed within a few years.

The Des Moines and its tributaries have eroded their valleys through the drift and have cut down deep into the coal measure strata, while in the northwestern part of the county they have worn their channels into the underlying Saint Louis limestone. At Ottumwa, where the Des Moines flows over the ledges of this limestone, the coal measures rise from 100 to

150 feet above the river, and at Eldon to a height of 135 feet above the same stream.

The chief drainage lines of the county appear to be pre-glacial. The valleys of the Des Moines and its larger tributaries were probably formed, at least in part, before the advent of the ice sheet. During glacial times they were filled with drift, and the entire region was covered with a mantle of that material, which obliterated the topographic features previously existing. Upon the retreat of the ice a nearly level drift plain was left where before there had been a surface deeply cut by the stream into valleys and ridges. But in the old pre-glacial valleys, where the drift was thickest, it would settle more than upon the uplands over which it was thinner. Slight depressions would thus come to occupy the place of the former valleys, and these sags would be taken possession of by the streams which established themselves on the surface upon the withdrawal of the ice. These streams would quite readily carry away the loose materials of the drift until they had cut their way down to the bed rock, clearing out and deepening the former waterways.

That the valleys are pre-glacial is shown by the fact that in places the drift is seen to follow down the sides, covering up the strata which once formed the walls. This is what would be expected if the valleys were already formed when the mantle of drift was laid down.

The following table gives the elevations above tide of the principal towns of the county and several just outside the area. The figures are taken from Gannett's Dictionary of Altitudes in the United States:

Localities.	Elevation.
Agency	807
Batavia	727
Bidwell	720
Blakesburg	912
Chillicothe	660
Dudley	674
Eddyville	676
Eldon	630
Hedrick	827
Highland	780
Ottumwa	650

Batavia is just over the east line of the county and Hedrick is a mile from the north line. Agency, Blakesburg, Hedrick and Highland are located on the upland plain, while the other towns are located in the valleys. The highest part of the area is in Adams township, in the vicinity of Blakesburg, and the lowest point is in the Des Moines valley at Eldon.

DRAINAGE

The drainage of Wapello County has reached its maturity. The streams, with their numerous tributaries, reach out to all parts of the land and carry off the water as rapidly as it falls upon the surface. The Des Moines and its tributaries drain about two-thirds of the area, and the affluents of the Skunk River, Compétine and Cedar creeks, with their branches, drain the other third. The former drainage system, as already stated, has cut valleys which are much deeper than those formed by the latter system. The major stream and its chief tributaries flow in valleys from 150 to 200 feet in depth, while Compétine and Cedar creeks, which drain the northeastern townships, have valleys with a depth of not more than forty to sixty feet. They are broad, with gently sloping sides, and in no place do they extend through the drift to the underlying coal measures. Though the drainage lines of the northeastern townships ramify over the surface until they reach all portions of the area, the channels are shallow and the land is not deeply dissected as in other portions of the county. The reason the tributaries of the Skunk River have not eroded their valleys to the same depth as those of the Des Moines system is found in the fact that the former streams flow long distances before entering the Skunk River, and the latter in turn enters the Mississippi over thirty-five miles above the mouth of the Des Moines. Cedar and Compétine creeks, therefore, have much less of a fall and erode their channels more slowly than the Des Moines drainage system. The Des Moines, being a large stream, has been able to cut its valley at a comparatively rapid rate, and its tributaries have carved their valleys down to the same base level.

The chief tributaries of the Des Moines River are North Avery, South Avery, Bear, Village and Soap creeks, all of which enter it from the west or southwest. The streams flowing in from the north are smaller, the majority of them being only a few miles in length. They have narrow, steep-sided valleys and their courses are approximately at right angles to the major stream.

In traversing the county from the northwest corner to the southeast corner, a distance of twenty-eight miles, the Des Moines has a fall of forty-eight feet. But the gradient below Ottumwa is twice as great as it is above. From Eddyville to Ottumwa the river has a fall of one and one-eighth feet to the mile, but from the latter town to Eldon the fall is two and one-half feet to the mile.

STRATIGRAPHY

The geological formations which are present in Wapello County are few in number, but of much importance economically. They belong to the Carboniferous and Pleistocene systems. The oldest strata which appear at the

surface are the limestones of the Lower Carboniferous. Overlying these, but separated from them by an unconformity representing a long time interval, are the more recent shales and sandstones of the Upper Carboniferous. It is when these upper beds, which once covered the entire county, have been cut through by the larger streams that the Lower Carboniferous limestones are exposed. As will be seen by a reference to the map, they are found in the valley of the Des Moines and along some of its chief tributaries.

Overlying these indurated rocks, which are of marine origin, is a formation of entirely different character and of very much younger age. It is made up of the loose and heterogeneous deposits of the Pleistocene, including the drift and loess. These were formed at the time of the great ice sheets from the north invaded Iowa and left behind the mixture of clay, sand, gravel and boulders which form the drift. The drift is covered by a thin layer of silt-like material, the loess. Belonging to the same period is the alluvium of the river valleys, formed by the streams during periods of overflow.

SAINT LOUIS STAGE

The rocks belonging to this stage are the oldest which appear at the surface in Wapello County. They consist of limestones, marly shales and sandstones. The limestone, which is quite uniform in character and appearance, is very compact, fine-grained and light gray or blue in color. It frequently contains small particles of crystals of iron pyrites, and careful examination will usually show minute fragments of fossils, especially on a weathered surface. Some of the rock, however, resembles lithographic stone in appearance and bears no evidence of organic remains. The beds vary in thickness from two or three inches to two feet. Interstratified with the limestones are gray, marly shales, which are commonly quite rich in fossils. These marls, on long continued exposure to the weather, become soft and earthy, and, wearing away more rapidly than the limestone, leave the latter in projecting ledges. The marly layers often attain a thickness of two or three feet, and range from that down to an inch or less. They are very characteristic of the upper portion of the Saint Louis. At several points sandstone was observed underlying the calcareous beds, and these arenaceous deposits are also reported from a number of wells in different parts of the county. Where seen in its outcrops the sandstone is soft and white or yellow in color.

The Saint Louis limestone is confined to the northwestern part of the county, where it outcrops in the valleys of the streams which have cut their channels through the overlying coal measure shales and sandstones and exposed the beds beneath. Though the strata of the formation underlie the entire area, as shown by deep wells, they are in most places buried beneath the deposits of the Upper Carboniferous. The limestones occur in the valley

of the Des Moines from Ottumwa to Eddyville, and also south of Eldon, just north of the Davis County line, along the South Avery and North Avery creeks and along the lower courses of many of the smaller streams entering the river from the north and west. The Saint Louis also probably occurs beneath the drift in several sections in the northern part of Compétine and Highland townships, as shown from outcrops across the line in Keokuk County. The rock is extensively quarried at Dudley, Ottumwa and Eddyville.

About one-quarter of a mile below the mouth of Miller Creek several feet of black, fissile, coal measure shales appear, overlying the limestone, and one and one-half miles above the same point in Monroe County there is a four and a half foot seam of coal twenty feet above the Saint Louis, separated from it by shale and fire clay. Eight or ten feet of this black shale outcrop at the wagon bridge in the northeast quarter of section 18, Columbia Township. The limestone appears along Palestine Creek, five feet of it being exposed below the bridge in section 21 of the same township. The Saint Louis limestone is exposed at many points along North Avery Creek between Chillicothe and Dudley.

One-half mile east of Dudley the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has opened a new channel for the North Avery Creek in order to straighten out its course. In this artificial cut the Saint Louis limestone is well exposed.

The Saint Louis limestone is exposed along Harrow's branch, in the City of Ottumwa, and in the bed of the Des Moines River at the same place. The most southern point at which the limestone outcrops at the surface, with the exception of the small area in the bed of the river about one mile below Eldon, is on Sugar Creek, near where it empties into the river.

The Saint Louis strata appear along Fudge Creek as far north as the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, Columbia Township, where it is seen in the bed of the stream. It also appears two miles south of Kirkville, along the stream with the east-west course, near the center of the northeast quarter of section 20, Richland Township. At this point the beds rise eight to ten feet above the creek, and are composed of gray, marly shales with limestone ledges six inches to one foot thick. Overlying the calcareous beds are gray and black shales and thin-bedded sandstone.

DES MOINES STAGE (COAL MEASURES)

The rocks of this stage, in the order of their aggregate thickness, are clay shales, sandstones, limestones and beds of coal. The shales, which make up the great bulk of the coal measure strata, are of two varieties. One is carbonaceous, fissile and black in color; the other is argillaceous, is not so fissile, and is found in a variety of colors, of which gray predominates. By an increase in the carbonaceous material the black shale passes into bony coal, and so into true coal. The argillaceous variety frequently

becomes sandy, and with the increase of this constituent it graduates into sandy shales and sandstone.

A thick bed of massive sandstone occurs along the Des Moines River about two miles below Ottumwa, and for nearly six miles it forms the bluffs on either side of the valley. It is well exposed at Cliffland Station, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. In places it rises as a steep escarpment 100 feet above the river. This massive bed of compacted sand is known to have covered an area of some eighteen square miles, and probably more. The Des Moines has cut its valley through it and has carried away a large part of the bed. Such thick coal measure sandstones are known to occur at other localities in southeastern Iowa.

The thickness of the coal measures in Wapello County varies widely in different parts of the area. In a few places they are entirely absent, in others they are more than two hundred feet thick. In the bluff at Ottumwa they are 150 to 175 feet thick; at Eldon they are about the same, and in section 12 of Pleasant Township they reach a thickness of 222 feet. It is probable that the maximum thickness of these strata in the county is not over 250 feet, and the average may be given as between 150 to 200 feet.

ALLUVIUM AND TERRACES

The flood plain of the Des Moines and its larger tributaries and of Cedar and Compétine creeks are composed of alluvium. This deposit is composed of materials derived chiefly from the drift and loess which have been carried down the slopes by the rains and redeposited by the streams in their valley bottoms. The alluvial plain of the Des Moines reaches a width of more than two miles for some distance below Ottumwa. The surface of the flood plain lies at a level of about twelve feet above low water. The remnants of an older flood-plain show at a number of places in the Des Moines valley as a terrace lying eight feet above the "first bottom," or at an elevation of twenty feet above low water. The river has cut into and carried away most of this higher plain which once formed the bottom of the valley, and all that is left of it is this terrace. It appears on the west side of the river just below Ottumwa, south of Eldon, and at various points between these two towns. Eddyville is built on a terrace twenty-five feet above low water, and near Kirkville station there is what appears to be the remnants of a fifty-foot terrace. The road between the station and Chillicothe traverses it for some distance before descending to the present flood-plain.

COAL

Wapello is one of the important coal-producing counties of the state. Thirty years ago its output was greater than that of any other county, with



VIEW NEAR CLEFLAND



SOUTH OTTUMWA PARK

the possible exception of Mahaska, and for many years since then it held its place near the head of the list.

Mining has been carried on here almost from the earliest settlement of the region. As long ago as 1857 there were mines in the neighborhood of Kirkville and Dahlonga, in the river bluffs four miles below Eddyville, and along Bear Creek four miles west of Ottumwa. In 1862 Wapello produced 327,650 bushels of coal, or nearly three times as much as any other county in the state. In 1867, when White visited this district, the following were the more important mines in operation: C. Dudley & Company's, one mile south of Dudley, on Middle Avery Creek. The seam was four feet thick and lay fifty feet above the Saint Louis limestone. Henry Shock & Company's mines in Happy Hollow (section 8, township 72 north, range 14 west) were working in a five-foot seam. Messrs. Brown & Godfrey operated the Union mine near Keb (section 33, township 73 north, range 14 west), where the coal was four to four and a half feet thick. The Alpine Coal Company had a large mine at Alpine station (two miles below Cliff-land) on the Des Moines Valley Railroad. The seam was from four to five feet thick, and large quantities of the coal were shipped to Keokuk. White states that since the mine was opened it had produced about a million bushels, which was probably more than the output up to that time (1867) of any other mine in the state.

In 1877 the largest mines in the county were the Union Coal Company mine, with an output for that year of 608,977 bushels, and the Postlewait mine at Happy Hollow, with an output of 582,507 bushels. The latter mine was connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, over one mile distant, by a tram road. For a number of years prior to 1890 the Wapello Coal Company operated extensive mines just south of Kirkville (section 17, township 73 north, range 14 west). The Ottumwa & Kirkville Railroad connected them with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and large quantities of coal were shipped. The vein averaged five and one-half feet thick, and over four hundred acres were worked out. Over three hundred miners were employed, and the total output of these mines was between one and two million tons.

Mining has been confined so far chiefly to the northwestern part of the county, in Richland, Center, Columbia and Cass townships. Aside from the Ladlesdale mine and the old mine at Alpine very little coal has been taken out in the southern and southeastern portions of the county. Yet this is not because no coal occurs, for seams are undoubtedly present in the coal measures of these parts of the area. Coal outcrops in the hills in the vicinity of Ormanville, and there are a number of small country banks in Green Township. An eighteen to twenty inch vein has been mined on a small scale about one mile east of Ormanville, and near the latter town two seams outcrop, the lower eighteen inches and the upper three feet thick. There are no outcrops of coal measure strata in the northeastern townships, Highland, Compétine

and Pleasant, since the indurated rocks are concealed under the thick drift deposits in which the streams have cut only shallow channels. But prospecting would doubtless reveal the presence of coal in this part of the county. A deep well sunk on the land of Norman Reno, in section 12 of Pleasant Township, is reported to have gone through a three and a half foot seam of coal at a depth of 135 feet.

The absence of mines from the southern and northeastern portion of the county is probably due chiefly to the distance from railroads. Then, too, toward the south the country is very rough and the roads hilly. Timber is here abundant, so that there is little inducement to look for other fuel to supply the local demand. In the northeastern townships the thickness of the drift and the depth to which it would be necessary to go to reach coal have undoubtedly tended to discourage prospecting. In other portions of the district the coal is more accessible and in most instances lies near the surface. But when these areas have been worked out it is not unlikely that the parts which at present produce no coal will furnish a good supply. It may be expected that systematic prospecting will show the presence of workable seams in these now neglected portions of the county.

The opinion seems to be quite prevalent that coal is more liable to be present in the valleys or depressions than under the uplands. But it is to be remembered that the existing valleys and hollows were not formed until long after the beds of coal were accumulated, and there is therefore absolutely no relation between the configuration of the present surface and the underlying coal seams. The latter are just as likely to occur beneath the uplands and away from the streams as anywhere else, as has many times proved to be the case.

["That coal is more liable to be present in the valleys than under the uplands" in Iowa is not a fallacy, but has a basis in fact with reasons therefor. Coal was formed in depressions or swamps of the then surface. Through land subsidence the whole surface was then covered with water for a long period, during which time sedimentary deposits took place under water, which formed the sandstone, shales and clays that overlie the coal veins. As these deposits were comparatively uniform in thickness, it would follow that where former depressions existed, corresponding ones would occur in the new surface. When the waters receded through an elevation of the land, these depressions would become ponds or lakes, which would overflow, cutting channels from one depression to another and, flowing in the direction of the general inclination of the surface, form the rivers and creeks.

With the exception of the Centerville thin vein, which belongs to the Missouri coal field, practically all the workable coal in Iowa is in the valleys of the Des Moines and Skunk rivers and their tributaries, the coal vein generally thinning out in the direction of the prairies, under which it is seldom found.—Ed.]

The coal in this county lies at no great depth below the surface. There is no mine that is over 130 feet deep, and most of them are less than 100 feet. In many places the seams outcrop along the sides of the valleys, as along the Des Moines River two miles below Cliffland Station and at various points along Sugar Creek. The lower beds of coal occur only a little above the Saint Louis limestone. In one instance the vein lies only twenty-five feet above the limestone, in another but three feet. As has already been stated, the maximum thickness of the coal measures in Wapello County is probably not over 250 feet, and over a considerable portion of the area their thickness is less than this. Beneath the uplands, therefore, where it would be necessary to go to the deepest before reaching the lower coal seams, if they were present, it might be necessary to go over 200 feet in order to strike them. To the thickness of the coal measures must also be added that of the drift, which averages about one hundred feet. It is not at all improbable that there are coal seams lying at considerable greater depths than those now worked, and that when the latter are exhausted the deeper ones will be prospected.

While the coal beds vary greatly in thickness, the large majority of those which are being worked now run from four to five and one-half feet thick. In a few instances seams two and three feet thick are being mined, but these are exceptional. It is reported that in the Happy Hollow mine and those just south of Kirksville the beds reached a thickness in places of six and one-half and seven feet. The coal seams are not continuous for any great distance, but are more or less lenticular in shape and thin out toward the sides. No one vein extends over the entire county nor probably even over one township, but when followed for a few miles it is found to pinch out and disappear or to be replaced by another seam at the same or a different horizon. This comparatively rapid variation in the thickness of the beds and their thinning out toward the edges makes it necessary to put down a number of holes when prospecting for coal. A vein several feet in thickness may be struck at one point and in another hole only a few hundred feet distant the vein may be two or three inches thick or entirely absent.

In their mining equipment there is a wide difference in the mines. While the large ones are very well fitted in this respect, the smaller are provided with only the simplest contrivances. In nearly one-half the mines steam power is used for hoisting the coal and in most of the remainder the horse gin is employed. The room and pillar system of mining is the only one employed in the county, and the coal is shot from the solid without any undercutting. The Eldon Coal and Mining Company for several years tried the Jeffery mining machine, but its use was finally discontinued on account of the stony concretions in the coal, which injured the machine and caused much trouble. The coal is now mined entirely by hand. Ventilation is secured in about one-third of the mines by the use of fans and in the rest furnaces are used for this purpose. A majority of the mines are equipped

with substantial and well-built tipples, in which stationary screens are the only ones used.

The companies operating mines in Wapello County in 1913 were: The Alpine, or Fowler & Wilson Coal Company, general offices, Ottumwa; Anchor Coal Company, W. R. Daum, general manager, Ottumwa; Morey Clay Products Company, D. F. Morey, general manager, Ottumwa; Phillips Coal Company, Henry Phillips, general manager, Ottumwa; the Star Coal Company, W. F. Metz, general manager, Ottumwa; the Trio Coal Company, Howell Price, general manager, Ottumwa.

A PALACE BUILT OF COAL

The coal interests of this and adjacent counties and the vast deposits that were known to exist prompted the far-seeing business men of Ottumwa, in 1890, to advertise such facts to the world, which they did in this manner: They secured by subscriptions from Ottumwa people a sum amounting to over \$20,000, with which they built a palace of coal. This does not imply that the structure was made of such a frail building material as bituminous coal, but the product was used in a judicious and artistic manner, so that coal seemed to be the predominating feature. It was built on the ground immediately north and west of the Union Depot, the property then of Col. P. G. Ballingall, and at last the palace was ready for the opening. The dimensions of the palace were as follows: 230x130 feet, two stories in height, with a tower 200 feet in height. The stories above ground were used for exhibits of various products, agricultural and mechanical. There was a museum attached that was of great interest. In the basement of the structure there was the representation of a coal mine, which was quite realistic. The palace was opened to the public September 16, 1890, and was not closed until October 11th of the same year. Multitudes of people from Southern Iowa were present at the opening, and nearly every day thereafter the palace was crowded. There were days especially set apart for counties in Southern Iowa, as, for example: There was Van Buren County Day, Jefferson County Day, Monroe County Day, Davis County Day, Lucas County Day, and so on until each county manifesting an interest had its special day and special program.

Calvin Manning generally acted as manager, and made the announcements in a sonorous voice that reached to every part of the building. The Ottumwa Coal Palace Company was incorporated with the following named gentlemen as incorporators: P. G. Ballingall, Charles F. Blake, W. T. Harper, J. W. Garner, A. G. Harrow, R. H. Moore, W. R. Daum, J. C. Manchester, Henry Phillips, A. W. Johnson, Calvin Manning, W. B. Bonni-field, John C. Jordan, Samuel Mahon, F. W. Simmons, J. W. Edgerly, John S. Wolf, A. H. Hamilton, George Riley, A. W. Lee, J. G. Meek, W. B. Smith, Samuel A. Flagler, A. C. Leighton, J. E. Hawkins, W. T.



Photo by S. G. A. A.

OTTUMWA COAL PALACE AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT, OCTOBER, 1890-1891
Built of coal, containing practical coal mine and manufacturing and agricultural exhibits
of state

Fenton, Frank Fiedler and Thomas D. Foster. The articles provided that the company should begin business on the first Monday in April, 1890, and should endure twenty years from said date.

The following were the officers and directors of the Coal Palace Company: P. G. Ballingall, president; Samuel A. Flagler, vice president; Calvin Manning, secretary; W. T. Fenton, treasurer; directors, J. W. Garner, J. E. Hawkins, George Withall, J. G. Meek, Henry Phillips, W. T. Harper, Dr. W. B. Smith, A. W. Johnson and J. C. Manchester.

A list of the various committees with their personnel, follows: Executive, Henry Phillips, George Withall, J. W. Garner; exhibits, Samuel A. Flagler, C. O. Taylor, F. Von Schrader, H. C. Nosler, F. W. Simmons; finance, J. G. Meek, A. W. Johnson, J. E. Hawkins; decorations, J. W. Garner, W. T. Harper, George Withall; building, George Withall, Henry Phillips, Dr. W. B. Smith; privileges, A. W. Johnson, J. W. Garner, J. G. Meek; printing, J. C. Manchester, Dr. W. B. Smith, A. W. Johnson; entertainment, Dr. W. B. Smith, J. C. Manchester, Henry Phillips; reception, W. T. Harper, J. E. Hawkins, J. C. Manchester; police, J. E. Hawkins, J. G. Meek, W. T. Harper. Committee on counties—Marion County, Samuel A. Flagler; Monroe County, W. T. Fenton; Appanoose County, J. E. Hawkins; Davis County, J. W. Garner; Mahaska County, P. G. Ballingall and Calvin Manning; Keokuk County, Henry Phillips; Lucas County, J. G. Meek, F. W. Simmons and W. T. Harper; Jefferson County, A. W. Johnson and J. C. Manchester; Van Buren County, Calvin Manning.

Many distinguished men of the nation were brought here as guests and speakers during the exhibition. Judge George G. Wright spoke on September 18th. Governor Boies was present October 9th, and met President Benjamin Harrison; the governor and the president each addressed the vast assemblage. This was the big day of the exhibition. Visitors were present from all parts of the state. Wapello County Day was conspicuous in the calendar; on that occasion 1,000 school children were in line. The fraternal organizations had a day set apart, as did also the traveling men.

The exhibition of the first year was not only successful in drawing large numbers of visitors and gratifying them with the entertainments that were offered, but it was a business success and paid dividends to the stockholders, but nearly all these profits were donated for the next year's exhibition, held in 1891. Calvin Manning was made president of the association, H. S. Kneedler secretary and J. G. Meek treasurer. Carter Harrison, the elder, made the opening address on September 15th; Gen. Russell A. Alger was here on the 17th; William McKinley addressed an immense assemblage on September 23d. In company with McKinley were Senators James F. Wilson and W. B. Allison, Hon. John H. Gear, Congressman Lacey and other distinguished men. The vast crowds could not all be seated in the palace, and Mr. McKinley spoke in the open air from a stand erected at the corner of Court and Third streets, near the public park, or courthouse lawn.

Those who subscribed to the project and made the coal palace possible numbered 395 men and women, the shares being \$5 each. T. D. Foster started the list with \$1,000, and Peter G. Ballingall subscribed \$700. Eleven went in for \$500 apiece, and then came in the list of subscriptions of \$300, and from that on down to \$5.

The above article was prepared and published in the History of Wapello County, by S. B. Evans, 1901. The details are so faithfully related that their reproduction here seemed to be imperative.

CHAPTER VIII

WAPELLO COUNTY ORGANIZED.

The territorial legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 13, 1844, creating the County of Wapello. The organizing officers designated in the act were the clerk of the District Court and sheriff. The clerk's duty was to appoint the judges and clerks of election, fix the places of voting, receive, open and canvass the returns, declare the result and issue certificates of election. That clerk was Judge H. B. Hendershott, whose residence at the time was at Burlington. Upon the sheriff, James M. Peck, devolved the duty of posting notices of the time and places of holding the election, delivering to the judges and clerks the poll books, etc. Hereto is appended the organization act:

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE THE COUNTY OF WAPELLO

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, That the County of Wapello be and the same is hereby organized from and after the 1st day of March next; and the inhabitants of said county shall be entitled to all the privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this territory are entitled; and the said county shall constitute a part of the First Judicial District of this territory.

SEC. 2. That, for the purpose of organizing said county, it is hereby made the duty of the clerk of the District Court of said county, and in case there should be no such clerk appointed and qualified, or, from any cause, said office should become vacant on or before the 10th day of March next, then it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to proceed immediately after the 10th day of March to order a special election in said county, for the purpose of electing three county commissioners, one judge of probate, one county treasurer, one clerk of the board of county commissioners, one county surveyor, one county assessor, one sheriff, one coroner, one county recorder, and such number of justices of the peace and constables as may be directed by the officers ordering said election, the officer having due regard to the convenience of the people, which special election shall be held on the first Monday in the month of April next; and that the officer ordering said election shall appoint as many places of holding elections in said county as the convenience of the people may require; and shall appoint three judges

of election for each place of holding election in said county, and issue certificates to said judges of their appointment; and the officer ordering said election shall give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of holding said election, by at least three printed or written advertisements, which shall be posted up at three or more of the most public places in the neighborhood where each of the polls shall be opened as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That the officer ordering each of the elections aforesaid shall receive and canvass the polls, and grant certificates to the persons elected to fill the several offices mentioned in this act; and in all cases not provided for by this act, the officer ordering each of said elections shall discharge the duties of clerk of the board of county commissioners until there shall be a clerk of the board of county commissioners elected and qualified for said county, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Said election shall, in all cases not provided for by this act, be conducted according to the laws of this territory regulating general elections.

SEC. 5. The officers elected under the provisions of this act shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. The officer ordering the election in said county shall return all the books and papers which may come into his hands by virtue of this act to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of said county, forthwith, after said clerk shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. That James M. Peck be and he is hereby appointed to discharge the duties and functions of the office of sheriff of said county, who shall exercise the duties and functions of said office until the first Monday in the month of April next, and until there shall be a sheriff elected and qualified for said county; and the said James M. Peck shall give bond and security, and shall take the same oath of office that is required to be taken by sheriffs, which bond shall be approved, and the necessary oath of office administered by the clerk of the District Court of said county; and in case there should be no clerk of the District Court of said county on the first day of March next, then it shall be the duty of the clerk of the District Court of Jefferson County to approve the bond and administer the oath required by this act. And the said sheriff shall be allowed the same fees for services rendered by him under the provisions of this act that are allowed by law for similar services performed by the sheriffs in similar cases.

SEC. 8. That the clerk of the District Court for the said County of Wapello may be appointed by the judge of said district and qualified at any time after the passage of this act; but shall not enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office prior to the first day of March.

SEC. 9. That all actions at law in the District Court for the County of Jefferson, commenced prior to the organization of the said County of Wapello, where the parties, or either of them, reside in said County of

Wapello, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, order or decree, as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace residing within said county to return all books and papers in their hands appertaining to said office to the next nearest justice of the peace which may be elected and qualified for said county under the provisions of this act; and all suits at law, or other official business which may be in the hands of such justices of the peace, and unfinished, shall be completed or prosecuted to final judgment by the justices of the peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. That the county assessors elected under the provisions of this act for said county shall assess the said county in the same manner, and be under the same obligations and liabilities as is now or may hereafter be provided by law in relation to township assessors.

SEC. 12. That Joseph B. Davis, of Washington County; John H. Randolph, of the County of Henry, and Solomon Jackson, of the County of Lee, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said County of Wapello. Said commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet at the house of George Wilson, Esq., near the old Indian agency, in said county, on the first Monday in May next or at such time within the month of May as a majority of said commissioners shall agree upon, in pursuance of their duties under this act.

SEC. 13. Said commissioners shall first take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: "We do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we (or either of us) have no personal interest either directly or indirectly in the location of the seat of justice for Wapello County, and that we will faithfully and impartially examine the situation of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county; also to pay strict regard to the geographical center of said county, and locate the seat of justice as near the center as an eligible situation can be obtained;" which oath shall be administered by the clerk of the District Court or justice of the peace of said County of Wapello; and the officer administering the same shall certify and file the same in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

SEC. 14. Said commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, and as soon as they shall have come to a determination they shall commit to writing the place so selected, with a particular description thereof, signed by the said commissioners, and filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners in which such seat of justice is located; whose duty it shall be to record the same, and forever keep it on file in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 15. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of \$2 per day while necessarily employed in the duties enjoined upon them by this act, which shall be paid by the county out of the first funds arising from the sales of town lots in said seat of justice.

SEC. 16. That the County of Kishkekosh and the territory west of said county be and the same is hereby attached to the County of Wapello for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

SEC. 17. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 13, 1844.

IMPERFECT BOUNDARY LINES

When Wapello County was erected by the legislature its boundaries were defined in the following words and figures, to wit: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson County, between ranges (11) eleven and (12) twelve west, thence west on township line between (73) seventy-three and (74) seventy-four to range line dividing ranges (15) fifteen and (16) sixteen; thence south on said line, to the northwest corner of Davis County; thence east, to the southwest corner of Jefferson County; thence north, on the range line dividing ranges (11) eleven and (12) twelve to the place of beginning." From this quotation it is seen that the boundaries of Wapello County were defined in reference to those of Jefferson County. The latter county had been established in 1839. Its western boundary was the western line of the Sac and Fox cession of October 21, 1837. This line ran, not from north to south, but from northeast to southwest. Since the boundaries of Jefferson County had never been altered in the meantime, this northeast and southwest line was still in the western boundary of Jefferson in 1843 when Wapello was created. The eastern boundary of Wapello was, therefore, defective. "Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson County" would not be beginning on the line between ranges eleven and twelve, as the law implies. And, similarly, the eastern boundary could not run north, from the southwest corner of Jefferson County, on the line between ranges eleven and twelve. Even if it did, it would not arrive at "the place of beginning" mentioned above. It seems too much to imply that the peculiar wording of the definition of the boundaries of Wapello County as quoted above was enough to alter legally the location of the western boundary of Jefferson County. The boundaries of Wapello County have never been altered, but remain defective today. Technically there exists a triangular strip of land between Wapello and Jefferson counties which is included within neither.

FIRST ELECTION

The first election in Wapello County was held April 1, 1844. The judges were David P. Smith, Peter Barnett, Jacob Daily, Alvin Lewis, Nason

Roberts, Lewis Cobler, James T. Coleman, John Huffstetter, James Acton, William Miller, Willoughby Randolph, William R. Ross, Jonathan Davis, William C. McIntire, John W. Caldwell, J. P. Eddy, James Weir, Jefferson Redman, Daniel Dennison, James Broherd, Josiah C. Boggs, Nelson Westcott, N. B. Preston, John Miller, William Kendrick, Robert H. Ivers, James F. Adams, Gamaliel Belknap, Lawson Bradley, Reuben Meyers, Demps Grigsby, Mahlon Wright, Alexander B. Smith, Joseph Leighton. The clerks were: William A. Houghland, A. C. Logan, James R. Fisher, James Hilton, Thomas Wright, N. D. Earl, William S. Campbell, Hiram Lambert, Thomas J. Limard, William B. Street, William Newell, George Wilson, Samuel J. Warden, Lewis Kenney, David F. Parrott, George H. Gow, James P. Bradley, Thomas Ping, R. V. Holcomb, Joseph Myers, Jonathan Hodson, Curtis Knight.

The election resulted in the return of the following officials, the first to serve the county in its governmental affairs: Commissioners, James M. Montgomery, Lewis F. Temple and Charles F. Harrow; commissioners' clerk, Charles Overman; judge of probate, Paul C. Jeffries; sheriff, Joseph Hayne; assessor, James Caldwell; treasurer, Thomas Foster; recorder, Milton J. Spurlock; surveyor, Hugh George.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS' COURT

The board of county commissioners held its first meeting May 20, 1844. The members, Lewis F. Temple, James Montgomery and Charles F. Harrow, were all present. These with the other officials qualified and the government of Wapello County was inaugurated.

The first transactions of the board consisted in the granting of a license to David Glass to keep a grocery in Ottumwa. This does not appear consistent when it is shown by the commissioners' minute book that the meeting of the board was held at "Louisville," the name first given the county seat, by the locating commissioners.

On May 20, 1844, Washington Township was erected, and at the June meeting of the court, Pleasant, Competine, Columbia, Center, Dahlonga, Richland and Adams townships were created. Provisions were made for elections in these new entities as follows: Washington, the election was to be held at the house of Thomas Ping; judges, Reuben Meyers, Robert Wright and ——— Garrettson. Pleasant, at the house of John McDowell, Sr.; judges, Charles Coleman, John Clark, John McDowell. Competine, at the house of Mahlon Wright; judges, Joseph Leighton, W. H. McGuire, Mahlon Wright. Richland, at the house of Thomas Pollock; judges, Jacob C. Mosin, Sidney H. Saylor, Cyrus Spurlock. Columbia, at house of David Meigs; judges, Walter Clement, John Miller, Jacob Burgett. Green, at the house of ——— Jackson; judges, Jackson, David Glass, Benjamin Hammett. Center, at Louisville in August; judges, John Fuller, D. F. Ballard, Nason

Roberts. Dahlonge; judges, Edward Hazzard, Isaac Hill, C. Gleason. Adams; judges, James F. Adams, R. V. Holcomb, Lawson Bradley.

At the first session of the commissioners roads were ordered laid out and viewers appointed.

For several years the greater part of the commissioners' records was made up of orders relating to the viewing and making of new roads. The first supervisors of roads were appointed at the May meeting and their names follow: Washington—Joseph Myers, Henry Smith, John Priest; Pleasant—James Kennedy, ——— Slaughterback, Charles Dudley; Dahlonge—James Phillips, W. H. Blanchard, James Weir; Center—Paul C. Jeffries, Peter Hall, William Logan. Richland—Anthony Miller, James Wright; Columbia—Martin Tucker, Abner Overman, John Miller; Ivers (now Green and Keokuk)—S. J. Vasser, Joseph McIntire; Adams—James F. Adams.

J. P. Eddy was granted a license to keep a ferry at Eddyville at the July session of the court. The prices established were: Footman, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; man and horse, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; two horses and wagon, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; four horses and wagon, 50 cents; cattle, 4 cents; hogs 2 cents. At this same meeting Henry Smith & Company were authorized to construct a dam across the Des Moines River on section 27, range 12; a tax of 5 mills on the dollar was authorized, and a poll tax of 50 cents; a jail was ordered built on the east end of lot 136, block 11, Louisville, but definite action postponed. A free ferry was ordered across the Des Moines River at Louisville (Ottumwa), "provided the Appanoose Rapids Company sustains one-half the cost of the building and maintenance of the same."

At the April term, 1845, Anderson Cox secured a license to operate a ferry across the Des Moines River, one and one-quarter miles above Louisville.

The board agreed upon the specifications of a jail at the May term. A plan for a two-story log structure was chosen. W. W. Chapman was appointed attorney for the county.

The commissioners ordered, at the August session (1845) that the names of Francis Harrow and Robert M. Ramsey be stricken from the mill and dam charter, and that the company proposing to build a mill at Louisville be allowed until March, 1847, to complete the undertaking. The original charter was granted by the board of commissioners of Jefferson County in 1843, while Wapello was a part of that bailiwick, to F. M. Harrow, R. M. Ramsey, David Armstrong and Joel Myers & Company. The action of the Jefferson County Board was thus approved.

The first official adoption of the name Ottumwa for the county seat was at the November meeting, in 1845. Previously to this time Louisville had been the name more frequently used.

The site for the jail was changed to lot 140, block 11, and the contract for the structure was let to David Armstrong, the price being \$2,000.

No mention is made of preliminary proceedings for the erection of a courthouse nor is there anything in the record to denote when the first courthouse was built. In the January session of the board in 1847 an order was issued for repairs on the courthouse by Thomas Sinnamon and Snodgrass & Hill.

In many essentials the early records of the commissioners' and county judges' courts are very meagre and unsatisfactory. No records of elections, reports of county treasurers as to the financial condition of the county, and other important details were made by the clerks, which leave many blank spaces that might have been filled with interesting data.

THE FIRST COURTHOUSE

The Commissioners' Court sat in a primitive structure, a crude log cabin, one story in height, built of unhewn logs, which were chinked with sticks held in place by clay. The building was covered with clapboards. It stood on a lot between Fourth and Fifth streets, immediately east of the public square. This old affair answered its purpose for a few years and then was abandoned and later torn down to make way for a more modern building.

The old log cabin has been designated as the first courthouse, but the first building erected by the county for public use and known as the courthouse was built in 1846 at a cost of \$1,000. This was a frame structure, 24x24 feet, two stories high, and stood on the corner of Market and Third streets. The lower floor was used for the sessions of the courts, religious and political meetings, dances and the like; also as a schoolhouse. The second story was divided into three rooms, which were occupied by the clerk of the courts, the county recorder and county treasurer. Previous to the advent of the board of supervisors in 1861 this courthouse had been under the domination of the county judge. At the January term, 1861, it was resolved by the board that the courthouse should be placed under the control of the sheriff and the key kept in his possession and it was further declared that "said courthouse shall not hereafter be used for the purpose of dancing, or any other business except for the ordinary and legitimate purposes of the county, and for religious services and public lectures on scientific or literary subjects; provided, that the sheriff shall in such cases rent or let the room only to responsible parties."

When the county built the brick courthouse the old one was sold to the Christian Church, and was used by them for a place of worship for several years, until it was purchased, with the lot, by W. C. Grimes. It was incorporated by Mr. Grimes, with other structures erected by him in a wagon manufactory, and was consumed by fire on the 22d day of October, 1872.

THE SECOND COURTHOUSE

The second building for county offices and for the courts was erected in 1855, under the administration of Silas Osburn, county judge, and cost \$13,000. The structure was a very modest two-story brick, of probably 40x60 feet ground dimensions. There was no tower or belfry. The Dibble brothers—Joseph and David—burned the brick and John J. Adams was the contractor. This old courthouse faced the park. On the first floor, to which a flight of stone steps led to the front door, was a corridor, running full length of the building. On the left, or west side, of this corridor, were the treasurer's and recorder's offices; on the right, the auditor's and clerk of the court's offices. On the south end of the upper floor were jury rooms, one on each side of a passage way, at the end of which was the entrance to the courtroom, which covered three-fourths of the second floor. The building stood on the east one of the two lots occupied by the present courthouse, and was torn down in 1891, to make way for its successor.

Capt. S. B. Evans, in an address delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the present temple of justice, referring to the second courthouse, said in part: "That one which was used for many years, and until it was removed to give place to the magnificent edifice you have assisted in constructing—the old brick courthouse—was modest, if not homely, in appearance; but we would not speak lightly of it. To all the older residents of the city and county there are associations blended with its existence that they would not have forgotten.

"The forum of justice was none the less majestic though the temple was lowly and unpretentious. Within its walls there have been historic gatherings. Here resounded the eloquence of Dean (Henry Clay Dean), in his wonderful defense of a murderer. Nominating conventions of the two great parties have named the officers of the county through successive years. The statesmen and public speakers of Iowa have addressed the people. The thrilling oratory of the war period stirred the blood of young men, and beneath the roof they enlisted under the starry banner and marched away to fight the battles of the Union.

"In the absence of opera houses the courtroom served as theater or lecture hall, and when church organizations were poor it was used as a house of public worship. The old courthouse served us faithfully and well, but in the march of events and growth and prosperity of the county it must needs give way to something better."

Upon the same occasion, after describing in a general way the "old brick courthouse," Judge E. H. Stiles contributed a moiety of his remembrances pertinent to the order of the day, excerpts of which follow:

"That building which will be known among you as the 'old courthouse,' though it was not the first one, that having been a wooden structure standing, I should say, on the site now occupied by the wholesale mercantile

establishment of J. H. Merrill & Company, had been completed the year before I came. In my mind's eye I can still see the smooth, white tablet of stone incorporated into the brick work on the front, high above the doorway, and on which was conspicuously carved 'Erected in 1855. Silas Osburn, County Judge.' Good, quaint, old-fashioned Silas! I can see him yet. Broad-shouldered, thick-chested, somewhat clumsy of movement, his head already whitened with the frosts of many winters, giving a pleasant dignity to his mien, while his accommodating manner gave constant assurance that he failed not to remember that he was the servant of the people. Long since he passed away.

"Among the other county and probate judges were Paul C. Jeffries and Joseph Flint. The former was already an old man when I became acquainted with him. He had been a member of the Appanoose Rapids Company, which founded the town and platted in the wilderness the very ground where this building stands and gave numbers to the lots on which the principal structures of the city are now located. He was less rustic and had more skill as a business man and public official than Osburn. His books and papers were models of neatness and accuracy, and as for himself, a more accommodating, kind and lovable man never graced a public office. If all who have enjoyed official favors had been like him, Shakespeare, in enumerating the burdensome ills of life, would have been obliged to omit from the category which Hamlet recites, 'the insolence of office.' He was a courtly old Virginian, upright in character, chivalrous in conduct and graceful in manner. His wife was a perfect counterpart of himself. They came here when this was a wilderness; they lived here until they attained a venerable old age, shedding like the fragrance of the flowers the gentle influence of their lovable characters upon all around them. Their daughter is the wife of our distinguished friend, Judge Hendershott, and I can pay her no greater compliment than to say that she resembles both her parents.

"Judge Flint was a combination of doctor, preacher, and politician. As a doctor of the botanic school, there were many who had a high opinion of his skill; as a preacher, of what was called the Hardshell Baptist school, he was considered eminently sound, and as to the length of his discourses I can testify that I once heard him in what we will call the old courthouse preach with great vigor for two hours. He had reached his seventeenth point. I should like to have stopped longer, but I had some other matters that I wanted to look after during this mortal life. As a politician, I do not believe there was ever a more sagacious and influential one in Wapello County. He could get anything he wanted. He was a most efficient public officer and in the state legislature, to which he was sent by the county, he maintained an influential position and was recognized as a man of force. The fact is, Judge Flint was a man of no mean ability; and, taken all in all, an extraordinary one. He was an alderman when I first knew him. He, too, has long since crossed the dark river.

"I should like to touch upon many others of the early county officers, to speak a word of Joseph Hayne and James M. Peck, of D. F. Gaylord, of D. H. Michael, of Henry Williams, of William Lewis, George A. Derby, Simeon Chaney, Sam Swiggett, Hugh Brown, J. W. Workman, Lee Godley, Erastus Washburn, William C. Thompson and others. But time forbids and I must confine the remainder of what I have to say to the old courthouse, and to the judges, lawyers and incidents that have made it historic. . . . Let me add that the old courthouse, the site of which is now occupied by this one, was invested with a historic interest and replete with historic events. It was here we gathered regardless of party when Sumter was fired on and aroused the people to arms. It was here that the meetings were held to raise contributions for the comfort of our brothers in the field; and it was here that the bodies of those who were forwarded from the field where they had fallen, were laid in state. This hall has again and again resounded to patriotic appeals in that dreadful time of war; and from its walls, if they could give back the echo, could be heard forensic force and arguments of the highest order. Here I listened to Augustus Caesar Dodge and Governor Kirkwood when they were pitted against each other for the gubernatorial office; to the cultured and classic Fitz Henry Warren, and to Benjamin M. Samuels, the most Adonis-like and handsome man I have ever seen and the most eloquent I have ever heard."

PRESENT COURTHOUSE

The old brick structure, erected in 1855, outlasted its usefulness by many years before it was abandoned and torn down. The need of a new building had been patent to many, especially to the men who were chosen of the people to office and had their headquarters in the courthouse. The community had grown both in population and wealth, and the old courthouse was inadequate to the needs of the county officials. A movement finally made headway for the building of a new and modern temple of justice, which reached a culmination at the November election of 1891, when the electorate of the county by a majority of 1,373 authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building.

Plans drawn by Foster & Liebee, a firm of architects of Des Moines, were accepted and the contract for the courthouse was awarded to C. Stafford, of Ottumwa. The building committee of the board of supervisors was composed of O. P. Bizer, Norman Reno and Samuel Johnson.

With appropriate exercises the corner stone was laid with Masonic rites September 28, 1892, and on the 17th day of May, 1894, the present substantial and architecturally beautiful edifice was dedicated. The committee of arrangements for the function was composed of W. H. C. Jaques, Norman Reno, M. A. Roberts, J. C. Jordan, S. H. Harper; president of the day,



Photo by S. A. A.

COURTHOUSE, OTTAWA

O. P. Bizer. Among others who delivered appropriate addresses were W. H. C. Jaques, Judge H. B. Hendershott and Hon. E. H. Stiles.

The Wapello County courthouse is a majestic structure, standing out boldly and picturesquely on elevated ground, situate on the corner of Court and Fourth streets. The material is rough-cut sandstone. Ground dimensions about 101 feet on Fourth and 94 feet frontage on Court Street, not including a 14-foot landing from the front steps to the entrance. At the apex on a pedestal inserted in the center of the facade stands a heroic figure of the Indian chief, Wapello, after whom the county takes its name, and on the east corner is a high, commanding tower, in which is a clock, whose dials can be seen day and night. There are three floors and a cellar, and with the plumbing and heating apparatus, furniture and other equipment, the stately pile cost the county \$135,000.

COUNTY JAILS

The first building put up by the county for confinement of malefactors, was erected in 1845, a primitive log structure, one story in height, which stood on lot 140, block 11. This is immediately east of the Young Women's Christian Association building on Third Street. Samuel H. Burton, county surveyor, recalls the old building to memory quite clearly, and remembers that the front door was of heavy oak timber, thickly studded with spikes. After its abandonment as a jail the old bastile was converted into a blacksmith shop. The second jail was built in 1857, on Court Street, upon the site of the present building and cost \$9,000. This was a two-story brick structure and as a jail looked the part, and performed its part in the order of things, until torn down and in its place was erected in 1911 one of the finest and most substantial county prisons in the state of Iowa. The building occupies the north part of the courthouse lots and is constructed of steel and stone. The architectural design is simple and pleasing. The rear of the courthouse and south side of the jail are connected by a stone causeway, over which prisoners are conducted from and to the prison into the second story of the courthouse. The jail, with its massive steel cages and other appurtenances cost \$46,000, and was occupied in January, 1912.

COUNTY INFIRMARY

In the beginning, and for a number of years, the poor and indigent of Wapello County's citizens, upon application for help and support from the treasury, were "farmed out" to individuals and in a way cared for. In looking over the minutes of the commissioners and county courts one finds numerous orders issued for the pay of these caretakers. The system was long endured, although it was cumbersome and unsatisfactory. At last, on October 11, 1859, the proposition of buying a "poor farm" was submitted

to the electorate of the county, which was carried by a substantial majority. The county judge was thereupon authorized to purchase land, make all necessary contracts for buildings and other improvements, and in the aggregate of the outlay not to exceed the expenditure of \$6,000.

By the summer of 1860 a farm was purchased of Quincy A. Wood, consisting of 140 acres and situate in section 33, Center Township, for which was paid a little over \$35 an acre. On this farm a house was built, 26x28 feet, one and one-half stories, with a stone basement, containing eighteen rooms; also a stable 20x28 feet. The house cost \$1,207, and was occupied in the summer of 1860 by eighteen unfortunates, under the stewardship of George W. Monk, and directorship of Richard Fisher. At the time candles were in vogue in this institution and also in the courthouse, as shown by the records of the County Court, especially in this item: "Paid William D. Baker \$2.60 for candles and broom for courthouse."

The old farm was utilized for its original purpose until 1881, when it was sold and a farm was then bought by the county of Benjamin Randel, consisting of about two hundred and thirty acres, lying in section 32, Highland Township, and section 5, in Dahlonga Township, costing \$9,600.

On this place a large brick building for the inmates and superintendent was erected and occupied. To this, about the year 1899, a large addition was constructed. In 1913 a tract of land of ninety-seven acres adjoining the farm was bought from F. A. Tisdale, for which was paid the sum of \$10,925, and now the county farm consists of about three hundred and twenty-eight acres, all in one body. The institution, which is all under one roof, is a substantial brick structure, standing in the center of a beautiful lawn. It now houses about ninety inmates, the males predominating in number. The present incumbent, E. S. Lowenberg, has been steward of the home the past several years; his wife, a woman of kindly instincts and managerial abilities, is the matron, who keeps the wards in "apple pie" order.



WAPELLO COUNTY INFIRMARY ON COUNTY FARM

CHAPTER IX

GOVERNMENTAL

The business affairs of the county were first intrusted to the hands of an official body designated as the Board of County Commissioners, and this system obtained until 1851, when it was abandoned for that of the office of county judge.

The members of the Commissioners' Court, or Board of County Commissioners, first elected in Wapello County, April 1, 1844, were Lewis F. Temple, James Montgomery and Charles Harrow; Charles Overman, clerk. In the following August John C. Evans, John B. Gray and James B. Wright were elected. For the years 1845-46 the board was made up of John C. Evans, James B. Wright and Henry Smith; in the latter year James C. Tolman, clerk. The members of the board for 1847 were Henry Smith, Charles Dudley and James B. Wright; A. J. Redenbaugh, clerk. In 1848, James B. Wright, Charles Dudley and Nathaniel Bell; 1850, Charles Dudley, Nathaniel Bell and Samuel Gilliland; 1851, Nathaniel Bell, Samuel Gilliland and Gideon Meyers. The last meeting of the Commissioners' Court was held July 29, 1851, and up to that time A. J. Redenbaugh had been clerk since his first election.

THE COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM

Of the numerous and varied experiments in local government in the United States during the nineteenth century many are vastly more important but few are more unusual from the standpoint of republican institutions than the "county judge system" which existed in the state of Iowa from August, 1851, to January, 1861. Disregarding the threefold division of governmental functions, the county judge system of Iowa placed in the hands of one man, virtually as autocrat, large administrative and judicial powers, and to some extent legislative prerogatives as well.

The authority of the county judge was summed up in the statement, contained in the Code of 1851, that he should have the "usual powers and jurisdictions of county commissioners and of a judge of probate," and that he was to be also the "accounting officer and general agent of the county." He was directed to manage all county business, to have the custody of all county property—except such as was by law placed in the custody of

another officer—and to “superintend the fiscal concerns of the county and secure their management in the best manner.”

The most important specific administrative duties laid by statute upon the county judge were to audit all claims against the county and to draw all warrants; to audit and settle the accounts of the treasurer and any other persons intrusted with public money; to execute deeds and other contracts made by the county; to supervise the highways of the county, with power to establish or change them; to provide for the erection and repair of court-houses, jails and other county buildings; to give certificates of election of county officers; to grant toll-bridge and ferry licenses, in the latter case with the power to make the privilege exclusive for a mile in either direction (subject, however, to appeal to popular vote); to issue marriage licenses, with the further authority to perform marriage ceremonies; to institute and prosecute civil actions brought for the benefit of the county; to fill vacancies in county offices; to determine the amount of tax to be levied for county purposes, subject to the statutes of the state, and to cause the tax to be collected.

The judicial powers of the county judge—or County Court, as the position was called whether the incumbent was levying taxes or hearing a habeas corpus proceeding—were largely those of a judge of probate. He was authorized to hear cases and to determine the responsibility for the support of paupers, and was given jurisdiction over insane persons. A jury might be demanded, however, in proceedings with reference to the support of a poor person or in a case to determine whether or not an individual was insane. Once the party was declared insane, the County Court had wide powers. The judge might appoint a guardian, whose compensation should be “in the discretion of the court,” but subject to appeal. The court determined the time and terms of sales, mortgages and leases of property belonging to insane persons. The appointment of guardians for minors and the hearing of cases of master and apprentice and of proceedings in bastardy were further duties of the court. It might hear habeas corpus proceedings, except where the commitment was made by the Supreme or the District Court, and might issue injunctions when the District Court was not in session in the county. It could issue executions against personal property; and, by transcript to the District Court, its judgments became as those of the higher court. Preliminary hearings in criminal cases, too, might be held before the county judge. Regular sessions of the court were held monthly.

As Harold Martin Bowman remarks in his monograph on *The Administration of Iowa*, the legislative powers of the county judge were almost exclusively initiatory in character. He could submit at a regular or special election questions whether money might be borrowed to aid in the erection of public buildings; whether the county would construct or aid in the construction of any road or bridge which might call for an extraordinary

expenditure; whether stock should be permitted to run at large or at what time it should be prohibited; and the question of "any other local or police regulation not inconsistent with the laws of the state." When the warrants of a county were at a depreciated value, the judge might submit the question whether a tax of a higher rate than that provided by law should be levied. The judge was required to submit the adoption or rescission of such a measure upon petition of one-fourth of the voters of the county.

The powers mentioned above were conferred upon the county judge by the Code of 1851. A statute passed in 1853 turned the swamp lands of the state over to the counties, which were to sell them and use the proceeds for roads and bridges. The County Court was given jurisdiction in fixing the value of the lands and the supervision of their sale by the drainage commissioner. Under the prohibitory act of 1855 the county judge appointed agents to buy liquor and sell it for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes. The judge fixed their compensation, and drew from the county treasury such sums as he thought necessary for the purchase of the liquor. This plan remained in effect for less than two years.

A law passed in 1858 made it the duty of the county judge to cause such of the general laws, passed at any future session of the Legislature, as he might consider of interest to the people of his county to be published in two weekly newspapers, if so many were published in the county. The rate for publication was not to exceed 35 cents a thousand ems.

The act of 1851, creating the county judge system, was repealed by an act of the Legislature, approved March 22, 1860. By and under that measure a board of supervisors was to be elected in each county, consisting of one supervisor elected by each township and one additional supervisor in any township for every 4,000 inhabitants above 4,000. The act went into effect formally on July 4, 1860, but supervisors were not to be elected until November and were not to take office until the following January (1861), when the county judge system actually came to an end. The office of county judge was retained, but with only judicial powers. The office ceased to exist in each county when the first elected county auditor took office in accordance with the statute—which under normal conditions meant January, 1870.

Silas Osburn was the first person elected to the office of county judge, and fulfilled his duties faithfully and well. It was under his administration that the second courthouse was erected, and his name was indelibly portrayed on a marble tablet placed above the front doorway. Judge Osburn remained in this office from 1851 until 1857, when he was succeeded by Joseph H. Flint. Judge Flint managed the county's affairs until 1861, when he was retired automatically, under the act creating the board of supervisors. A glowing tribute to the excellencies of these two pioneer officials was rendered by Hon. E. H. Stiles, on the occasion of the dedication of the new courthouse, which will be found in the chapter entitled "Organization of Wapello County."

The act creating the supervisor system went into effect in 1860, and the first board was elected to take office in January, 1861. Each township returned a member of the board, and was so represented until 1871, when an act of the Legislature changed the representation on the board to three members, elected at large. Below is given a list of all officials of the county from 1844 to 1914, with the exception of the county commissioners and county judges. Their names appear in the foregoing paragraphs. The office of probate judge and the incumbents are treated in the chapter on the bench and bar:

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM 1844 TO 1914

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1861—William Cloyd, Thomas Bedwell, George Gillaspay, G. F. Myers, A. Major, J. C. Hinsey, William Knight, Silas Osburn, W. C. McIntire, L. Rose, George Neville, Aaron Harlan, Moses C. Israel, Peter Knox.

1862—Thomas Bedwell, William Cloyd, Martin Dickens, J. C. Hinsey, Peter Knox, William Knight, G. F. Myers, George Neville, Silas Osburn, L. Rose, J. Y. Simpson, G. W. Draper, M. C. Israel, Moses Fairburn.

1863—A. H. Butin, C. S. Carwile, Martin Dickens, Thomas Bedwell, George Neville, Silas Osburn, William Cloyd, J. C. Hinsey, Peter Knox, L. A. Myers, H. Reinhard, G. W. Dresser, W. C. McIntire, J. Y. Simpson.

1864—S. Packwood, P. M. Warder, J. W. Hedrick, S. A. Monroe, G. Temple, L. A. Myers, William Cloyd, J. Y. Simpson, C. S. Carwile, H. Reinhard, Silas Osburn, A. H. Butin, George Neville, M. Welch.

1865—James M. Hull, George Neville, Henry Reinhard, E. C. Myers, D. R. Swope, P. M. Warder, L. A. Myers, J. W. Hedrick, Silas Osburn, S. A. Monroe, William Cloyd, W. H. Dunlap, J. R. Kerfoot, George F. Myers.

1866—George Temple, Silas Osburn, J. W. Hedrick, Joseph Myers, Isaac W. Stanley, N. Williams, John H. Carver, E. T. Neville, Charles Barbour, M. L. Godley, George F. Myers, S. A. Monroe, Henry Reinhard, William Cloyd.

1867—J. W. Hedrick, George Temple, J. H. Carver, William Cloyd, Charles Barbour, John Harlan, William Evans, M. L. Godley, John Wilcox, Edward Neville, Joseph Myers, S. A. Monroe, Henry Reinhard, A. H. Butin.

1868—J. W. Hedrick, J. D. Ladd, A. Lotspeich, J. H. Carver, E. L. Randel, Charles Barbour, Henry Reinhard, John Molmuby, E. T. Neville, Moses C. Israel, William Cloyd, A. H. Butin, William Evans, R. W. Boyd, John Harlan



GRAND OPERA HOUSE, OTTUMWA



THE OLD OPERA HOUSE, OTTUMWA

1869—A. Lotspeich, William Cloyd, Charles Barbour, John Harlan, Henry Reinhard, John Molmuby, John Carver, E. L. Randel, R. Hyatt, James D. Ladd, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Kitterman, William Evans, E. T. Neville, Moses C. Israel.

1870—O. D. Tisdale, William Cloyd, W. C. Reynolds, R. Hyatt, G. A. Derby, G. W. Dickens, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Kitterman, William Evans, S. A. Monroe, E. T. Neville, John Harlan, T. Slutz, T. Poster.

1871—System changed to board of three members: H. Canfield, Henry Reinhard, T. J. Nelson.

1872—H. Canfield, Henry Reinhard, T. J. Nelson.

1873—Henry Reinhard, D. H. Michael, T. J. Nelson.

1874—S. McCullough, D. H. Michael, T. J. Nelson.

1875—D. H. Michael, S. McCullough, S. M. Wright.

1876—S. McCullough, S. M. Wright, D. H. Michael.

1877—S. M. Wright, D. H. Michael, John Postlewaite.

1878—John Postlewaite, G. W. Fair, D. L. Hardy, the latter to fill vacancy.

1879—John Postlewaite, G. W. Fair, Henry Reinhard.

1880—G. W. Fair, Henry Reinhard, C. C. Warden.

1881—Henry Reinhard, C. C. Warden, Mathew Henry.

1882—C. C. Warden, Mathew Henry, Page White.

1883—Mathew Henry, Page White, W. E. Jones.

1884—Page White, W. E. Jones, Frank Warder.

1885—W. E. Jones, Frank Warder, Curtis Chisman.

1886—Frank Warder, Curtis Chisman, J. B. Mowery.

1887—Curtis Chisman, J. B. Mowery, E. M. Whetsel.

1888—J. B. Mowery, E. M. Whetsel, David Jay.

1889—E. M. Whetsel, David Jay, J. B. Mowery.

1890—David Jay, J. B. Mowery, J. C. Ives.

1891—J. B. Mowery, J. C. Ives, J. F. Baum and O. P. Bizer.

1892—J. C. Ives, J. F. Baum, O. P. Bizer.

1893—J. F. Baum, O. P. Bizer, Norman Reno.

1894—O. P. Bizer, Norman Reno, Samuel Johnson.

1895—Norman Reno, Samuel Johnson, M. L. Kirk.

1896—Samuel Johnson, M. L. Kirk, J. M. Elder.

1897—M. L. Kirk, J. M. Elder, Samuel Johnson.

1898—J. M. Elder, Samuel Johnson, H. B. Wagers.

1899—Samuel Johnson, H. B. Wagers, J. M. Elder.

1900—H. B. Wagers, J. M. Elder, J. H. R. Spilman.

1901—J. M. Elder, J. H. R. Spilman, John McElroy.

1902—J. M. McElroy, A. J. Gardner, T. J. Reinier.

1903—J. M. McElroy, A. J. Gardner, T. J. Reinier.

1904—T. J. Reinier, John M. McElroy, A. J. Gardner.

1905—T. J. Reinier, John McElroy, A. J. Gardner.

1906—A. J. Gardner, T. J. Reinier, William Wilson.

1907—A. J. Gardner, T. J. Reinier, William Wilson.

1908—T. J. Reinier, William Wilson, John Reinhard.

1909—William Wilson, J. W. Reinhard, A. J. Fairchild.

1910—J. W. Reinhard, A. J. Fairchild, J. W. Jordan.

1911—A. J. Fairchild, H. B. Patterson, J. W. Hall.

1912—H. B. Patterson, J. W. Hall, J. R. Stodghill.

1913—J. W. Hall, J. R. Stodghill, H. B. Patterson.

Sheriff—1847, Joseph Hayne; 1849, Duane F. Gaylord; 1853, D. H. Michael; 1855, William H. Williams; 1857, William Lewis, Jr.; 1859, L. E. Gray, resigned and A. M. Bonnifield appointed to fill vacancy; 1865, George A. Derby; 1867, Thomas Bedwell; 1869, Samuel A. Swiggett; 1873, T. P. Spilman; 1877, D. W. Stewart; 1880, S. Chaney; 1884, J. W. Workman; 1888, L. J. Michael; 1890, J. W. McIntire; 1894, Thomas Stodghill; 1898, B. F. Slutts; 1902, J. H. Cremer; 1906, W. W. Jackson; 1910, W. E. Knox.

Treasurer and Collector—1844, Thomas Foster; 1845, Charles Overman; 1846, William G. Ross; 1847, Joseph Leighton; 1851, James Pumroy; 1855, Peter Knox; 1857, William J. Ross; 1862, Joseph Hayne; 1867, William J. Ross; 1869, Alfred Lotspeich; 1873, William H. H. Asbury; 1877, W. I. Poag; 1880, W. A. Nye; 1884, George Bane; 1890, I. D. Mowery; 1894, W. R. Warren; 1898, John H. Spry; 1902, R. P. Dana; 1906, James V. Curran; 1910, Henry Glenn.

Recorder—1844, M. J. Spurlock; 1845, Charles Overman; 1846, William J. Ross; 1847, Joseph Leighton; 1851, James Pumroy; 1855, Peter Knox; 1857, William J. Ross; 1862, Joseph Hayne; 1866, Daniel W. Tower; 1872, Wade Kirkpatrick; 1881, John Harness; 1885, James Hondyshell; 1891, J. M. Kussart; 1893, H. L. Hedrick; 1894, W. S. Parks; 1897, C. T. Porter; 1901, George H. Smith; 1904, L. L. Swenson; 1911, L. E. Cawley.

Judge of Probate—1844, Paul C. Jeffries; 1846, G. B. Savery (this judge could have held office but a short time, for in 1846 we find that James Weir was also judge); 1848, James Baker; 1849, D. M. C. Lane; 1850, George May. After 1851 this office was known as a part of the county judge system, a plan which obtained after the abolishment of the business office of county judge in 1861 and until the establishment of the Circuit Court in 1869, when the probate business passed under the jurisdiction of the circuit judge. After Silas Osburn and Joseph H. Flint, in 1865, came S. Porter, until 1869.

Auditor—1869, the year the office was created, George D. Hackworth; 1873, William H. Caldwell; 1875, M. B. Myers; 1880, M. L. Godley; 1882, E. Washburn; 1888, H. B. Wagers; 1890, James Hicks; 1893, H. B. Wagers; 1897, Morgan Griswold; 1901, I. H. Hammond; 1904, J. R. Criley; 1906, C. W. McCarty; 1910, J. F. Stevens.

Prosecuting Attorney—1846, H. B. Hendershott; 1848, William H. Brumfield; 1852, James Baker; 1854, Thomas Bigham. In 1858 the office was changed to district prosecutor.

County Attorney—1889, A. C. Steck; 1891, C. A. Walsh; 1893, Sumner Siberell; 1897, A. W. Enoch; 1901, D. H. Emery; 1902, Seneca Cornell; 1904, W. W. Epps; 1906, Seneca Cornell; 1911, Daniel F. Steck.

Clerk of District Court—1844, H. B. Hendershott; 1846, John W. Ross; 1848, Thomas G. Given; 1852, Joseph Hayne; 1856, Joseph Campbell; 1858, Joseph Hayne; 1860, Hugh Brown; 1864, L. M. Godley; 1879, W. C. Thompson; 1885, J. T. Purdue; 1889, C. E. Norton; 1891, John Shehan; 1893, H. L. Hedrick; 1897, O. J. Garriott; 1901, H. W. Michael; 1904, Edwin Dungan; 1906, George Phillips; 1913, W. T. Wilson.

Surveyor—1844, William Dewey; 1849, George D. Hackworth; 1851, Joel B. Myers; 1853, Thomas Fowler; 1855, Walter Clement; 1859, Thomas Fowler; 1861, W. M. Clark; 1865, John Grant; 1868, George D. Hackworth; 1870, John D. Baker; 1872, L. D. McGlashon; 1879, John D. Baker; 1880, Samuel H. Burton; 1882, John D. Baker; 1884, Samuel H. Burton; 1888, John D. Baker; 1890, Samuel H. Burton; 1892, John T. Brady; 1894, C. R. Allen; 1896, Gordon Bell; 1900, C. R. Allen; 1909, W. C. Wyman; 1911, Samuel H. Burton.

Coroner—1849, A. George; 1851, Alexander Brown; 1853, — Griggs; 1855, William E. Coe; 1859, C. G. Packard; 1861, J. G. Porter; 1865, A. L. Chamberlain; 1869, J. C. Hinsey; 1873, E. L. Lathrop; 1877, A. C. Olney; 1882, James Carter; 1884, E. H. Sage; 1888, S. A. Spilman; 1890, E. M. Arenschield; 1892, L. Campbell; 1894, J. Williamson; 1898, John O'Donnell; 1900, C. C. Powell; 1901, David Throne; 1902, F. W. Mills; 1906, S. E. O'Neill; 1908, Dr. J. C. Box; 1909, Dr. A. W. Slaughter; 1913, Dr. J. W. Elerick.

Superintendent of Schools—1859, George D. Hackworth; 1863, John M. McElroy; 1865, B. A. Spaulding; 1867, S. L. Burnham; 1869, Henry C. Cox; 1871, N. M. Ives; 1873, Clay Wood; 1877, W. A. McIntire; 1880, T. J. Sloan; 1882, W. A. McIntire; 1890, George Phillips; 1894, Joseph Parks; 1900, Beniah Dimmitt; 1903, Emma Nye; 1909, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess.

CHAPTER X

OTTUMWA IS INCORPORATED

By the year 1850 Ottumwa had a population of about five hundred. The number of merchants had increased, the mill at the foot of Market Street was running full tilt, but was unable to keep up with the demand, both for lumber and ground cereals. The spring of 1849 had been unusually brisk in the way of building operations. Steamboat arrivals on the Des Moines, with freight and grain, began to be quite frequent. In the fall of 1849, a literary lyceum was organized and seventy-five dollars was subscribed for its library. The officers were: Rev. B. A. Spaulding, president; H. B. Hendershott, vice president; Bertrand Jones, recording secretary; J. W. Norris, corresponding secretary; R. H. Warden, treasurer; James Leighton, librarian.

In 1848, the Des Moines Courier, now the Ottumwa Courier, had been established by Joseph H. D. Street and R. H. Warden. In the following year, James McFarland, a tailor by occupation, partially erected the first two-story brick building in the place, which was left unfinished for some time. It was used as a public hall and later the Temple Brothers Bank was installed within its walls. W. B. Bonnifield had a bank there, and later the First National Bank's headquarters were in the building.

In the year 1850 Ottumwa was still but little more than a hamlet. There were no sidewalks then and not until 1857, when Josiah Myers was the carpenter who laid a public board walk on the north side of Main, from Green to Market Streets. The elevation, from Green to Washington, was from three to five feet below the present level, the lowest part being decidedly swampy, and on the south side the block on Main, between Market and Green, was Captain Davis' boat yard, where flatboats were constructed for the transportation of produce down the river and thence on to New Orleans. It was during this period that a public wharf was built at the foot of Court Street, for in those days the Des Moines River was not only considered navigable but in fact was traversed by packets and flatboats, carrying freight and passengers. The first consignment of goods to the Kittredge & Merrill wholesale grocery concern was shipped from St. Louis and arrived by vessel at the Ottumwa wharf in 1858. The event was an interesting one and was witnessed by the larger part of the men, women and children of the place.

The matter of a church home for the Methodists took on concrete form when a lot was bought for \$85 in 1850, upon which to erect a house of worship. Material was secured the next year but the building was not finished before 1857. The pioneer church building in Ottumwa, was built by the First Congregational Church society in 1851, on Court Street, near Second.

The name of the town of "Louisville" was legally changed to that of "Ottumwa," May 26, 1845, by Chapter 34, Acts of the Seventh Legislative Assembly. In the year 1851, the question of separating from Center Township and incorporating the county seat as a village was submitted to a vote and carried. The preliminary proceedings of the district court were adjusted favorably to the project and commissioners were appointed to call an election, which was duly held and the following list of officers was selected by the electorate: President, George Gillaspy; clerk, Bertrand Jones; treasurer, Duane F. Gaylord; assessor, Joseph Leighton; marshal, T. A. Taylor. A complete list of the two chief officials of the city from 1851 to 1915 follows:

NAMES OF MAYORS AND CLERKS OF OTTUMWA FROM 1851 TO 1915

1851—George Gillaspy, president of the board; Bertrand Jones, clerk; resigned October 24, succeeded by William H. Bonnifield.

1852—Albert Mudge, president of board; H. B. Hendershott, clerk.

1853—Albert Mudge, president of board; H. B. Hendershott, clerk.

1854—A. L. Graves, president of board; William L. Orr, clerk.

1855—C. C. Warden, president of board; William L. Orr, clerk.

1856—James Hawley, president of board; Charles Lawrence, clerk.

1857—The city of Ottumwa was this year organized under its special charter. Duane F. Gaylord, mayor; James D. Devin, recorder.

1858—A. H. Hamilton, mayor; Newton Doggett, recorder; resigned October 18, succeeded by Walter Goldsmith.

1859—George Gillaspy, mayor; Walter Goldsmith, recorder; resigned July 11, succeeded by A. W. Gaston.

1860—William L. Orr, mayor; S. B. Thrall, recorder.

1861—Erastus Washburn, mayor; S. B. Thrall, recorder.

1862—Samuel Gossage, mayor; A. W. Gaston, recorder.

1863—Samuel Gossage, mayor; A. W. Gaston, recorder.

1864—Manlove McFarlin, mayor; J. M. Douglass, recorder.

1865—Samuel Gossage, mayor; J. M. Douglass, recorder.

1866—James Hawley, Sr., mayor; Robert Burke, recorder; resigned November 5, succeeded by S. B. Thrall.

1867—James Hawley, Sr., mayor; S. B. Thrall, recorder.

1868—The city this year reorganized under the General Incorporation Laws of the state. C. E. Fulton, mayor; S. B. Thrall, clerk.

- 1869—C. E. Fulton, mayor; S. B. Thrall, clerk.
1870—W. B. Littleton, mayor; W. H. Caldwell, clerk.
1871—W. B. Littleton, mayor; W. H. Caldwell, clerk.
1872—W. L. Orr, mayor; G. F. Foster, clerk.
1873—W. L. Orr, mayor; G. F. Foster, clerk.
1874—W. L. Orr, mayor; W. H. Resor, clerk.
1875—W. L. Orr, mayor; W. H. Gorsuch, clerk; resigned April 26, 1875, succeeded by W. H. Fetzer.
1876—City limits extended this year. O. D. Tisdale, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1877—J. S. Porter, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1878—J. S. Porter, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1879—W. H. Resor, mayor; died January 25, 1880, H. L. Waterman appointed to fill vacancy, February 9, 1880; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1880—H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1881—City limits extended this year. H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1882—H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1883—H. L. Waterman, mayor; W. H. Fetzer, clerk.
1884—G. A. Madison, mayor; W. S. Coen, clerk.
1885—G. A. Madison, mayor; C. A. Walsh, clerk.
1886—Frank Dungan, mayor; C. A. Walsh, clerk; resigned April 5, 1886, succeeded by A. Melick.
1887—H. B. Hendershott, mayor; H. D. Crawford, clerk.
1888—H. B. Hendershott, mayor; M. A. Roberts, clerk.
1889—W. W. Epps, mayor; M. A. Roberts, clerk.
1890—W. W. Epps, mayor; M. A. Roberts, clerk.
1891—City limits extended this year. J. R. Burgess, mayor; James Conway, clerk.
1892—J. R. Burgess, mayor; James Conway, clerk.
1893-5—In 1893 Ottumwa was organized as a city of the first class and the proper officers elected at the March biennial election. D. A. LaForce, mayor; L. M. Godley, auditor and clerk.
1895-7—D. A. LaForce, mayor; L. M. Godley, auditor and clerk.
1897-9—T. J. Phillips, mayor; W. A. Stevens, auditor and clerk.
1899-1901—T. J. Phillips, mayor; W. A. Stevens, auditor and clerk.
1901-1903—T. H. Pickler, mayor; W. R. Lewis, auditor and clerk.
1903-1905—T. H. Pickler, mayor; W. R. Warren, auditor and clerk.
1905-1907—B. F. Slutts, mayor; W. R. Warren and F. A. Nimocks, auditor and clerk.
1907-1909—Thomas J. Phillips, mayor; Charles Deeds, auditor and clerk.

1909-1911—Thomas J. Phillips, mayor; removed from office and succeeded by S. P. Hartman, appointed August 22, 1910; Charles Deeds, auditor and clerk.

1911-1913—S. H. Harper, mayor; died December 17, 1911, succeeded by L. A. Gordon, appointed December 21, 1911; M. L. Byrne, auditor and clerk.

1913-1915—Pat Leeny, mayor; M. L. Byrne, clerk; T. F. Norfolk, auditor.

OTTUMWA IN 1853

Ottumwa was quite a busy little trading point in 1853, and gave many evidences of prosperity. There were eight dry-goods stores, two drug stores, one clothing and one grocery store, a stove store, with a tin shop in connection; a harness shop, two church buildings—Congregational and Catholic—and a Methodist Church in course of construction; two hotels, a tannery, saw and grist mill, a carding machine to prepare the native wool for clothing; a chair shop, gunsmith shop, three blacksmith shops, four shoe shops, three tailor shops, a bakery and confectionery, a printing office, a newspaper, a land office, and a daguerrotype or photograph gallery. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Cadets of Temperance had established lodges and were flourishing. T. Sinnamon's chain ferry was in operation and every able-bodied man busy.

THE CITY HALL

The offices of the chief executive and other officials were for a long time in an old frame building that stood on Market Street, south of Main. This structure was destroyed by fire February 25, 1873, which compelled the removal of the officials to quarters in what was known as the Gerlach Building. A few months later, on July 7, 1873, a lot was purchased for \$3,000, situated on the east side of Market Street, between Third and Fourth, upon which the present two-story brick city hall was built in 1873 and occupied in January, 1874. The cost of the structure was about thirteen thousand dollars. On the ground floor the fire department had its paraphernalia until 1901, when the new building for No. 1 fire station was erected. Since then only the rear part is devoted to the patrol wagons, horses and city jail. Most of the front part of this floor is occupied by two rooms, the larger being the municipal court room; the other is police headquarters. The second floor contains the council chamber and offices of the clerk, city engineer and others.

STREET PAVING

The first street paving operations in Ottumwa began about the year 1870 and since that time this improvement has steadily progressed until today



MARKET STREET BRIDGE OVER DES MOINES RIVER, OTTUMWA



MAIN STREET, OTTUMWA

the city has many miles of splendid thoroughfares that will compare favorably with those in other cities of the state. The first work of the kind was begun in the business district, macadam and telford being the kind of paving used. Brick for the construction of solid, durable streets, later came into vogue and in 1860 work of this class was started on Main Street from Wapello to Washington, vitrified brick being the material used. The same year paving was laid on Main from Washington to Court; on Washington, from Main to the Union Depot; and on Court, from Second to Sixth. The following year paving was continued on Court, from Sixth to Woodland; on Washington, from Main to Second; on Main, from Court to Jefferson. From thence on to and including 1913, the work of improving the streets continued. In the year of 1904, Washington, from Second to Fourth, and Third, from Washington to Court were given asphalt pavements, and in 1910, a creosote pavement was laid on College Street, from Second to Fourth. Many alleys have brick paving. The aggregated amount of street paving, from 1860 to 1914, according to John T. Brady, the efficient city engineer, is approximately eighteen miles, and the total cost, \$614,451.

SEWER SYSTEM

No city has completed its methods of sanitation until a system of sewerage is evolved and in a fair measure completed. The utilization of water-works is but partial in results without proper drainage to carry off and eliminate refuse matter. The health of a community is always an important factor in the solution of public improvement problems and the virtue of subserving the health of the general public was recognized when, about 1870, a sewerage system was adopted and put in operation.

From 1870 to 1894, according to a tabulated report prepared and compiled by the city engineer in January, 1914, there were 3.78 miles of sewers constructed of hand-made brick, laid in natural cement, at a total cost of \$70,832. These sewers are all of the combined storm and sanitary system, and few are used exclusively for sanitary drainage.

The building of what is technically designated as trunk sewers commenced in 1897 and continued to the present time. What is known as the Blake's Branch sewer is eight to ten feet in diameter and cost \$103,000; the Mill Street, eight-foot, cost \$40,000; Finley Avenue, six-foot, \$45,000; Richmond, ten-foot, \$4,000; Ballingall, five-foot, \$19,800.

There has been constructed from the year 1870 to the present time, exclusive of catch basin laterals and service drains to houses, about thirty-five miles of main sewer. The trunk sewers are of two and three ring brick, generally of composite construction by use of concrete cradles and rubble stone backing. First-class, hard-burned sewer brick and paving brick, laid in cement, were used. The total length of all sewers in the city approximates forty-two miles and the total cost \$523,232.

In 1845 Ottumwa had about eighteen buildings, primitive in design and not of any great intrinsic value, as such things are now considered. But in those days of small things, while timber was plenty, lumber was scarce and a dollar looked as big as a cart wheel to the majority. A house then meant a great deal to its owner, and the loss of a home by flood, gale or fire was indeed a calamity. Precaution, therefore, was early observed and means devised for protection of the homes and business places against fire. The river contained plenty of water, but in cases of emergency it was not always available. Wells and cisterns had barely come into vogue. Public wells were soon dug, however, and the head of each family was cautioned to keep constantly on hand buckets to be used in case of fire. When a building did become a victim of the destroying element, "bucket brigades" were formed, by men, women and children, who stood in line and passed the buckets from hand to hand, emptying them on the flames and passing them back to the place of beginning, where they were refilled and the same performance gone over again. As the town grew larger and buildings increased, practically every able-bodied man was a member of a volunteer fire company, which had been provided with a few hundred feet of hose and a hand pump. In January, 1868, a fire broke out, in which Wilson & Company's store and other property was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$25,000. In the month of October of the same year, a real and terrifying calamity overtook the place, in a conflagration that swept the business district, entailing a loss of \$400,000. Then the property owners began to wake up and realize the necessity of adopting more drastic and efficient means of fighting fire. Therefore, in the month of December of that year, a volunteer fire company was organized, which was not only equipped with rules and regulations, but also engines and other necessary paraphernalia for the work assumed. John Wood was the foreman, but no record is available from which to determine who were the other members.

About the year 1887, the municipal fire department system came into vogue in Ottumwa, displacing the volunteer companies, and for years past the fire department of the city has been maintained at a high grade of efficiency. For some time there was but one station—at the city hall—but in recent years the number was increased to three. In March, 1901, the contract was let for the construction of a new station, to be called No. 1. A two-story brick building was erected on a lot adjoining the city hall on the north, and in the fall of that year fire company No. 1 moved into modern and very pleasant quarters, built at a cost of \$4,500. Installed here are seven firemen, whose dormitory, rest room and other conveniences on the second floor are first class in every respect. On the ground floor are the well-groomed and trained horses, hose, hook and ladder, and chemical wagons, and about six thousand foot of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose.

No. 2 station is a one-story brick. The building was erected in the '90s, on Church and Ransom streets, South Ottumwa. There are two men in charge, and the equipment consists of horses, a combination hose and chemical wagon and other apparatus. No. 3 station was built on Iowa Avenue in 1908, and within a few weeks after was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt, and served its purpose until some time in 1911, when the house was closed, owing to lack of revenue for its maintenance. At the head of the department is a chief, who has an assistant chief. In 1914 Charles W. Sloan was the official head and John Shockley his lieutenant.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

With a population of 25,000, the City of Ottumwa is policed and kept in peaceful quietude by a staff of six officers. This condition was made necessary by reason of the abolishing of the liquor traffic in 1911, which meant a diminution of revenue. At the time the saloons were closed the municipal police force was composed of twenty-two men, and every one of them seemed necessary. The mulct license helped materially in furnishing funds for the department, but when that was cut off the police force had to be reduced. However, the six men of the police department keep the city measurably well in hand, and the Municipal Court has comparatively little to do. At its head is a police judge, Lewis Cass Hendershott, son of the late Judge H. B. Hendershott. The managing head of the police is Chief Peter Gallagher, and the captain is John A. Smith. There are two desk sergeants, a day patrol and a night patrol. To facilitate arrests a patrol wagon has been long in the service.

WATERWORKS SYSTEM

In the year 1876, certain of the progressive citizens of Ottumwa, realizing that valuable water power could be secured from the Des Moines River, organized the Ottumwa Water Power Company, with a capital of \$100,000, the stock of which was subscribed for at home. A contract was let the same year, to put in dams in the vicinity of Turkey Island, to construct head and tail races and other accessories. The work was completed the following year, but at an unanticipated cost, owing to excessive rains and floods, which consumed four-fifths of the capital stock. Employing S. L. Wiley & Company, contractors, additional work on the utility cost a further sum of \$80,000 by the end of the year 1879. As a result, the original stockholders lost their entire investment and their stock became valueless.

In 1882 the company was reorganized and incorporated as the Ottumwa Hydraulic Power Company, by S. L. Wiley, a large creditor, and others. The power plant was conveyed to the new corporation, the original concern was dissolved, and for some years thereafter the court records were well

sprinkled with engrossments of actions against the Ottumwa Water Power Company.

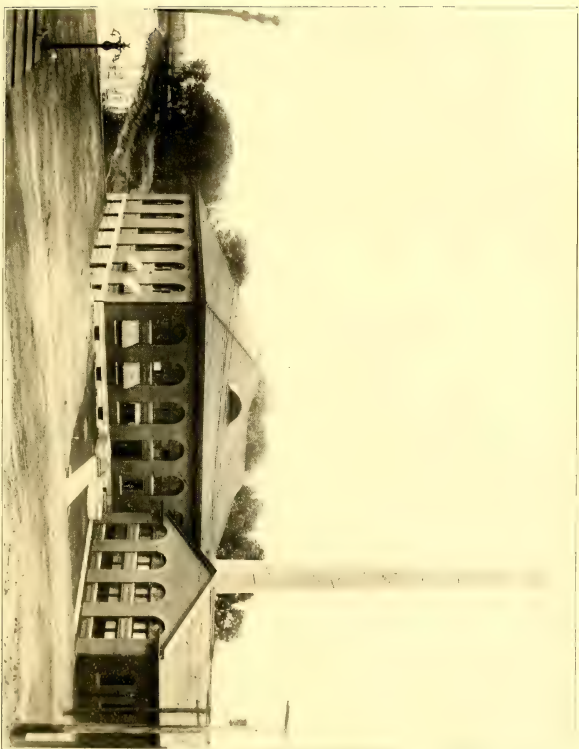
The Hydraulic Power Company was also compelled to borrow money to meet its obligations and unlooked-for expenses in defending itself in a number of damage suits brought against the company. Farmers, living along the river between the dams and for some distance above the Des Moines River bridge, conceived the idea that their lands were greatly injured by back water from the dams and the seepage through the banks and under the soil. The power company combatted this view and contended that the damage sustained by the property owners through failure of crops was due solely to a series of rainy seasons. O. P. Bizer was one of twenty or more who brought suit against the company in 1882, and over one hundred witnesses for both sides to the controversy were examined. Bizer won his case and the company appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision and sent the case back to the lower court, but before reaching a second hearing the matter was abandoned.

The expense of these litigations and of keeping up its property sapped the company of its strength, and seeing no other way out of its predicament the Hydraulic Power Company transferred its interests in the enterprise to the Iowa Water Company in 1887.

This is the history of the Water Power Company, which inaugurated an enterprise that had many attractive features while in its nascent stage. At the first mass meeting of citizens held to discuss the project, J. W. Dixon presided and H. B. Hendershott, William McNett and William Daggett composed the committee that drafted articles of incorporation. Those who signed the articles of incorporation were the following named persons: Charles F. Blake, William McNett, Daniel Eaton, H. D. Palmer, George A. Brown, H. B. Hendershott, William L. Orr, William Lindsey, A. Lotspeich, J. W. Carpenter, William Daggett, J. W. Dixon, J. M. Hedrick, R. H. Warden, L. Lillburn, B. B. Durfee, R. N. Harlan, E. I. Laubach, J. O. Briscoe, S. A. Swiggett, W. B. Bonnifield, B. J. Boulton, W. M. Morse, J. M. Kiser, A. H. Hamilton, C. Inskeep, W. H. Resor. A board of directors elected W. B. Bonnifield, president; A. H. Hamilton, vice president; John O. Briscoe, secretary, and Charles F. Blake, treasurer.

The franchise for the building and maintaining of a system of waterworks in the City of Ottumwa had been granted in August, 1877, to S. L. Wiley & Company, the life of which was twenty-five years. The same year Wiley organized the Ottumwa Water Works Company, which took over the franchise granted S. L. Wiley & Company. The time fixed for the completion of the works was January, 1879, yet this consummation was not realized until July, 1880, the council having generously given the company an extension of time.

The Ottumwa waterworks was largely constructed on borrowed capital. In 1887 the plant was burdened with a mortgage of \$120,000. This mort-



OTTAWA WATERWORKS, POWER PLANT AND TAILRACE

gage was assumed by the Iowa Water Company in the year last mentioned, when it took over the Hydraulic Power Company's plant and that of the Ottumwa Waterworks. The new company was capitalized at \$750,000, and upon the purchase of the corporations' interests above mentioned and the assumption of their obligations, the cost of the two properties totaled about a half million dollars. To this must be added a further outlay of some \$60,000 in 1891 and 1892, when improvements to that amount were made, one of which was the extension of mains to South Ottumwa.

By defaulting on the interest on its bonds in April, 1894, and in February, 1897, the mortgages were foreclosed and the property passed into the hands of a bondholders' committee the following July. A new corporation was formed, under the name and title of the City Water Supply Company which, in September, 1897, acquired full legal possession.

After the Iowa Water Company went into liquidation, improvements to the amount of \$75,000 were placed on the plant, including a filter. The City Water Supply Company placed mortgages amounting to \$475,000 on the property, and later, from time to time, differences arose between the company and the city in respect to the quantity and quality of the water furnished, the pressure afforded, and other contentions. Finally the city authorities initiated a movement toward municipal ownership of a water supply system, and to this end passed ordinances on the 30th day of March, 1901, by and under which a provisional contract was entered into with a St. Louis contracting firm, subject to the ratification of the electorate, for the construction of a system of waterworks, to cost the sum of \$400,000. Agreeably to the ordinance an election was called for May 6, 1901, to ascertain the voice of the voters in the approval of the contract. At this juncture the City Water Supply Company filed a bill in chancery in the United States Court, asking that the city be restrained from holding the election, from issuing bonds, or carrying out the contract in contemplation. Consequently a temporary restraining order was issued, and on July 30 the court ordered that the city be enjoined from consummating the contract and from issuing bonds upon the ground that to do so would violate that provision in the Constitution of Iowa limiting the right of cities to become indebted in an amount exceeding 5 per cent on the value of taxable property at the last assessment. The court declined to enjoin the city from holding an election. The result of the election was in favor of approving the contract. But, on account of the court order, it was ineffective.

The service rendered by the Public Water Company, which was the successor to the City Water Supply Company, continued to be very unsatisfactory, and as the franchise under which it was operating had expired, there was a very pronounced sentiment against granting the company a new franchise. But on the presentation of a new franchise for twenty-five years, the terms of which provided that certain improvements would be made within a period of four years, such as the extension of certain mains, the

installation of a sedimentation and filtration system, the erection of a new power house, an intake pumping station at Turkey Island, a flow line therefrom to the main pumping station, together with other improvements, the franchise was approved by the City Council and submitted to and ratified by the electors of the city, December 3, 1903.

It was further provided in said franchise that the city could at certain specified periods purchase the water plant for the sum of \$275,000, plus the value of the permanent improvements made after the granting of the franchise.

Only a part of the promised improvements, but amounting to approximately \$200,000, were made up to the year 1909, when they were unable to complete the same for the lack of money.

They then proposed to sell to the city, and after a long series of negotiations, finally offered to sell the entire plant for \$280,000. This offer was accepted by the City Council, and, after a spirited contest, ratified by the electors, and the city took possession December 1, 1910.

Since the purchase by the city it has been managed by a board of three trustees, H. L. Waterman, chairman; D. F. Morey and H. C. Williams. Under their direction improvements at a cost of about \$146,000 have been made, consisting of the laying of twelve miles of additional mains; the installation of a sedimentation and filtration plant of 4,000,000 gallons daily capacity; a clear water basin of 5,000,000 gallons capacity; the installation of two high service pumps and the laying of a high pressure main from the pumping station to Fourth Street, thus doing away with, except for emergency purposes, the pumping station at the hill reservoir; the widening of the tail race and various other improvements. Since the installation of the filter plant in November, 1911, the citizens of Ottumwa have been furnished an ample supply of clear, pure water for all purposes, without a single mishap, and for the first time in the history of the city.

On account of the long period during which muddy water only was furnished by the waterworks, unfit for household purposes, the number of consumers was small, the people relying on cisterns and wells.

While the number of consumers has increased since good water is provided, the growth has been slow. There are at present only about 1,800 consumers.

Notwithstanding the comparatively small number of consumers, the operation of the waterworks by the city is fast improving sanitary conditions and securing to the users water free from contamination. It has, likewise, proven a financial success. The net earnings of the plant from December 1, 1910, to December 31, 1913, after paying all operating and maintenance expenses, were \$51,171.06, and after deducting interest on bonds (\$36,956.25) there was left of earnings \$14,214.81, which has been used toward the extension of the plant. No charge was made for the 294

hydrants for fire protection, which would have cost the city \$25,420 under the Public Water Company's franchise.

While there has been an annual levy of 7 mills for waterworks purposes, every dollar raised through such tax has been applied to permanent improvements of the plant, together with over \$14,000 in earnings from operation. The waterworks trustees recommended that there be a future expenditure of \$125,000, to replace the present wood dams with concrete structures, the installation of the necessary machinery and wiring, and the city do its own street lighting. The proposition was approved by the City Council and ratified by the electors at a special election held February 2, 1914, the vote being 4,203 for and 1,152 against. Bids were received for the sale of the bonds, \$100,000 (the waterworks to put in \$25,000 out of its revenues) for the building of the dams, and the purchase of necessary machinery. The highest bid on the bonds carried a premium of over \$2,400, and the bids on the dams and machinery were considerably below the estimates made by H. A. Brown, the efficient engineer and superintendent of the waterworks.

At this juncture the question as to the navigability of the Des Moines River and the requirements as to the construction of the dams was raised, and awarding of the contracts was deferred pending settlement of said question.

OTTUMWA ARTESIAN WELL COMPANY

A franchise was granted to L. E. Gray and associates on February 15, 1892, for the period of twenty-five years, for supplying the citizens of Ottumwa with water taken from artesian wells.

From a drilled well 2,250 feet deep, near the foot of Vine Street, with a pressure of about forty pounds, the water is conveyed in underground pipes through a large part of the business portion of the city.

The water is not suitable for boiler use, but it has been used to quite an extent as drinking water; especially was this the case during the long period that filtered water was not provided by the city waterworks.

COMING OF THE GAS LIGHT

During the tallow dip and candle days of Ottumwa the idea of public lights had not even suggested itself to the men who were struggling for a foothold in the river town. On dark nights lanterns were used by pedestrians to light the way over streets full of chuckholes, stones and other obstructions. As the town grew, kerosene lamps, on wooden posts, were erected on the main thoroughfares and then the advent of gas revolutionized the system of illumination, both public and private.

To A. E. Swift & Company is rightly given the credit for the introduction of gas as an illuminant into Ottumwa. Having been granted a franchise September 22, 1870, the company sold its privileges in the following month of November to the Ottumwa Gas Light Company, of which A. E. Swift was president. The capital stock was \$100,000 and the company under its charter, was authorized to manufacture gas and deal in coal. A plant was erected and from hard coal a product was manufactured that met the increasing needs of the community. In 1875 the concern passed into the hands of Tillotson, Murdoch & Bannister, and in 1878 Dwight Bannister, as president, and J. R. Murdoch, vice president, were the ruling spirits of the institution. Many changes have occurred, both in the management of the works and in the method of making gas. The present product is known as water gas, to manufacture which entirely new machinery had to be installed. Since 1912 old buildings of the plant were razed to the ground, new and additional street mains were laid and other improvements inaugurated, which means an outlay of probably \$100,000. In 1913 the plant was completely remodeled and now it has no superior in the state, where size and capacity are considered. The present officials are: President, Frank T. Hulswit; vice presidents, Richard Schaddelee, J. F. Porter, Claude Hamilton; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin C. Robinson; assistant secretaries and treasurers, C. M. Hurd, L. H. Heinke; general manager, A. J. Goss.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

When gas was introduced as an illuminating element the world concluded that the acme of man's genius had been reached in discoveries in this line of invention. The use of gas for lighting the homes, business rooms and public places revolutionized old systems and came into general use throughout the civilized world and remained the standard light until in the '80s, when a new and mysterious element, electricity, was brought under control of the irrepressible genius of man. This intangible and invisible something was commercialized and naturally drifted into universal use. Ottumwa had become a city, with all the aims and desires that the name implies. Its people were possessed of the ruling spirit of progress and realized the beauties and vast capabilities of the new light giving force. They desired electricity in their homes, for their streets, factories and other places of business activities, and in 1884 a company of local capitalists, among whom may be mentioned W. R. Daum, J. B. Sax, Charles F. Blake, George P. Daum, C. H. Brampton and Lewis B. Doud, organized the Ottumwa Electric Light Company, and securing a charter erected a plant and began furnishing arc light service to the merchants, employing two 20-light Sperry arc machines for the purpose. The machinery was installed in the corner of a furniture factory on Commercial Street, about a block west of the present splendid plant, and the revenue in the beginning was about \$400 per month.

The following year the electric light people had the works in the water company's power house, where power to drive the machinery was purchased of the lessor. At this time two 60-K. W. Edison, 115-volt bipolar dynamos were added to the equipment and the furnishing of incandescent lights began.

Having purchased the property of the Ottumwa Electric Light Company, the Ottumwa Railway Electric Light & Steam Company began operations in 1889. The company's original idea was to build and operate an electric street railway, but later decided to add electric lighting and steam heating. Upon acquisition of the property just mentioned, the Sperry arc machines were discarded and two 50-light arc machines were added to the equipment. These with the two Edison bipolar machines were operated in the power house of the water company until 1894, when they were moved to the power house on Commercial Street, built in 1889. At this time the building was enlarged and a 250-horse-power Sterling water tube boiler and a Hamilton Corliss 600-horse-power engine was purchased. In 1890 a 500-volt, 100-K. W. engine Edison railway generator was installed, and in 1892 a Ball engine and a 200-K. W. 500-volt generator were placed in the plant. In 1891 the company was reorganized under the name of the Ottumwa Electric Railway, with a capital of \$300,000, but in 1896 it was forced into the hands of a receiver, and J. H. Merrill was appointed to perform the duties of that office, which lasted until July 1, 1898, at which time the property was bid in by the bondholders and a reorganization effected under the name of Ottumwa Electric & Steam Company. New machinery was purchased, the incandescent lighting system changed to 150-volt A. C., and General Electric Company's Hartford system of arc lights installed.

On October 1, 1901, the company again was reorganized, this time under the title of the Ottumwa Traction & Light Company, which after a few years began the erection of a power house on Jefferson Street, but while these improvements were under way negotiations were entered into with H. M. Byllesby & Company, of Chicago, for the sale of the plant, which finally took place November 7, 1905.

Another reorganization was consummated January 1, 1906, under the name of the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company. This company made many improvements on its property, fitted up offices in the brick building on the corner of Second and Market streets, and converted the large room on the ground floor into a convenient and comfortable waiting room for its patrons using the street cars.

CITY PARKS

Among the various officials of Ottumwa are the park commissioners, whose duties are to subserve the wishes of the people in furnishing them pleasure spots where they can enjoy the natural beauties of green grass.

flowers and shade trees. The men who have been delegated these duties have fulfilled them acceptably and to the lasting benefit of the community. Recently Rock Bluff, a beautiful natural park of over thirty acres, was purchased from the Ottumwa Water Works Company, which plot of ground is situated west of the city along the Des Moines River, where the commissioners purpose to add much to its already natural and scenic beauties, and inviting surroundings.

The City Park is practically coextensive with the life of Ottumwa, and although it is a little spot in the center of the city still its location, facing the courthouse, is not such as to bring it within the hurly-burly of the business section. In the summer evenings many are attracted to this park, which is illuminated by massive electroliers. In its center is a pagoda, where the splendid Fifty-fourth Regiment Band discourses high-class selections to admiring crowds during the summer. Then there is the south side park which is known as Riverside. This outing place was formerly a river slough and a convenient dumping place for the flotsam and jetsam of the city. Many trees have been planted, which afford shade to those seeking it. The levee along the river has been made a part of it, and a pretty view of the river is obtained, and at the same time cool breezes from that source are enjoyed by all who happen in the vicinity.

Wildwood Park presents another attractive resort of Ottumwa. Through its beautiful grounds Kettle Creek winds its way. A bridge over the stream at a most advantageous point and a boulevard stretching out and toward Wildwood countryside has been established.

Foster Park is in East Ottumwa, and is being gradually improved by the planting of trees and flowers, and otherwise beautifying the grounds.

Caldwell Park is situated on a bluff in West Ottumwa and is the most popular of all the places for outing at the present time. This is a great resort for picnickers and often the Fifty-fourth Regiment Band entertains music lovers during the summer months.

Ballingall Park, near the Union Depot, is not large, but is a counterpart to the City Park in its walks, verdure and lighting.

PETER G. BALLINGALL

Peter G. Ballingall was born in Scotland. In 1839, at the age of seven years, he crossed the Atlantic with his stepmother, who established a residence in Canada. When still a boy Peter found his way to Chicago and worked in hotels in various capacities. Later, he became receiver of the Lake House and in 1855 opened the Briggs House, still one of Chicago's popular hostleries. The same year Mr. Ballingall was manager of the Haskell, at Galesburg, and in 1856 The Ivins, at Keokuk. From there he went to The Ashland, at Bentonsport, and later was at Fairfield. The Revere was opened by Mr. Ballingall at Agency City, and in 1859 he came



THE UTT BUILDING, OTTUMWA



THE BALLINGALL HOTEL, OTTUMWA

to Ottumwa and became one of its active citizens. For nine years he maintained a stage line from Ottumwa to Bloomfield and also one to Sigourney. The Ballingall House was erected in 1864 and always has been the leading hotel of the city. He became prominent in military circles, assisting largely in the state organization of that body of men. He was elected major of the Fifth Iowa, and was also a member of the General Assembly in 1883. As a hotel man he had a national reputation. While returning home in 1891 from a trip around the world Mr. Ballingall died on board ship on the high seas. His body was shipped from a Japanese port to Ottumwa.

Mr. Ballingall never married. Most of his valuable property was devised to the City of Ottumwa. This consisted of The Ballingall, which by a provision of the will, always is to be maintained as a first-class hotel; and a tract of land east of and adjoining the Union Depot, now known as Ballingall Park.

CHAPTER XI

SOUTH OTTUMWA

The history of any community can best be told by the one who has been a citizen and has grown with its growth. Such a one is E. H. Thomas, whose large experience as a river man, newspaper publisher, postmaster and early resident is well fortified with facts gained through actual contact and observation with and of the things he portrays. Although depending entirely upon memory, the accuracy of his statements are accepted by even the most critical. He has to say in this relation:

In the early days the place appears to have been called Pickwick—by what authority I do not know. More properly speaking, it was the fifth ward of the city. Among the early residents were the Hartmans, Doughertys, Davises, Prossers, Finleys, Williams, Powells, Inskeeps and Overmans. Philip Overman and Carey Inskeep, then young and active, were here in 1851, during the high water year and assisted in the work of moving people and stock from the lowlands. My first glimpse of South Ottumwa was in 1881, when a party of us passed through the place on our way to the Bear Creek gold mines, where J. O. Briscoe was grinding limestone and telling the people that the dust from his mill was full of gold and silver. The bursting of this bubble did not affect South Ottumwa. In that year of 1881 the business end of the place was down near the south end of the approach to the Market Street bridge. The bulk of the residences appeared to be on Moore and Davis streets, and there were a few scattered along Church Street, and a number in old Richmond. There was no drainage; the land looked low and swampy and the weeds appeared to be in full possession of the town site. After passing through, our party agreed that this village on the edge of Ottumwa would never be much larger. Six years later, in 1887, I came to Ottumwa and located on the south side.

The place had been building up slowly through the '70s and early '80s. Some sidewalks had been laid and the weeds destroyed, and it looked better to me. There I built a home and have lived here for more than twenty-five years. About the year 1885, through the activity of the boosters, South Ottumwa took on a new life. The population was small, but every resident of the place was a hustler and a booster.

Dr. W. B. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, owned the town site, and he came here frequently to assist in the work of building a town south of the river. He sold the lots on contract, with small annual payments, and

often assisted the purchasers in erecting homes. He sold hundreds of lots on this plan, and shortly before his death he told me that he had taken but one lot back. The purchasers were largely honest, industrious wage earners, and they paid out on their contracts.

But the town builders met with some opposition. There were some influential men north of the river who said, and apparently believed, that the building of what they called a rival town would be a serious injury to the business interests of the City of Ottumwa, but the lapse of time has shown that these men were mistaken. South Ottumwa, with its 8,000 population, is a part of the city, and all of our people feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of Ottumwa. The river is now and always was an imaginary line. What is good for North Ottumwa is good for South Ottumwa and vice versa, and we feel that we should all pull together.

From 1885 to 1890 about one hundred buildings per year were erected. Many of our substantial business houses were erected during that period. The business section was extended along Church Street from Mr. Beaver's "Wash" or "mouth of the funnel," to Ward Street. Through the building in 1890 the population had reached about 1,600. As I remember it the entire population at that time north and south of the river was 14,000. The south side boosters were proud of their work during the five years and began to want some public improvements such as their neighbors had north of the river. The streets along the level required but little work, and little had been done. There were no sewers. The Town Council was made to believe that South Ottumwa was so flat that it could not get rid of the surface water or rainfall. There was no water for fire protection. There were no lights and the street-car system consisted of several small cars which were hauled back and forth across the river by mules. The good old "Jap Rose," now dead and gone, was mule driver, conductor and general manager of the car system. A. C. Leighton was the owner of the south side car lines. There was no money in the business, but the owner, always a loyal friend to South Ottumwa, had operated the cars for the accommodation of the people.

About this time the boosters held a number of mass meetings and resolved to make a vigorous effort to secure some public improvements, but the men in charge of the public utilities of Ottumwa said no, that there was not sufficient business in the new town south of the river, to warrant the extension of the light, water and electric car systems. More mass meetings were held, night sessions, and then the boosters in groups of fifty and one hundred at a time went before the council, but the city fathers would take no action. Receiving no encouragement from any source, more meetings were held and a new plan of action was formulated. To secure the fire and water protection, they organized the South Ottumwa Water Company. The new company's plan was to secure a block of vacant lots, and there go down to the gravel bed, about eighteen feet, where they could secure an inexhaustible supply of clear, pure water which would sell in the market on both sides

of the river for drinking purposes, and could also be used for fire protection. Pipes were to be laid all over the city. E. E. McElroy, then a member of the City Council, introduced an ordinance granting the new company a franchise. The ordinance passed its second reading. On the night of this meeting fifty south side men were present, and Mr. Wiley, then manager of the Ottumwa Water Company, was also there. When the motion was made to suspend the rules and adopt the ordinance on its last reading, Mr. Wiley squealed. He said that if the south side men would stop the proceedings then and there, he would at once lay the water pipes across the bridge and into South Ottumwa. The council did not vote the third time and Mr. Wiley was given one week to start the work. He made good and on the following Monday a large force of men were laying the water pipes across the river and into South Ottumwa. The South Ottumwa Water Company had served its purpose and went out of business.

The next important thing to do was to secure rapid transit to and from the city, and this movement was started by the organization of a company which was given the high-sounding title of The South Ottumwa Belt Line Railway Company. Connected with the enterprise was Charley Burkhalter, a veteran railroad engineer, who soon had an option on a small locomotive and a number of passenger cars. This rolling stock was in Des Moines, and Burkhalter was to bring it to Ottumwa and be placed in charge as general manager of the belt line. Arrangements were made for trackage over the Wabash and Milwaukee bridges and tracks, the trains to run from Church Street to the Milwaukee Junction, then down through the city and across the Wabash bridge into South Ottumwa to the place of starting. The belt line project was going along all right and there was much enthusiasm among the boosters, when the unexpected happened. The Ottumwa Electric Railway & Light Company purchased the Leighton 'mule car system on the south side and very soon thereafter the larger cars operated by electricity came spinning across the Market Street bridge and through South Ottumwa. With the improved car system came the lights, the boosters were swelled up and putting on city airs and South Ottumwa was at once recognized by one and all as a very lively part of the city. The great South Ottumwa Belt Line Railway Company at once took in its sign, closed its office and quit business. At the commencement of the agitation, some of the town builders and boosters asserted that no town could be built without a newspaper; that they wanted an "organ" through which to talk to the people. As a result of this demand the South Ottumwa News made its appearance with its battle flag unfurled. It was a small sheet—a seven-column folio—but each and every week it went to the homes of the people of South Ottumwa and urged them to assert their rights and demand their portion of public improvements. The News did a paying business under one management for eleven years. It announced the meetings and many of them were held in the

printing office. When the critical moment arrived, it aroused the people to action, and certainly did its share in boosting the town.

After South Ottumwa received the water, the cars and the lights, the controversy between the north and south side people ceased to a large extent. Since that time it has been much easier to receive needed improvements and we have had many of them. The river bank has been protected by rip-raping, a sewer system started, fine school buildings erected, factories have been located here and other improvements made. Our wage earners are employed and many things have come to us in the past twenty-five years for which we should be thankful.

From the story I have told of the pioneers and their struggle, the readers can see that this town of nearly eight thousand people is not here by chance. It is the result of the work of the early settlers in giving it a start. Their brave efforts brought to them the financial assistance of some of the leading citizens of the north side who had interests here. Many of them now have passed away, but their good work is remembered by those who survive. They have left as their monument a city of 8,000, an up-to-date town, and a desirable place to live and do business in. And another thing, as you look down the level, shaded streets, you will see many beautiful homes. These represent the savings of the occupants during the past twenty-five years. I doubt if there is any other town of equal population in this section of the country where so large a per cent of the workers own their own homes. Building operations are still going on in the valley and out on the hills.

South Ottumwa as the fifth and seventh wards, now has over one-third of the population of the city. If nothing occurs to disturb the business of the country, and our wage earners are kept employed, within a few years South Ottumwa will have one-half of the population. The increase in the city in the past twenty-five years has been about ten thousand, six thousand of which has been south of the river. In the latter part of the '80s business was very slow in the City of Ottumwa. Our people concluded to build a coal palace to show up its many natural advantages. The coal palace cost a lot of money, and under the conditions it took an extra effort to raise the necessary amount. Bands and halls were hired and meetings held in every ward. The few merchants and wage earners in South Ottumwa went down in their pockets and put up \$1,600 for the coal palace fund. And it was a good investment. The coal palace and the meetings held in it brought thousands of people to Ottumwa. They came from every portion of the country. As a result of this advertising, business conditions were much improved. In this movement all took a part. The same spirit of enterprise now would make Ottumwa what it should be—a great and prosperous manufacturing city. In the old days the capitalist, the merchant and the wage earner, one and all, had their shoulders to the wheel.



POST OFFICE BUILT IN 1889, OTTUMWA



Photo by Shaw

COUNTY JAIL, OTTUMWA

CHAPTER XII

POSTOFFICE

It has generally been taken for granted that Paul C. Jeffries was Ottumwa's first postmaster, but this is a mistake. He may have been the first incumbent of the office to have a public place for the distribution of mail, but he was not, by any means, the first to hold this position in "Uncle Sam's" service.

The postoffice at Ottumwa was established on the 19th day of June, 1844, and Isaac McKeever was appointed and commissioned postmaster. The office was a sinecure without emoluments and wherever the postmaster happened to be, there also was the postoffice. No regularly established mail route to Ottumwa had been established, and the receipt of letters from the outside world was uncertain and intermittent. Postage stamps were not in vogue and when Postmaster McKeever met a neighbor and took off his hat, or dove into his coat-tail pocket, the latter became expectant, as the aforesaid signs usually indicated that a letter or other missive was forthcoming. And before a letter was delivered in those days of primitive things the receiver, if he had it, paid twenty-five cents, the prevailing tariff on written messages passing through the then unpracticed hands of the Government mail service.

David Glass, one of the Appanoose Rapids Company, who took a prominent part in the making and building of early Ottumwa, was the second person to hold the office of postmaster here, his commission being dated April 2, 1845. He gave way to Duane F. Gaylord, August 26, 1846, and then came Paul C. Jeffries, April 20, 1848. Mr. Jeffries figures quite largely in the early history of the county and its seat of justice. He kept the postoffice in Seth Richards' store, the only one in Ottumwa in 1848, which was under the management of Heman P. Graves. In the year Mr. Jeffries was installed in the postoffice, the *Courier*, of date October 6, 1848, gave the pertinent and gratifying intelligence to its readers, that "the enterprising contractors on the route from Keokuk to Fairfield, and from Fairfield to Oskaloosa, via Ottumwa, carry the through mail three times a week, when they are paid for carrying it only once a week from Keokuk to Fairfield, and twice a week from Fairfield to Oskaloosa." That was a declaration of vast importance to the men and women of the village. Before that time, mail came whenever it listeth and, when it could be looked for with assurance of its coming once every week, the pioneers felt they had gained a long stretch

in the march toward civilized conveniences. "Three times a week" was going it pretty strenuously and frequent, but they soon got used to going for their mail so often; in fact, when mail came daily, no one made any particular clamor, and eventually, when the footrunner and the "pony express" gave way to the stage, and the latter was relegated to the rear by the "fast mail," all, by the time each event occurred, was taken as a matter of course, and but little comment was aroused, good or bad. Now, and for years past, Ottumwa citizens have had mail brought to the doors of their homes and business places. The man on the farm, no matter in how secluded a place he may live, is no longer compelled to "go to town" for his letters and weekly paper; today he is a subscriber to the local and metropolitan daily publications, and gets them daily, too, together with his letters and the like, practically in front of his doorway. So it is a far cry from the cleverly folded and sealed letter of the days of Paul Jeffries, before the advent of envelopes and postage stamps. A-foot, or a-horseback, the mail man trudged his way, often a rough and dangerous one, which mayhap consumed weeks at a time. Today, the ponderous, fleet-winged iron horse practically flies over the ground, pulling in its wake massive steel cars laden with tons upon tons of mail matter of every description, at the rate of forty, fifty and sixty miles an hour.

R. H. Warden, on the 2d day of May, 1849, took up the duties devolving upon the postmaster of Ottumwa, which was then assuming proportions as a growing and masterful little trading point. The doctor held the position until April 14, 1853, when Stephen Osburn received his commission and took charge of the office. Thomas Holmes was appointed March 28, 1856, and gave way to John C. Fisher, May 21, 1858.

Stephen Osburn kept the postoffice in the rear of a tumble-down building, which stood on the lot now occupied by the Ottumwa National Bank. Before the expiration of his administration, however, the office was moved to a building but little better than its predecessor, on the west side of South Court Street.

Alfred Hawkins' administration of the postoffice began July 12, 1859. He moved the office to a small frame building on the northwest corner of Court and Main streets. His successor was J. W. Norris, whose appointment was of date April 20, 1861. Mr. Norris also saw fit to consult his own convenience, and possibly the wishes of his constituency, by establishing his headquarters in a little building on South Market Street.

Capt. S. B. Evans became postmaster at Ottumwa, November 9, 1866. He moved the office into a building that stood on the site of the Potter Building, corner of Court and Second streets. Here the postoffice remained a short time, when it was removed to the corner upon which stood the State Bank. It should be here stated that Gen. J. M. Hedrick was for a few months postmaster, from April 10, 1866, to November 9, 1866. General Hedrick succeeded Captain Evans, the date of his commission being March 8, 1867, and

during his term of office he received and distributed mail in a building owned by Pat Doran on East Second Street, just east of Court. He removed from this location, however, into an old building that stood on the site of the Hofmann Building, corner of Market and Second streets. It was again removed to the corner of Main and Court streets, in the building now occupied by the Ottumwa Savings Bank.

Maj. A. H. Hamilton was appointed postmaster February 16, 1871. He later moved the postoffice to the Leighton Block, corner of Second and Market, now the home of the Pastime Moving Picture Theater. Capt. S. B. Evans was again appointed June 21, 1885. R. L. Tilton succeeded Captain Evans December 21, 1889, and those who followed him in the responsible position are the herein named persons: J. R. Burgess, February 14, 1894; A. W. Lee, February 7, 1898; Fred W. Wilson, November 23, 1903; Frank A. Nimocks, January 26, 1909; Charles W. McCarty, July 23, 1913.

THE OFFICE ASSUMES METROPOLITAN PROPORTIONS

In 1889 Congress made an appropriation of \$35,000 for the erection of a Federal Building at this point. The site was selected and secured on East Third Street, opposite the City Park, whereon a splendid Federal Building was erected and, in 1890, occupied by the local department, which was then under the administration of R. L. Tilton. This fine brick structure cost the Government about \$40,000, and was occupied until April 1, 1910, when temporary quarters were found in the Armory. Here the business of the postal department was performed until June 1, 1912, when it removed to the new Federal Building, which stands on the site of the old and cost something over \$200,000. This is a magnificent modern structure of steel and stone, and has every device and convenience that could be secured by the Washington authorities. The upper floor is devoted to the United States Court, which was established at Ottumwa, May 8, 1907, the first terms of which were held in the Wapello County Courthouse. Here Judge Smith McPherson presides. The district attorney is Hon. Claude R. Porter, of Centerville, one of the leading lawyers of the state. Other officials of the Federal Court are: N. F. Reed, United States marshal; Frank M. Hardy, deputy clerk; W. C. McArthur and Miss Rilla Stain, deputy clerks.

The Ottumwa postoffice department employs a force of fifty-three persons, among which are sixteen clerks, sixteen city carriers, nine rural carriers, two city substitutes, two rural substitutes, one special messenger and three screen wagons. This list does not include the postmaster and his assistant. There are also five janitors for the building, and it may not be out of place to say that recently a representative of the treasury department stated that there was not a better kept building belonging to the Government in the United States than the one in Ottumwa, and he had inspected all of them.

The free city delivery system was established here under the administration of Maj. A. H. Hamilton, with three carriers. The rural mail service was established in 1899, one carrier being appointed as an experiment. This employe's salary was \$500 per year, but to eke out his compensation he was allowed to carry bundles and solicit for newspapers, etc. There are now nine rural carriers, and on July 1, 1914, the salary of eight of them was advanced to \$1,200 per year.

The postal savings system was established here October 14, 1911, with twenty depositors. Since then 204 accounts have been opened with the bank, and that department now has on deposit \$9,386. The business indicates a gradual growth. Government bonds have been sold to depositors to the amount of \$2,100.

The money order department of this office was established July 1, 1865, under the administration of J. W. Norris. During the fiscal year 237 money orders were issued for the aggregate amount of \$2,996.50. The fee for the smallest money order drawn for that time was ten cents, as against three cents under the present system. To show the growth of the money order business of this office the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1913, is given:

Number of domestic orders issued.....	26,312.00
Amount for which drawn.....	\$139,282.25
Number international orders issued.....	614.00
Amount for which drawn.....	\$15,442.53
Number domestic orders paid, 20,685; amount....	134,582.38
Number international paid, 33; amount.....	\$1,027.46
Amount received from other offices as a depository	\$372,352.00

In connection with the above it might be well to state that the accuracy of the clerks in this department is worthy of note, from the fact that the auditor for the postoffice department gave the local office a credit of two cents, to close the money order business for the year ending December 31, 1913, that being the difference in the accounts.

Some time in 1912 the parcels post system was inaugurated, and at once began to make large inroads in the registry business, as most of the parcels which were formerly registered are now sent by parcels post, insured. This branch of the department has been a strong feature in connection with the postoffice. For example, in December of 1913 the receipts of the office were more than \$1,700 greater than the previous December, most of which Postmaster McCarty attributes to the parcels post. The larger parcels are delivered from the office by automobile and the smaller ones by regular carriers.



Photo by Shaw

PUBLIC LIBRARY, OTTUMWA



Photo by Shaw

GOVERNMENT BUILDING, POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL COURT, OTTUMWA

The registry business for the year ending June 30, 1913, was as follows:

Originated and dispatched from Ottumwa office.....	7,813
Received for delivery.....	9,092
Handled in transit.....	17,807

There are six contract stations connected with this office, all of which sell stamps, write money orders and handle registered mail. Four of them are designated as parcels post stations. The receipts of the office for the year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to \$79,213.09, or almost \$6,000 more than for the previous year. During the year ending March 31, 1914, the office sent to Des Moines, the Government's depository for Iowa, \$30,888.01, this being the amount of money received by the office in excess of its expenses.

The present postmaster, C. W. McCarty, took charge of the office August 18, 1913. C. G. Keyhoe, assistant postmaster, entered the service as city carrier in the year 1890 and remained in that position nineteen years, when he was appointed assistant postmaster, under Frank A. Nimocks. M. P. Consodine entered the service in 1896, and was appointed superintendent of mails in 1911.

CHAPTER XIII

FINANCIAL

The banking houses of Ottumwa are indices, as shown by statements published at the behest of the Federal Government, of the wealth and progress of the community. These institutions are in the hands and keeping of men endowed with mental equipment for the activities of their craft and are fortified by the unstinted confidence of a large clientele in their probity, conservatism and modern methods of safeguarding funds and other treasure entrusted to their care. Ottumwa may well be satisfied with the character and strength of her banking concerns. The aggregated deposits, over \$6,000,000, are something to make the observing man conclude that the banks are forceful and dependable factors of the city's forwardness and increasing importance in the state. They stand as a bulwark when threatening conditions harass business, and have often proved to be in the nature of a life buoy to many in temporary financial straits.

But little data is available to support the writer in detailing early efforts at banking in Ottumwa. There were private banks here. It is known that the Temple brothers conducted a private bank in the later '40s, in the first two-story brick building erected in Ottumwa. Later, W. B. Bonnifield was located in the building as a private banker, and eventually the First National Bank had its headquarters there.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

On the 25th day of February, 1863, Congress passed the national banking act, under which, with numerous changes, thousands of financial institutions in the land are conducting their business. The First National Bank of Ottumwa, received charter No. 107, October 19, 1863, and was the fifth bank west of the Mississippi securing a charter under the national banking act. The first was the First National of Davenport, Iowa, its president being the noted financier, Austin Corbin. This institution's number is fifteen, and it was not only the first national bank west of the Mississippi to obtain a charter, but it also has the distinction of being the first national bank in the United States to open its doors under the new order of things. This took place June 29, 1863.

However, the First National Bank of Ottumwa was not far behind the Davenport concern. In the summer of 1863, certain prominent capitalists,

among whom were W. B. and Allen Bonnifield, George Gillaspay, Carey Inskeep, A. D. Moss and Loten E. Gray, organized the bank and secured a charter October 19, 1863, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was shortly after increased to \$60,000. The stockholders in this bank were W. B. Bonnifield, his brother, Allen M. Bonnifield, H. B. Hendershott, George Gillaspay, W. P. Cowan, Carey Inskeep, William C. Moss, Amos D. Moss, Loten E. Gray, George W. Dresper, Daniel B. Abrahams and John G. Baker. James Hawley was president, George Haw, vice president, and W. B. Bonnifield, cashier. West B. Bonnifield succeeded Mr. Hawley as president, and remained in that position until his death, August 9, 1908. W. T. Fenton, who served as cashier from May, 1886, to July, 1891, became cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, in Chicago, in the year last mentioned. He later was elevated to the vice presidency of the institution and the presidency of the Clearing House Association of that great city. Others who have served as cashier are: J. B. Field, March 4, 1864, to May 23, 1868; W. A. McGrew, May 23, 1868, to May 5, 1886; M. B. Hutchison, May 10, 1892, to April 3, 1903; and William B. Bonnifield, April 3, 1903, to January 12, 1909.

The home of the First National is at the corner of Main and Market streets. It is a four-story brick structure that has stood there many years. As a financial institution, it has stood the test and stress of a half century's vicissitudes, and is today one of the most solid financial concerns in the State of Iowa. Its capital stock is \$200,000; surplus, \$60,000; deposits, \$865,000. The officials are: W. B. Bonnifield, son of the founder, president; H. L. Waterman, vice president; M. B. Hutchison, vice president, Union Trust and Savings Bank; P. C. Ackley, cashier; S. L. Vest, assistant cashier.

THE UNION TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

January 10, 1898, a savings department of its bank was opened to the public by the First National, under the name and title of the Union Trust & Savings Bank. This branch of the First National is capitalized at \$50,000. The last statement of its financial condition shows undivided profits of \$27,000 and deposits of \$496,000.

IOWA NATIONAL BANK

In the year 1870, Charles F. Blake, James L. Taylor, L. W. Vale, P. Saunders, G. P. Merritt, J. M. Kibben, J. B. Vernon, Charles Snider, and Mahlon Wilkinson, with a capital stock of \$100,000, organized the Iowa National Bank, whose charter is of date October 14, 1870. The first president of this institution was L. M. Vale, and cashier, A. J. Briggs. In a building erected by the corporate interests, on Main Street, near Market,

the bank maintained its headquarters a number of years. While here, in 1871, A. J. Briggs resigned his office of cashier, and was succeeded by J. B. Field. E. F. Sheffield took up the duties of the office in 1873, and in the same year Charles F. Blake was elected president, having bought the stock of L. W. Vale. Mr. Blake remained as official head of the bank until 1893. Edwin Manning, now gone to his reward, became president of the Iowa National after Mr. Blake's retirement, and in 1901 he was succeeded by his son, Calvin Manning. Mr. Manning only remained in the office until 1904, when J. H. Merrill took up the duties of the position, and J. C. Jordan was elected vice president. In 1912, upon the death of Mr. Merrill, Mr. Jordan was elevated to the presidency. Others who have served as cashier are J. W. Edgerly, who succeeded E. F. Sheffield in 1874, and retained the position thirteen years; Thomas W. Eaton, Cyrus K. Blake, Calvin Manning, W. R. Daggett, G. F. Trotter, and H. C. Chambers.

The capital of the Iowa National is today, as it was in the start, \$100,000. Its last statement of conditions, March 4, 1914, indicates surplus and profits of \$124,000, and deposits, \$1,129,000.

About 1904 the bank moved into the Ennis Building, corner of Main and Market, and in 1906 established a savings bank branch with a capital of \$50,000. The undivided profits of this institution are \$22,000, and deposits, \$317,000. Present officials of the Iowa National: J. C. Jordan, president; Samuel Mahon, vice president; C. F. Rauscher, cashier. This is the same official list as of the Iowa Savings Bank.

THE OTTUMWA NATIONAL BANK

On the 3d day of January, 1882, the Ottumwa National Bank was organized, and shortly thereafter opened its doors for business at the corner of Main and Market, which makes the third bank to have its home on the corner of these two streets. The first president was J. G. Hutchison, who served a growing clientele of this splendid institution from its organization until 1888, at which time he disposed of his stock to J. T. Hackworth and A. G. Harrow. J. B. Mowrey was the next president, who served the bank as its head from December, 1888, until in May, 1912, when he was called by death. J. T. Hackworth, the present incumbent, and A. G. Harrow, were then elected to the offices of president and vice president, respectively.

Notwithstanding it had a strong, competitive field to face, its growth has been sound and substantial, until it has come to be recognized as one of the best banking houses in the state. The capital stock is \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$125,000; deposits, \$1,366,000.

WAPELLO COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

This institution has a capital of \$50,000, surplus and profits, \$27,000, and deposits, \$467,000. It was organized in February, 1900, by the stockholders

of the Ottumwa National, and its officers are the same as those of the parent institution. Its growth has been steady and most gratifying, as the above financial statement indicates.

The officials of both banks are: J. T. Hackworth, president; A. G. Harrow, vice president; R. W. Funk, cashier; Fred Dimmitt, assistant cashier.

CITY SAVINGS BANK

The second savings bank to be organized in Ottumwa was that of the City Savings Bank, which was formed in February, 1888, and began business in the rear of the First National Bank Building, 115 South Market Street, where it has continued until this day.

The officers chosen at the time of the organization were: Samuel Mahon, president; T. D. Foster, vice president; and Carey Inskeep, cashier. The original capital stock was \$50,000, which has not been changed.

One of the oldest bankers of Ottumwa in point of service is Carey Inskeep, who took an active part in the organization of the First National Bank. He is the president of the City Savings Bank; W. B. Bonnifield, vice president; and Charles Connelly, cashier. The latter gentleman has been connected with this institution over twenty years, some of which were passed as assistant cashier under Carey Inskeep.

From its last report, published on the 6th day of April, 1914, and made to the auditor of the State of Iowa, the following figures are extracted: Amount of capital stock, \$50,000; time deposits, \$57,600; savings deposits, \$164,029.40; deposits by banks, \$10,000; total deposits, \$231,629.47.

THE OTTUMWA SAVINGS BANK

The organization of the Ottumwa Savings Bank took place in 1887, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It began business at the corner of Court and Main streets, where it is today, but the building has been remodeled, both on the exterior and interior, until it has now an attractive appearance. The bank is one of the solid foundation stones of Ottumwa's financial structure, and has a large and remunerative clientele, who place every faith in the credit and probity of its officials.

The last statement of the Ottumwa Savings Bank was published April 6, 1914, from which it is gathered that the capital stock is \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$109,000; deposits, \$1,033,745. The officers are: Frank von Schrader, president, who has held the position the past eighteen years and was the bank's first cashier; Frank McIntire, vice president; B. P. Brown, cashier; H. L. Pollard, assistant cashier.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK

The youngest financial institution in Ottumwa is the Citizens Savings Bank, which opened its doors for business, May 1, 1905, at the corner of

Market and Second streets. The institution was the outgrowth of a banking concern founded in 1873 by George A. Brown, known at various times as the Citizens Bank and the Citizens State Bank. The present bank is the result of a purchase made by L. A. Andrew, when he bought the banking interests of George A. Brown, in 1905.

The capital stock of the Citizens Savings Bank is \$50,000; undivided profits, \$8,000; and deposits, \$279,000. The officers are: L. A. Andrew, president; Walter T. Hall, vice president; E. M. Anderson, assistant cashier.

SOUTH OTTUMWA SAVINGS BANK

The organization of the above named bank was due in a large measure to the first president, W. A. McIntire, who died in June, 1908, after serving five years as the head of the bank and of a hardware business that bore his name for many years, in South Ottumwa. The bank was organized in 1903, and with W. A. McIntire as president, B. A. Hand, cashier, and Mrs. L. B. Goldsberry, assistant cashier, opened its doors for public patronage on Church Street, where it remained until about a year ago, when a permanent home was occupied at the corner of Church and Weller streets. The building is one story in height, with a stone front on Church Street.

In 1908, when Mr. McIntire died, Frank McIntire succeeded him in the presidency. C. D. Evans became cashier upon retirement of J. V. Curran in 1907, who at the time assumed the duties of county treasurer. It was in January, 1910, that the bank received its charter from the state as a savings institution. It began with a capital of \$50,000.

CHAPTER XIV

INDUSTRIAL

The beginning of the industry of manufacturing in Ottumwa may be said to have been the mill, built at the foot of Market Street in 1845-6, by John Myers, David Armstrong and T. C. Coffin, on a tract of land containing three and one-half acres, which was donated for the purpose by the Appanoose Rapids Company. In this old mill was manufactured much of the lumber that entered the early homes and business houses of Ottumwa, and here also was made flour and corn meal for the subsistence of the settlers. In 1845, James Tolman and A. M. Lyon had started a tannery and Thomas ("Tay") Sinnamon a small brick yard. A short time later, "Captain" Davis was running a shop and yard on the river bank, where he made flat boats, many of which found their way to New Orleans, laden with the products of the vicinity for the southern port. By the year 1853, Ottumwa was provided with two steam saw and grist mills, a tannery, three cabinet-making shops and a chair shop.

As the city grew, Ottumwa's manufactories increased. The articles made found not only a market at home, but the most of them were sent broadcast over the land and to foreign countries. Of the latter class of products may be mentioned those of the packing houses, farm implements, mining tools and mine equipments. For many years Ottumwa has been a large manufacturing center of cigars, of wood and clay products, of candies and other things of every-day use and consumption.

In the year 1866 B. B. Durfee and W. W. Pollard, under the firm name of Durfee & Pollard, began making wagons in a frame building on South Wapello Street, between Main and Second streets. The firm was dissolved in 1879, Mr. Pollard continuing the business alone. In 1885, he formed a partnership with James A. Belmont, and the firm continued its activities until 1894, when Pollard retired; since then James A. Belmont has continued the manufactory. The old building was destroyed by fire soon after its sole acquisition by Mr. Belmont, and was replaced by a one-story brick structure, which some time later took on a second story.

The Johnston Ruffler Company and Ottumwa Iron Works were established when Allen Johnston, with J. T. Hackworth, W. T. Major and A. G. Harrow, in 1872, commenced the manufacture of a ruffler and other sewing machine attachments (all inventions of Mr. Johnston), which immediately became necessary parts of every sewing machine wherever made or used.

This became one of the chief industries of Ottumwa. After many successful years, the Ruffler Manufacturing Company sold its entire equipment of the ruffler works to the Greist Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, Connecticut. The Ottumwa Iron Works then began the making of machinery on a large scale. Among the concern's products are electric hoists, gasoline locomotives, stationary engines, coal cars, with roller bearing wheels, etc. The company has mammoth shops, consisting of a foundry, forge shops, machine shops, and a huge traveling crane. The Ottumwa Iron Works ranks high among the big industrial concerns of the country and gives employment to a large force of men.

The Johnston & Sharp Manufacturing Company has a large plant just west of the Church Street bridge, in South Ottumwa, where is made ball bearings, ball bearing sheaves, hollow steel balls, hollow brass balls, star furnace pulleys and mouse traps. The concern gives employment to about forty people. In the same building is the Johnston Pressed Gear Company, manufacturers of pressed steel gears.

C. E. McDaniel, owner of the Ottumwa Boiler Works, came here in the '70s, and first worked in a tin shop. In 1887 he began repairing boilers in an old building on South Wapello Street, and then it was but a short time when he was making boilers and kindred articles. In a few years the pioneer building of the factory gave way to a better one, and in recent years another structure, a two-story brick, was added to the plant, which is well known for its high-grade products throughout this section of the state.

G. Ostdiek began the manufacture of brick in Ottumwa in 1869, and was soon joined by H. B. Ostdiek. They were the pioneers of the business here. Some twenty-five years ago G. Ostdiek retired, and H. B. Ostdiek afterwards bought the Swift & Campbell brickyards at Riverview, where he has thirteen acres of land suitable to the article made. There are four large kilns, a huge work room, including the power house, a house for the brick molding machines and a dry house of great capacity. The output is about 15,000 brick a day.

The Morey Clay Products Plant, west of the city, has a large tract of rich clay, well adapted to the making of brick, stoneware and other clay products. Here are numerous kilns of various kinds and sizes, some for burning brick and others for pottery. The plant employs about 125 persons, and has been in operation since 1890, at which time the original company was organized as the Ottumwa Brick and Construction Company, with D. F. Morey, Samuel Mahon, E. J. Smith, W. H. Stevens, C. T. McCarroll and C. O. Taylor among the owners. Some time ago D. F. Morey acquired the interests of Stevens, Taylor and McCarroll and the firm name was changed to the Morey Clay Products Company, with the first named as the managing head of the industry. The products of this plant are common brick, paving, vitrified and hollow brick, to the number of 20,000,000 a year; also make large quantities of tile and fireproof material and vitrified stoneware.



VIEW OF PACKING PLANT OF JOHN MORRELL AND COMPANY, OTTAWA

The largest employer of labor in Ottumwa is the Morrell Packing Company, which started in business here in 1878. This is the greatest enterprise in the city and is constantly growing. Its many buildings stand on a tract of land in the east end, covering ninety-one acres. Branches of the concern are in New York, Boston, Memphis, Mobile, Oakland, Seattle, Spokane, Syracuse, Philadelphia and Des Moines. For many years an office has been maintained at Chicago.

The company is a community within itself, making its own packing boxes, operating its own machine shops, and it makes electricity for its power and lighting purposes, owns and maintains a locomotive and numerous cars of the refrigerator and tank varieties, keeps constantly employed a force of coopers, making barrels, tierces, kegs, etc. There is also a saw mill to supply the material for boxes, an establishment for bailing hair and bristles, a no inconsiderable by-product, car shops, fire department fully equipped, carpenter shop, electric tramway, and every known modern device for treating hogs and cattle, from the abattoir to the curing, smoking, packing and shipping rooms. Hundreds of men and women are engaged in keeping this stupendous establishment moving, and the dollars distributed by John Morrell & Company go up into the hundreds of thousands yearly.

The house of John Morrell & Company commenced business in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1856, exporting bacon to England and importing a like product from the United States. The firm had a packing house in Ontario, Canada, from 1868 to 1874, and for a few years operated in Chicago. The initiative was taken in Ottumwa in 1878, the company having bought a small plant belonging to James D. Ladd, and enlarged it the following year to a capacity of 1,500 hogs per day. Now the capacity is 5,000 hogs and 250 cattle per day. The plant stands at the foot of Iowa Avenue and covers a large body of land east of that thoroughfare and south of the Burlington Railroad tracks, with buildings of an improved type for the purpose for which they were designed. (See sketch of T. D. Foster, John H. Morrell and others in second volume.)

Henry Phillips, like his father, Ira Phillips, is a pioneer in the coal business, and early conceived the importance of a device that would save labor and time in loading box cars with coal. W. E. Hunt had invented such a device, and, purchasing a half interest therein, in 1881, organized a company for the manufacture of the box car loader. The loader is manufactured in a large plant built by the Ottumwa Box Car Loader Company, on West Second Street, near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crossing. The product has come into universal demand at mines and large coal docks at seaports. This company is also co-extensive with the Ottumwa Bridge Company, which manufactures, at the same plant, bridges and structural iron to be used in buildings and other work, and has, during the past five or six years it has been in operation, put up a great many bridges and other iron structures in Iowa, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas and

other states. The plant covers several acres on West Second Street, near the Milwaukee railroad crossing, and employs from 100 to 250 men in both departments.

The American Mining Tool Company has its factory and offices in a building between the Burlington and Rock Island tracks, between Ash and Elm streets, in East Ottumwa. It includes half a dozen buildings, where mining tools and supplies are made. The main factory building is several hundred feet in length and two stories in height. Here miners' clothing is also made; the shipping rooms and warehouse are also under this roof. There are other buildings devoted to smithing, forging, a machine shop, large foundry and the like.

Martin Hardsocg, inventor of various mining tools, commenced the manufacture of them at Avery. The place, however, was too small and lacking in facilities for his purpose, which led him to remove to Ottumwa, where the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company was formed and a factory covering considerable ground, lying alongside the Burlington tracks, between McLean and Benton streets, was constructed. At the head of the company always has been Martin Hardsocg, the inventor of many of the devices which it manufactures. Unfortunately the factory had not long been standing before it was leveled to the ground by fire. With no lack of courage, the plant was replaced by a larger and better one, and here about sixty persons are employed in making coal picks, wedges, drills of special design, hand tools, coal shovels, and, in a separate department, overalls and other garments for the use of men who work under the ground.

In a separate structure in connection with this plant are made the "Wonder drill" for mining and quarrying, also pneumatic riveting machines and hammers. The officials of the corporation are: Martin Hardsocg, president the Hardsocg Wonder Drill Company, Hardsocg Manufacturing Company and Nicholls Manufacturing Company; W. M. Edwards is vice president and L. C. Hardsocg secretary and treasurer of the Hardsocg Manufacturing Company. Frank McIntire is vice president; M. P. Duffield, secretary; and J. T. Hackworth, treasurer, of the Hardsocg Wonder Drill Company.

The Ottumwa Mill & Construction Company does a large business in mill work and building material. This concern began its existence about a dozen years ago, and has one of the largest planing mills in this section of the state. Its president, Robert McMasters, and treasurer, W. E. Cook, give their entire time to the operation of the plant, which is located on West Main Street, between Marion and Wapello streets. The company employs about fifty men and boys in the mill, and during the building season the number of the force runs up to about one hundred and twenty-five.

One of the important industries located in Ottumwa, on the south side, is the Dain Manufacturing Company, which came to Ottumwa in 1899 and

broke ground for its large plant in South Ottumwa. In the spring of 1900 men and machinery were busily engaged in turning out the products of the concern, which consists mainly of farm implements. Principal among these is the "Great Dain Line" of hay tools. During the season when these tools are being shipped heavily, the average daily output from Ottumwa is from ten to twelve carloads. These hay tools find a market in every part of the United States, in Canada, Mexico, South and Central America, Europe, Australia and even South Africa. Joseph Dain, the inventor of the hay tools, began their manufacture in Carrollton, Missouri, about the year 1882, in which year the Dain Mower Company was organized. It later became affiliated with the Deere & Company manufacturing concern of Moline, Illinois, and the Dain Works not only turns out hay tools, but other farm implements, giving employment in its large factory to from four hundred and fifty to five hundred employes, which means a payroll of about a quarter of a million dollars a year.

The L. T. Crisman Company, whose planing mill is on the south side, first began business where Cal Hartman, a once well known blacksmith and wagon maker had his shop. On this site the Crisman plant was erected some years ago. It covers a space 100x200 feet, upon which are a planing mill, boiler house, power plant, stock drying kilns and lumber sheds. August Dean is president of the company and Lee T. Crisman, secretary and treasurer. This concern manufactures building material and employs about one hundred people.

About the year 1880 Joseph Ainley built and established a roller mill in South Ottumwa, a few blocks from the south end of the Market Street Bridge, on Church Street, and all these years the old mill has been busy grinding grain of the farmers and for commercial uses. In 1889 S. C. Ainley, a son, and J. N. Weidenfeller, a son-in-law of Joseph Ainley, took charge of the utility and operated it until about ten years ago, when the mill was sold to W. Ferguson & Son, who still keep its doors open to patrons.

While speaking of mills, it might be well to mention that the Home Milling Company was established a few years ago by W. Clifford and others. The plant is located at 611 Church Street, where all kinds of grinding is done. The mill has a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day.

For the past twenty-one years the John Renz Wagon Shops have been in operation on the corner of Church and Myrtle streets. Renz is a pioneer in the industries at his place, having come to Ottumwa in 1868. He became one of the large force of men employed by W. C. Grimes, whose wagon shop and carriage factory stood on the corner of Third and Market streets, and part of which was the old courthouse, which burned down with the rest of the factory in 1872.

The Ottumwa Cigar Box Factory, August Diehn proprietor, gives employment to about fifteen persons of both sexes. The factory is located

in a building on Church Street and has been in operation since 1892. The boxes are made by machinery, about 20,000 per month, and the work of labeling and finishing is skilfully accomplished by girl employees.

The making of paper boxes has been a thriving industry here for the past several years. In 1901 L. H. and Frank Niemeyer, under the firm name of Niemeyer Brothers, began the business in a small way in the lower room of a building at 222 South Market Street. They first began manufacturing paper bags and kindred articles, after which they branched out and added to the stock, tissue papers, cardboard, strawboard, paper bags of all kinds and other articles which they carried to supply the school trade. In the year 1910 this firm decided upon embarking in the manufacture of paper boxes. To this end, a small shop was fitted up in a building at 228 South Market Street. Here a few machines were installed and an expert box maker from Chicago was employed to start the business. The little shop soon became entirely too small for the growing trade and more commodious quarters became imperative. One of the rooms originally used at 224 South Market Street, was then converted into a box factory, in which several machines of modern type were placed, and about ten persons employed to operate them and attend to other duties in the factory. The product consists of boxes for cigars, dry-goods, suits and kindred articles, and the output of this busy factory finds an extensive market in the states of Iowa and Missouri. A small shop fitted up with machinery and types, where labels and other matter for the boxes are printed, is one of the departments of the paper box factory.

On West Second Street, along the Milwaukee tracks, is located the McCarroll Manufacturing Company, whose principal product is stoves of various types and sizes for both coal and wood. Here also is made metal tanks for stock, with a device for heating the water. This concern has been in operation for several years.

The Midland Metal Company's plant is located on the Burlington tracks near the Milwaukee crossing in cement block buildings. This concern manufactures corrugated iron culverts for roads, and other metal devices. This is a branch concern under the charge of E. W. Phillippe and W. A. Heinzman.

The manufacture of rugs here has become an industry which is growing in importance. Several years ago the Ottumwa Rug Works was established by C. Sigmund. A good local trade has been established and the Ottumwa rugs are becoming known throughout this section of the state.

The uses of cement have become so multifarious that it would be superfluous to attempt to mention them in detail. The material enters into many classes of buildings and the demand for cement blocks is becoming more and more frequent and urgent. The Cement Structural Works of G. W. Caster is located on South McLean Street, between the Rock Island and Burlington tracks, in which are manufactured of the material, blocks,



THE DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PLANT, OTTAWA

porch pillars, chimney caps, and kindred things. The plant has been in operation for eight years and extends its energies toward the building of houses in connection with its block work.

Ottumwa has long been a manufacturing center for cigars, which is one of the oldest lines of industrial endeavor in this locality. It would be a difficult task to mention the many different firms who have engaged in making cigars in Ottumwa, but Julius Fecht may be classed as the leader and pioneer, beginning the business here in 1884. He is an importer of foreign and native tobaccos and has long operated a large factory on South Jefferson Street.

Another cigar manufacturing firm is that of the Pallister Brothers, Thomas A. and William H., who began making cigars many years ago. The factory is one of the largest in this section of the state and is located on Market Street, a short distance above Second, where about fifty persons of both sexes are employed.

The Union Cigar Company, of which F. H. Ehrmann, a veteran cigar maker, is the head, has been in operation for the past several years in its factory on East Second Street. P. D. Queeney and A. P. Canny have for years been engaged in the industry.

Mention should also be made of the firms of F. J. Graves & Son, the senior member having been in the business here over thirty years; McKaig & Potter; Stentz & Bohe—R. L. Stentz and J. T. Bohe; and McKee & Potter, the largest cigar manufacturers in the city.

Among the pioneers in the manufacture of concrete and cement products were the Keefe Brothers and John Fullmer & Sons, the first a building firm and the other a supply concern, which merged in the formation of the Ottumwa Concrete Block Company. The plant is situated on the Rock Island track, near the foot of Union Street.

The Ottumwa Supply & Construction Company has its factory and warehouses in the old Bridge Works at the foot of Vine Street, where employment is given to about seventy-five men. The original company was organized by George A. Zika, E. D. Fair and J. F. Colson, the latter two well known bridge men. Mr. Colson died December, 1911, and E. D. Fair had previously withdrawn from the concern. The present officials are: John Wormhoudt, president; William La Point, vice president; G. A. Zika, secretary and treasurer. The company was organized in 1907.

The Ottumwa Mercantile Company, manufacturers of overalls, jackets, etc., began business in 1910, at 119-125 West Main Street. The officials were: C. L. Graham, president; M. D. Grouchy, secretary.

In 1908 the Tower-Majors Candy Company commenced manufacturing candy in its factory on South Jefferson Street. The management of the enterprise consists of two well known business men—Charles R. Tower and James M. Majors. The business has become one of the large employing concerns of Ottumwa.

One of the most complete candy manufactories in this portion of Iowa is that of Walter T. Hall & Company, which was established over a quarter of a century ago. The factory was on East Third Street and in 1911 they acquired title to the building and that of the Edgerly Building, on the corner of Third and Market, all of which is now occupied by the Walter T. Hall & Company, candy manufacturers. The plant is a big one and is conducted on modern lines which means a high degree of cleanliness in making the product and purity in selection of the ingredients. The employes number about one hundred and fifty persons, among whom is a number of men on the road introducing its goods and selling large quantities of candies in various parts of the country. The members of the company are Walter T. Hall and William S. Vinson.

At the Ottumwa Stamp Works, A. G. Wallace, proprietor, are made several useful articles, among which are rubber and metal stamps; the Lindsay Manufacturing Company makes a variety of wooden handles and the like; Ottumwa-Moline Pump Manufacturing Company, engines and pumps; Snook & Sons, sashes and doors; W. W. Cummings, artificial ice; and the Ottumwa Pure Ice Company.

COMMERCIAL

A great and growing influence in the business life of Ottumwa are its wholesale establishments and jobbing houses. The pioneer in the former category is the wholesale house of J. H. Merrill & Company, which began its existence in the spring of 1858. It was in the year just mentioned that J. H. Merrill and Charles W. Kittridge established the wholesale house of Merrill & Kittridge, the first enterprise of its kind in the then growing little city of Ottumwa. They created quite a furor among the inhabitants of the place when their stock of goods was brought here by water. An interesting account of that event was published by the Ottumwa Courier in 1858, which then was approaching the end of the first decade of its existence. That always reliable news gatherer, speaking of the unusual occurrence, had this to say:

"On Sunday morning in the spring of 1858, Ottumwa's 800 (the entire population at that time) were startled by the shrill whistle of the good steamboat, Clara Hines, which found a mooring on the river bank just in the rear of the present Courier office. The majority of the population were soon at the wharf, and great was the interest manifested when it was learned that two daring young men, named J. H. Merrill and Charles W. Kittridge, had brought a whole boat load of goods from St. Louis, and would open up a store in a few days. The oldest inhabitants vowed that it was 'mighty reesky business,' but the young men grasped, even then, some of Ottumwa's present and future greatness as a business center, and declared

that they were willing to 'risk it.' Nor has their early judgment played them false.

"All day long on that eventful Sunday, the roustabouts worked unload-in the cargo, which consisted largely of salt, costing 90 cents a sack, and which was afterward sold readily at \$2.25. Thus was established the mercantile house which afterwards became the first wholesale house and which is now known as J. H. Merrill & Company. Hon. J. H. Merrill was Ottumwa's first wholesaler, and many an interesting tale has he told of incident and adventure in the freighting of goods by wagon from Keokuk and Burlington, or of the difficulties and vexations incident to navigation on the raging Des Moines.

"Ottumwa's present wholesale interests were originated and chiefly fostered by the fact that for six years Ottumwa was the terminus of the railroad, and this was a fitting-out point for the great tide of immigration that pushed on over the rich prairies of Southern Iowa. During the war, Northern Missouri trade came here on account of the bushwhackers. This was a great cash trade, which came in the wagons and camped in the grove that stretched along the river bank west from the present Courier office. This trade was eagerly sought by the merchants and many were the sharp tilts which they had in the competition to secure the same." [Courier office then corner Court and Main. Ed.]

From a small concern, the house of J. H. Merrill & Company has grown to a large establishment. At the outbreak of the Civil war Charles W. Kittridge went into the army as captain and in 1862 received his commission as colonel of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He became acquainted with Samuel Mahon, who was major of the famous Seventh Iowa. A friendship sprung up between the two veterans and in January, 1866, Major Mahon became a member of the firm of J. H. Merrill & Company, the name of the firm then organized. In 1875 the wholesale house moved into a new building, corner of Market and Third streets, which later was considerably enlarged, and in 1884 branch houses were opened at Creston and Red Oak. The house steadily grew in importance and its business so expanded that more space became imperative for its stock. This resulted in a building being erected by Major Mahon in 1906 at 126-132 West Main Street, which was given an addition of thirty-two feet in 1909. The structure is of brick, four stories in height, with a high basement, and is complete in every detail as a wholesale grocery establishment. Here are given employment to fifty persons and from its counting rooms go forth a small army of salesmen who cover a wide territory. The members of this firm are: Samuel Mahon, president; J. K. Mahon, vice president; J. T. Rowe, secretary; and J. E. Hinsey, treasurer. J. H. Merrill retired from business a few years before his death, which occurred after the new home was built.

✓ The wholesale dry-goods house of Lawrence & Chambers was established in the early '60s. Joseph Chambers retired from the firm in 1869, when ^{Daggett} John Wesley Garner acquired his interest and the firm name then became Lawrence & Garner. Previous to this Mr. Garner had been for several years with the T. Devin & Sons establishment. In 1879 J. W. Garner sold his interest in the Lawrence & Garner firm and embarked in the wholesale business on his own account, in a building erected for him on North Market Street, by T. J. Potter. Mr. Garner remained in this locality until 1911, when he bought the Ransier property on East Second Street, on which he built that year. This building is a three-story brick structure, which replaced a building used by the Ransiers in early years as a livery stable and undertaking establishment. The Garner wholesale house has men on the road introducing its goods to the trade.

One of the oldest and largest wholesale houses in Ottumwa is that of the Harper & McIntire Company, which dates back for its origin to the year 1856, when the business was established by William Daggett. In 1860 J. W. Edgerly became associated in the business with Mr. Daggett and the firm name then became Daggett & Edgerly. The interests of the last mentioned concern came into the possession of Timothy Eagan and Samuel H. Harper in 1866, and the firm remained as Eagan & Harper until 1877, when it was changed to Harper, Chambers & Company. Eagan settled in Salt Lake City and Samuel H. Harper died December 11, 1911, while mayor of Ottumwa. The present firm name was adopted in 1890 and the management of this wholesale house is largely in the hands of Frank McIntire and Clarence S. Harper. The territory covered is chiefly Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. Its headquarters are in a splendid modern four-story brick structure on Commercial Street, which extends back to the railroad tracks. Employment is given to a large force of men, about a dozen of whom are its outside representatives. The Harper & McIntire Company has a retail branch on East Main Street, which is one of the largest retail hardware stores in this part of the state.

J. W. Edgerly & Company established a wholesale drug house in Ottumwa many years ago. It grew out of the drug store, opened by Dr. J. L. Taylor in 1858. In the early '60s Dr. Taylor admitted Charles F. Blake as a partner, also W. T. Harper, and the style name of the firm became Taylor, Blake & Company. A change took place when W. T. Harper and Charles F. Blake retired from the business, at which time Dr. Taylor assumed sole ownership. For many years this drug house was quartered in a building on East Main Street adjoining the First National Bank. In 1880 the business went into the hands of the firm of Blake, Bruce & Company, just subsequent to the destruction by fire of the building and stock. For a time the business was conducted on South Market Street, and in 1881 moved to the corner of Third and Market. In 1888 the firm name was changed to J. W. Edgerly & Company and for many years continued in

the large, three-story, brick building on Third and Market, so often referred to in this work as the site of Wapello County's first courthouse. J. W. Edgerly died in Paris, in August, 1894. Dr. Edward T. Edgerly was in active management from 1895 until 1908, when he retired and was succeeded by W. T. Harper, who has been a member of the firm since 1894. In the fall of 1912 all the stock was removed to a splendid new building on West Main Street, where the company is installed in one of the finest and most modernly equipped structures of its character to be found anywhere. In the employ of this large concern are about fifty people. Eight traveling men represent J. W. Edgerly & Company on the road, who cover a large territory and keep the house busy filling their orders.

The Haw Hardware Company, until recently the Haw & Simmons Company, wholesale hardware, is the outgrowth of a firm comprising G. W. Henry and George Haw, organized in 1864. In 1868 the stock of goods was destroyed by fire and the business was suspended until in 1870, when George Haw, with his brother, Chris Haw, and B. F. Henry, conducted the business for a number of years under the firm name of George Haw & Company. In 1878 B. F. Henry retired and Frank W. Simmons entered the firm, which operated a wholesale hardware business on East Main Street. The building occupied, although a three-story structure, soon became inadequate and was abandoned for a larger one at the corner of Market and Second streets, erected by T. J. Potter, a prominent railroad man. This building, now business headquarters of the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company, also became too small as the years passed by, so, during the year 1895, a large four-story brick building on West Main Street, was erected and in January, 1896, occupied. The building and stock were destroyed by fire, October 19, 1913. The business is being carried on temporarily, in the old J. W. Edgerly Building, corner of Market and Third. The firm contemplate building on the corner of College and Samantha, where they have a warehouse 90x150 feet. Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri are covered for this house by a number of salesmen.

The wholesale grocery house of J. G. Hutchison & Company was organized in April, 1890, by J. G. Hutchison, E. M. Majors and O. D. Tisdale. Hon. J. G. Hutchison, head of the concern, was one of Iowa's prominent men, who died some time since, leaving his interests in the capable hands of his widow. The growth of the business of this concern has been most gratifying to its members and it is now firmly entrenched in the trade. It has handsome quarters in a brick structure on West Main Street, in the wholesale district, built in 1902. The house gives employment to a large force of men, including a number of traveling salesmen, who cover large parts of Iowa and Missouri. Since the death of Mr. Hutchison in 1909, Mrs. Hutchison has taken an active part in the management. The officials are as follows: Mrs. J. G. Hutchison, president and treasurer; W. C. Overman, vice president; and A. J. McBurney, secretary.

Ottumwa has a number of large fruit houses, among which is that of E. H. Emery & Company, which began operations in 1896, on Main Street, just east of Jefferson. Two years later a move was made to the Baker Building, on South Green Street, which was occupied seven years, when the floors collapsed and Mr. Emery bought the present site, on Commercial Street. The Emery Company not only does a large wholesale and jobbing trade, but also has an ice cream plant in connection, having a capacity of 1,500 gallons per day.

There are a number of jobbing houses, department and other retail establishments worthy of note in Ottumwa, among which may be mentioned the Claude Myers confectionery and ice cream house on East Second Street; Celandia Brothers' establishment on East Main Street; the creamery, poultry and egg concern of S. P. Pond & Company; the John B. Dennis butter and egg firm, on Tisdale Street; W. E. Jones & Company, wholesale and retail hay, grain, feed and seed house, on West Main, established in 1871, which has a large warehouse and elevator on Tisdale and Main streets; the Ottumwa Queensware Company, jobbers, South Market Street; Baker Brothers, butter and egg company, at the foot of College Street; the Penn Oil & Supply Company, at the foot of Cass Street; the Lagomarcino-Grupe Company, wholesale fruits, Commercial Street; the Buxton Creamery, on Green, between Second and Fourth; the Ottumwa Seed Company, on South Court, wholesale and retail grain, feed and seed.

CHAPTER XV

TRANSPORTATION

Ottumwa is a railroad center of no mean proportions. It has four separate and distinct roads, radiating out of Ottumwa in various directions, which bring the place in close and direct touch with Chicago and the East; St. Paul and Minneapolis in the North; St. Louis, Kansas City and the great Southwest; and Omaha, Denver and the West and Northwest. The traveler may leave Ottumwa on either one of two main lines and reach Chicago in from seven to nine hours. These roads furnish direct routes to Kansas City and St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Omaha and Denver. On these four roads centering here, Ottumwa ships to all parts of the world of her products.

The railroad history of Ottumwa is interesting and instructive. Her means of transportation may be said to have begun soon after the organization of Wapello County, when work was immediately commenced on the laying out and building of roads. These were utilized for teams and wagons, by which freight was transported into and from towns of the county. Later they were traversed by the stage coach, which was the common carrier of the day for passengers and the mails. A step further was attempted in 1850, when a meeting was called in Ottumwa for the discussion of a plank road movement. The object was to build a thoroughfare of this description to connect with a similar highway between Burlington and Mount Pleasant. The project was accepted with general favor in this section, and a committee of prominent citizens was designated to represent the county at a plank road convention, to be held at Mount Pleasant, on the 27th of February, 1850, consisting of J. W. Norris, J. D. Devin, H. B. Hendershott, J. C. Ramsey, Thomas Ping, F. Newell, J. H. D. Street, S. M. Wright, Judge Baker, Dr. Flint, Gideon Myers, B. Boyston, B. Jones, Joseph Hayne, J. M. Peck, Doctor Yeomans, Uriah Biggs, G. B. Savery, Doctor Wood and W. S. Carter. When subscription books were opened Ottumwa raised \$8,700; Agency City, \$5,000; and Ashland, one of the extinct towns of the county, \$4,500. For some reason the scheme fell through and then the attention of the people was directed to the movement for a railroad. A great deal of agitation and the subscription of \$100,000 of stock of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was the result. The Burlington Road was obtained, although its completion into Ottumwa was not realized until October 13,

1859. Some time before this, the road had reached Agency and that point was the terminus until the extension into Ottumwa. The road was formally opened to public use in Ottumwa, September 1, 1859. Work from Ottumwa west was begun in 1865, and the road was finished to Albia November 1, 1866, and to Pacific Junction in 1869.

The day that the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad entered Ottumwa was made memorable by a great gathering of people in the county, speeches, toasts and responses. Tables had been provided, on which was spread a free dinner, beneath shade trees, but before an orderly serving of the eatables was attained, a rush and a grasp was made by the undisciplined gathering, and everything was swept off the tables and much of it destroyed. As far as the dinner was concerned, that part of the entertainment was a failure.

The Keokuk & Fort Des Moines, known as the Des Moines Valley Railroad, now incorporated in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad system, followed the Burlington & Missouri River into Ottumwa within a few months. This road was extended to Eddyville, where it had its terminus until 1866. After the close of the Civil war, a period of railroad construction began and it is not surprising that a craze obtained here for railroad building, as elsewhere. Among those projected was the St. Louis, Ottumwa & Cedar Rapids Railroad. To this end a company was organized, which gave way to the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company. This line was built to Ottumwa in 1869 and eventually passed into the hands of the Wabash. Private subscriptions of \$125,000 by citizens of the county was no small factor in securing this utility.

As the financial panic of 1873 cleared away the clouds of fears and doubts, railroad building took on new impetus and the Cedar Rapids, Sigourney & Ottumwa Railroad was built, having been graded to Sigourney in 1871. Nothing further was done until 1883, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul occupied the grade and built from Cedar Rapids to Ottumwa, the first train of cars reaching that point from the north, December 31, 1883. It is known as the Marion-Ottumwa branch, which was continued south in 1887, and the main line from Ottumwa to Kansas City was constructed. In 1893 another branch was built to Davenport, leaving the Marion-Ottumwa line at Rutledge, just north of the city. Another road came to Ottumwa—the Chicago, Fort Madison & Des Moines—a Santa Fe line between Ottumwa and Fort Madison, which was later absorbed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

These railroad enterprises operating in Ottumwa give employment to probably one thousand of its citizens, which means a yearly payroll in the neighborhood of one million dollars. The Burlington dispenses yearly to its employes here the approximate sum of \$475,000; the Milwaukee, \$425,000; the Rock Island, \$40,000; the Wabash, \$20,000. In 1888 the Burlington and Rock Island roads constructed a splendid union depot, at the foot of



UNION DEPOT, OTTUMWA



OTTUMWA RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY'S BUILDING, OTTUMWA

Washington Street. The Milwaukee and Wabash roads have a depot which they jointly use at the foot of Jefferson Street.

STREET RAILWAY

Gen. John M. Hedrick, a leading, energetic and public-spirited citizen of former days, (who was instrumental in securing the Milwaukee road for Ottumwa) founded the city street car system in Ottumwa in 1881. The line was two miles in length, extending from McPherson and Second, east on Second to Market, south on Market to Main, and east on Main to Cherry Street. Two cars drawn by mules made up the first rolling stock of the enterprise. The receipts averaged about ten dollars a day. L. E. Gray owned a sanitarium near the east limits of the city. In 1885 he built a horse-car line to connect with the Hedrick line at Cherry Street, about a mile in length. It ran east on Main Street to a point a little beyond the terminus of the present East End line. But one car was operated. Two years later R. T. Shea built a horse-car line connecting South Ottumwa with the north side. This improvement extended from the cemetery on North Court Street to a point near the terminus of the present Ward Street track and was about three miles in length. It was operated on practically the same streets as the Ward Street and Court Hill lines. The Shea Railway had cars which were in the way of an innovation in that they were heated by hard coal stoves during the winter months. The Shea Company eventually abandoned their Court Hill line, the franchise of which was secured by the Ottumwa Railway Electric & Steam Company, which was organized, franchised and began operations in 1889. The same corporation secured the franchise and property of the Hedrick and Gray street railway companies and in 1891 purchased the balance of the Shea line, which extended across the river.

In 1884 a company of local capitalists organized the Ottumwa Electric Light Company, operated in a small way for a time, and then passed into the hands of the Ottumwa Railway Electric & Steam Company, which was reorganized in 1892 as the Ottumwa Electric Railway, with a capital of \$300,000 stock and \$200,000 in bonds. This company went into the hands of a receiver in 1896. It was bid in by the bondholders in 1898 at receiver's sale and reorganized under the name of Ottumwa Electric & Steam Company. The company was again reorganized October 1, 1901, as the Ottumwa Traction & Light Company, which extended its lines the following summer on to Jefferson Street, Sheridan Avenue, and made other desired improvements. A few years thereafter the property east of the power house on Jefferson Street was purchased, the site cleared, and the erection of a new power house began, but while this improvement was under way negotiations were entered into with H. M. Byllesby & Company, of Chicago, for the sale of the plant, which finally took place November

7, 1905, when a reorganization was formed and the name of the corporation became the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company. Under the new management the property was rebuilt and put in first class condition. A new power house and car barns were constructed, old tracks relaid with new, and an extension on Main Street to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crossing laid. Five new summer cars and six Brill semi-convertible cars were purchased. The power house was equipped with new machinery and the company fitted out offices and waiting rooms in the large brick building on the corner of Second and Market streets. Today the service and equipment of the street railways in Ottumwa have been brought to a high standard and the utility ranks among the foremost in the state. The acting manager is Charles E. Fahrney, who has been connected with the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company through every administration from the time it was founded by W. R. Daum.

CHAPTER XVI

RELIGIOUS

The first church organized in Wapello County was the Congregational, under the direction of Rev. B. A. Spaulding, a member of the famous "Iowa Band" of missionaries, sent out into the West from Andover College in the '40s. Rev. Spaulding came to Agency in the fall of 1843, where he found "frail dwellings, beaten trails and newly made graves of the Indians" remaining. In writing of the Indians of this period, he said: "They were often seen passing and repassing, carrying away corn which had been raised in their fields, and sometimes lingering about their old hunting grounds as if unwilling to leave the land which had so long been their home."

It is a mooted question, however, as to who preached the first sermon in Wapello County. Even Judge H. B. Hendershott was in doubt when referring to the subject. Upon one occasion he said: "It may be a matter of interest to know who preached the first sermon in the county. I have sought in vain to ascertain this fact with certainty. The honor lies between J. H. D. Street, Joseph H. Flint, Silas Garrison, T. M. Kirkpatrick, Milton Jamison, B. A. Spaulding and Joel Harrington. I think, however, that the palm must be borne off by T. M. Kirkpatrick, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, as I am informed by Seth Ogg, preached on Keokuk Prairie, on the south side of the river just below Ottumwa, in an Indian wigwam made of bark, early in 1843. Just at what time, Mr. Ogg could not inform me. B. A. Spaulding of the Congregational Church was a good citizen, kind neighbor, honest man, able preacher and most exemplary Christian, and preached in 1843 in Agency City and Ottumwa, but at what time I have not ascertained. He, however, preached in a log cabin where the Union Block now stands, and Kirkpatrick preached in an Indian wigwam made of bark. I think the presumption is in favor of the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick of the wigwam." Others have agreed with Judge Hendershott in giving precedence to Mr. Kirkpatrick, and so we will let it go at that.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Congregational Church was the first religious body organized in Ottumwa. On February 15, 1846, Rev. Benjamin A. Spaulding, who had organized a church with six members at Agency in 1844, brought together

here seven persons and formed a Congregational society, the initial members of which were Bela White, Samuel S. Norris, Anna M. Norris, Julia M. Norris, Ann N. Norris, John Snodgrass and Mrs. D. P. Smith. With this little band of worshippers Rev. Spaulding held services in the old frame courthouse that stood on the corner of Third and Market streets until 1851, when a church edifice was built and completed on Court Street near Second, at a cost of a little over \$1,000. This was a frame affair, with an ordinary square tower at the rear, in which was placed a bell. This belfry was afterwards removed and replaced by a neat spire, which, however, was placed on the front part of the building. The bell long remained the only one in town. This church edifice was used for various public purposes until the brick courthouse was built. In it religious services were held, and public meetings, and school was taught there one year, and the spring term of court in 1854 was held within its sacred walls.

The Congregational Church became an incorporated body September 26, 1853. In the fall of 1874 the church property was sold, and lot 82 on East Fourth Street, the gift of Seth Richards, was accepted. On this site a splendid brick structure was erected at a cost of \$21,000, and in 1881 all indebtedness of the religious body vanished.

For twenty-two years Rev. B. A. Spaulding was pastor of this church. He was a man of scholarly attainments, an able preacher and a splendid citizen. Resigning the pastorate in 1863, he preached a year at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and then returned to Ottumwa, when he was elected county superintendent of schools, holding the position at the time of his death, which occurred March 31, 1867. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. William Salter, of Burlington, a warm personal friend and one of the eleven members of the "Iowa Band."

The names of the pastors of this church follow: Rev. B. A. Spaulding, February, 1846, to June, 1863; Simeon Brown, November, 1864, to August, 1867; Harmon Bross, May, 1867, to September, 1873; J. W. Healy, October, 1876, to October, 1878; R. M. Thompson, November, 1878, to February, 1880; A. W. Archibald, May, 1880, to June, 1887; A. L. Smalley, October, 1887, to February, 1890; Loren F. Berry, June, 1890, to September, 1898; A. W. McKenzie, November, 1898, to 1899; P. Adelstein Johnson, March, 1900, to September, 1907; Robert J. Locke, November, 1907, to September, 1911; Malcolm Dana, 1911 to the present time.

In February, 1886, a pipe organ was placed in the audience room, and was first used on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the organization. February 14, 1896, the semi-centennial of the church was celebrated. Rev. William Salter, D. D., of Burlington, gave the principal address of the evening, and Rev. J. M. McElroy, of Ottumwa, reviewed the history of the churches of this city. Letters were read from former pastors and from absent members, while appropriate addresses were made by representative laymen. A legacy of \$3,000 having been left the church in 1891 by the

late W. T. Major, the money was expended in improving the church edifice. This included the installation of electric lights, refrescoing of the auditorium and laying a hardwood floor.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

An outgrowth of the First Congregational Church is the Plymouth Church, which was organized in January, 1883, with eighteen members. With the assistance of the parent church, a building was erected at the corner of Vine and Davis streets, at a cost of approximately \$20,000, including the lot. The building was dedicated on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1884. Prior to the occupancy of this building, however, and from the time of its organization, the members of Plymouth Church held services in a building rented by the Ottumwa School Board of J. A. Ruffing. From 1884 until 1903 the church building was occupied by this organization. In May of the year last mentioned the Methodist Protestant Church property at the corner of Ransom Street and Finley Avenue was purchased, and the two religious bodies merging into the Plymouth Congregational Church, the Methodist Church Building has been the meeting place since that time.

Rev. L. S. Hand was the first pastor, coming to the church November 1, 1883, and remaining until August 1, 1888. His successors have been Revs. J. G. Aikman, November 18, 1888, to March 6, 1889; W. I. Coburn, March 17, 1889, to June 1, 1890; W. M. Van Vleet, November 29, 1890, to November 1, 1892; Allen Clark, June 1, 1893, to August 15, 1894; J. R. Beard, January 1, 1895, to June 1, 1901; D. D. Davies, September 29, 1901, to December 20, 1903; Isaac Cookman, April 3, 1904, to May 1, 1907; F. A. Zickefoose, October 1, 1907, to June 3, 1910; W. D. Spiker, August 1, 1910, to the present time.

SWEDISH MISSION CHURCH

The Swedish Mission Congregation or Swedish Congregational Church, held its first service in Ottumwa in the spring of 1869, when an organization was formed through the instrumentality of August Johnson, living some two miles outside of the city. The first members of this congregation consisted of about a half dozen Swedish families, who held religious services as often as a preacher was available. Among the earliest of the clergymen who administered to the spiritual needs of the church may be mentioned Revs. C. J. Wiburg, C. A. Falk, Holmquist, C. Bergren, A. L. Anderson and Prof. K. Erickson.

The Swedish Mission Church was regularly organized about 1880 with eight members, as follows: August Johnson, Andrew Anderson and wife, Aaron Anderson, Charles Hallberg, Andrew Ackerson and Margaret Lindval. The church was incorporated June 28, 1886, and at the same time a

site for a church building was purchased on East Main Street, on which a neat and substantial house of worship was erected and used for the purposes intended until 1905, when the congregation took possession of a new building, which was erected at the corner of Jefferson and Second, in the year last mentioned, at a cost of \$11,500.

The following ministers have filled the pulpit of this church since its organization: Revs. K. F. Larson, J. B. Edstrom, A. L. Anderson, M. J. Bohlin, E. Pilquist, J. O. Nistrom, K. Festen, E. A. Waldean, C. F. Olson, J. N. Tignell, O. F. Dalberg, H. E. Ek, and Enock H. Skooglund.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The mother church of the different Catholic societies of Wapello County is St. Mary's; which was founded in Ottumwa in 1849. It was in this year that missionary work was begun by Rev. Father Villars, of Keokuk. Where the priest's residence now stands the corner-stone of the first church building was laid in 1849, but the first resident priest of which there is any record was Rev. Alexander Hattenberger, who came to Ottumwa in 1851 and officiated for a time. Rev. John Kreckel came in the winter of 1853, and for forty-five years, almost half a century, ministered faithfully and well to this parish, his rule and authority only terminating with his death, which occurred in 1899. As a matter of course Father Kreckel had assistants from time to time, among whom were Fathers J. B. Wilhelm, 1887-88; Robert Nolan, 1889-90; Father Bernard Flood, who came as a curate of St. Mary's. He later was made the first assistant of the Sacred Heart Parish, and built the church and residence of the East End Parish. Herman Kempker arrived in 1891, and was instrumental in organizing the boys of the parish into a literary society. He was followed in 1893 by N. Gleason, whose successor was Joseph McCargill, in 1894; M. Nolan, in 1896; Joseph Sueppel, 1899; next came J. F. Kempker. He was succeeded by H. B. Kelly, who died in the pastorate. Dean F. W. Hoppmann took charge in 1902. He came to St. Mary's as irremovable rector of the parish and head of the Ottumwa deanery.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

In 1862 Father Kreckel induced the Sisters of Visitation, then at Keokuk, to establish an Academy of Visitation at Ottumwa, the object being to establish orphan asylums, hospitals, schools, and to minister to the sick. A parochial school was opened for boys in Ottumwa, with an attendance of about one hundred. This was conducted in the pastor's residence and called St. Joseph's. The Visitation Sisters later departed, and the Sisters of St. Mary, who were then here, took up school work in the convent on Fourth Street.



ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, OTTUMWA

They were later installed in a school building on Fourth Street, which cost about \$37,000, having accommodation for about one hundred pupils. In August, 1877, Father Kreckel induced the Sisters of Humility of Mary at St. Joseph, Missouri, to locate at Ottumwa. Their success here is best illustrated by the magnificent academy and convent completed early in 1914, at a cost of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ACADEMY AND CONVENT

The new academy and convent erected by the Sisters of Humility of Mary is built on a large tract of 125 acres of land on the outskirts of the beautiful new residence portion of the city, known as Grand View and Vogel Additions. The location is a strikingly beautiful one, and from every viewpoint the new school is an acquisition for Ottumwa that cannot be over-estimated. As a young ladies' academy it is especially happy in its location and environment. As a convent and place of retreat it is all that can be desired. From the top of the stately building, the beautiful surrounding country can be viewed without any obstructions. The structure is a massive pile of masonry and built in a style quite unlike anything in this section. Nothing has been spared to make it measure up to the purposes for which it was built. The play grounds, wild woodland stretches and artificial lake, expansive lawns, vineyards, orchards and fields of growing grain are all a part of the extensive scheme of this educational institution. To the courage and tireless energy shown by the Reverend Mother Superior and her sisters must be given credit for one of the largest and most generously attended academies for young ladies and girls in the state. It means much to the business and social interests of Ottumwa.

The opening of the school year of 1912-13 witnessed the occupancy of this handsome academy and seminary for young ladies. The dormitories accommodate 200 with a capacity for many times that number of students.

Sacred Heart School is north of the church building, on the corner of Fifth and Court streets and is taught by the sisters. The present enrollment is 175.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

When South Ottumwa was known and designated as Pickwick and Richmond, or in 1880, St. Patrick's Church building was erected on the corner of Church and Ward, the lot being purchased of Dr. W. B. Smith of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who was owner of a large tract of land on which the church now stands. At the time the lot was bought it was surrounded by a stake-and-rider rail fence and there were no buildings near it for a considerable distance. The owner of the land generously donated two other lots and in the year mentioned the cornerstone of a structure was laid.

Ten years after the building was occupied, and during the absence of the pastor, Rev. Francis Ward, who was visiting his old home in Ireland, it was remodeled and a bell was placed in a new spire, which took the place of the former tower.

The first pastor was Rev. Francis Ward. Upon the transfer of Father Ward to a parish in Iowa City, Rev. Father John O'Farrell was sent here and after a comparatively short pastorate died in Ottumwa. He was succeeded by Father John White, and later by Father James Dunnion, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Father J. W. Bulger, who has been at this charge for the past eight years.

SACRED HEART

Rev. Bernard Flood was dispositioned by Bishop Cosgrove, of Davenport, to form a new parish in the summer of 1897. The first services of the new congregation were held for about a year in a store room on the corner of College and Main streets, and in the summer of 1898 a house of worship was erected, and dedicated in the month of October. The priest's house was built in 1899 and for one year was the home of Father Flood, who died in August, 1901. His successor was Rev. James Foley, who took charge on October 10, 1901. The church property is situated on East Second, between Ash and Janney streets, and its estimated value is \$60,000.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The history of Methodism in Ottumwa dates from 1843, when, on the second Sunday in June, Rev. Milton Jamison crossed the Des Moines River in an Indian canoe and preached in Chief Wapello's tepee, the first sermon heard in the "New Purchase." Reverend Jamison located in Ottumwa and built the first frame house there.

The Des Moines Mission was organized as a pioneer field, covering the scattered settlements in Wapello and Mahaska counties, and in the autumn of 1843 Rev. T. M. Kirkpatrick was appointed pastor. He held his first services in a small tavern known as the Ottumwa House, of which David Hall was the boniface, after which meetings were held in the home of Peter Barnett and also in the old frame courthouse which stood on the corner of Third and Market streets.

The church was organized in 1845 by Reverend Kirkpatrick. Heman P. Graves was the first elder. The members then identified with the church were Heman P. Graves and wife, Mrs. Lydia Brandenburg, Washington Williams and wife, Martha Williams, afterwards Mrs. C. C. Warden, Paul C. Jeffries and wife, Mrs. Sarah Lewis, H. B. Hendershott and wife, Peter Barnett and wife, Mrs. Joseph Hayne, Mrs. Sarah Burge, John C. Evans and wife and Sarah Pumroy.

The Iowa conference had been organized in 1844. The territory above Ottumwa was placed in the Eddyville circuit, while that below Ottumwa, including the county seat, was placed in the Des Moines Mission. Reverend Jamison was presiding elder and B. H. Russell, pastor. Following Reverend Russell came Revs. A. G. Pierce, J. B. Hardy, Joel Harrington, Labin Case and L. T. Rowley.

The Ottumwa district was formed in 1844, with Joseph Brooks as presiding elder. He was a man of remarkable ability and afterward became editor of the Central Christian Advocate, published at St. Louis. While in this position he nailed the flag to a window of his office and defied that stronghold of rebeldom. After the Civil war he figured prominently in the reconstruction history of Arkansas.

The Ottumwa district was divided in 1855 into the Albia and Oskaloosa districts, Ottumwa being placed in the latter, and before the end of the year became a station. In 1856 Ottumwa was changed from the Oskaloosa to the Albia district and Rev. A. C. McDonald was appointed pastor. His successors in the pulpit here have been the following: Revs. Anthony Robinson, 1857; F. W. Evans, 1858; J. C. Broderick, 1859; David Worthington, 1860; J. A. Spaulding, 1861; J. H. Clark, 1862; W. F. Cowles, 1863-5; E. H. Warring, 1866-8; W. C. Shippens, 1869; T. E. Corkhill, 1870-1; E. H. Winan, 1872; J. T. Simmons, 1873-5; J. W. McDonald, 1876-8; C. B. Clark, 1879-81; W. H. Pillsbury, 1882-4; J. B. Blakney, 1885-6; Dennis Murphy, 1887-9; W. G. Wilson, 1890-4; Doctor Brush, 1895-9; A. E. Craig, 1900-04; H. W. Hargett, 1905-07; Dr. T. W. Jeffrey, 1908, and the present incumbent, Rev. J. H. Cudlipp.

As early as 1851 a lot had been purchased for \$85, upon which the congregation desired to build, but their plans were not completed until 1857. In 1852 Joseph Caldwell was sent to Red Rock to purchase walnut logs out of which to saw lumber for a building, and a Mr. Vassar and sons were secured to raft the logs to Ottumwa. They got them safely to the foot of Court Street but on account of the low water their progress was stopped. Sometime afterward the river began to rise on a Sunday morning and Harrison Hammond, class leader, formed a company to get the logs over Appanoose rapids to Adams & Baldwin's mill. Among others who worked on this Sunday morning was R. H. Warden, editor of the Courier and postmaster. The raft was soon broken, as well as the Sabbath, and the men were unceremoniously plunged into the water. However, the logs were recovered and sold and from the proceeds stone was secured which entered into the construction of the church. In 1865 the building was enlarged and remodeled under the pastorate of Rev. F. W. Cowles, and the building was rededicated by Thomas Eddy, then celebrated for his pulpit oratory.

The recommendation for a new church building was made at the fourth quarterly conference held July 5, 1880, and a committee was appointed.

consisting of J. T. Hackworth, George Haw, Sr., D. H. Emery. This body was later enlarged by the addition of W. B. Bonnifield and Charles Lawrence. The new edifice was built and dedicated by Bishop John F. Hurst, in June, 1883. The large addition containing the Sunday school rooms was put up during the pastorate of A. E. Craig, and with other improvements cost \$18,000. The church has a comfortable parsonage and the membership is about one thousand.

MAIN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

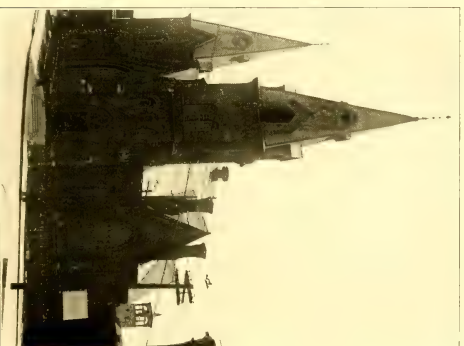
This society was organized in the latter part of 1868 by Rev. E. L. Briggs, in Turner Hall, with seventy members, many of whom had come from the First Church. The name assumed was the Second Methodist Episcopal Church and remained so until August 9, 1870, when the society was incorporated under the name of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The charter members were: Samuel Moore, J. A. Hammond, Annie E. Hammond, J. G. Baker, Mary Hammond, Annie E. Baker, L. C. Clark, Laura G. Clark, George W. Bowen, Angie S. Bowen, W. H. Hammond, Eliza Hammond, W. J. Ennis, Mary J. Ennis, Thomas Sampson, Sarah Sampson, J. W. Holden, M. E. Holden, C. H. Henniman, Sarah Holly, L. M. Shreve, Mrs. Moffitt, William Baker, Amanda Baker, S. V. Sampson, S. L. Sampson, W. G. Sampson, H. H. Sampson, W. D. Noble, N. B. Noble, James Hodge, William Kidd, Mary Baker, M. B. Ogden, Helen Daggett, Nancy Beach, J. J. Ury, Lydia Ury, Mrs. Kidd, W. Macklin, W. O. Irons, M. A. Irons, J. H. Goldsbury, M. M. Goldsbury, M. McFarlin, Lydia A. Brandenburg, Emily Clifton, J. B. Baker, M. J. Parker, Martha E. Allen, Frank Ward, L. E. Ward, A. Burns, E. A. Burns, Emma Purnell, W. C. Holden, Lou S. Holden, C. E. Purnell, J. G. Mast, Fannie Mast, John Fernly, Hannah Fernly, Ella Hardy, Jennie Toon, Joseph Lockwood, Elizabeth Lockwood, Sadie Myers, Stephen Green, Mrs. Green, Rebecca Rudd.

A hall that stood on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets was the meeting place of the new society under the pastorate of Rev. E. L. Briggs, who served the charge from 1869 until 1871. He was followed by Rev. J. C. Brown, who remained here one year, when his successor came in the person of Rev. S. S. Murphy, who began his labors in 1873. It was during Reverend Murphy's administration that the present church edifice was built and dedicated.

Following the pastor just named came into the pulpit as resident ministers, Revs. C. Bevin, F. W. Cowles, W. N. Groome, John W. Pool, J. C. Kendrick, W. E. Wing, J. G. Barton, Fred B. Tucker, A. B. Cadwell and the present incumbent, Charles A. Field.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, OTTUMWA



FIRST M. E. CHURCH, OTTUMWA

WILLARD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The above named church is located on the corner of Willard and Church streets in South Ottumwa, and the congregation was organized in 1891, when the South Ottumwa members of the Main Street organization withdrew for the purpose. This change took from the Main Street Church half of its membership and financial support. D. H. Michaels, Revs. W. M. Brooks and W. M. Groome were leaders in the movement. Lots had previously been secured and in 1891 a small brick veneered church, 32x52 feet, was erected, with accommodation for an audience of about three hundred persons. J. M. McClelland, a divinity student in Iowa Wesleyan College, assisted the Reverend Groome the first year in holding regular services in both the Main Street and South Ottumwa churches, and in September of the year last mentioned, the new church was in its present status as a separate organization and Rev. W. S. Gardner was appointed pastor. Under his administration the parsonage was built. He was succeeded by Revs. T. P. Teter, W. H. Heppe and D. C. Smith, who came in the fall of 1899. Under the last pastorate the audience room of the church building was remodeled and enlarged. An Epworth League room was added and made to open into the audience room; also a parlor 18x24 feet was added. These additions doubled the capacity of the building. Reverend Smith's successor in the pastorate was Rev. R. L. Patterson. He was succeeded in September, 1904, by Rev. E. J. Snook, who remained seven years. He greatly improved the church property and also built a neat and commodious chapel on Madison Avenue.

The present pastor, Rev. J. F. Robertson, took charge of the work in this field and now has a membership in his church of probably five hundred and fifty.

SWEDISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the youngest organizations in the city. It was organized March 18, 1904, by Rev. Carl Nord, pastor, and Rev. A. R. Miller, district superintendent. The incorporation articles were dated April 2, 1904, and the trustees are Charles Peterson, Bernard Pearson and P. O. Hoaglund. Prior to this the Swedish members of the Methodist faith listened to visiting pastors but no definite steps were taken toward an organization until the advent of Rev. Carl Nord, who was appointed to a circuit including Hiteman, Buxton and Ottumwa. The latter place was his residence. Meetings were held at various places until 1905, when beautiful buildings, including a church and parsonage, were erected at a cost of \$11,000. Reverend Nord remained in this charge until the fall of 1909, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. J. Adrian. The present pastor is Rev. Andrew E. Swedberg.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Ottumwa, Mount Pleasant, Keosauqua and Albia, prior to 1868, formed an African Methodist Episcopal Church circuit but in the fall of that year Rev. J. W. Malone, at the home of Essex Horne, gathered a number of his people and organized the local Methodist Society. Soon thereafter a lot was purchased on Center Avenue, with the object of erecting thereon a church building. However, before the lot was fully paid for, arrangements were made with the school board, who agreed to build a schoolhouse for the colored children and give the congregation the privilege of worshipping in it. The plan was adopted and the building was used for the purposes intended for some time and then was converted into a dwelling house. In 1893 this people erected a house of worship on the corner of Grant and Jefferson streets and the church now has a membership of something over one hundred.

Some of the ministers who have presided here are Revs. J. W. Holmes, George Benson, B. P. Hutchinson, J. W. Malone, George Freeman and G. W. Rhinehart. The present pastor is M. I. Gordon.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH

A Free Methodist Church was organized in this city in 1894 as the result of a series of evangelistic meetings. Rev. S. S. Stewart was the first pastor and during his ministrations a house of worship was erected at the corner of McPherson Avenue and Fourth Street, which was dedicated by Rev. E. E. Hall, of Walker, Iowa. One of the chief movers in the organization of this congregation was a Mrs. White, who has long since passed away. Mrs. James Wachtler and Mrs. Malinda Eaton are two of the charter members still associated with the church. Among the ministers who have occupied this pulpit regularly may be mentioned Revs. G. A. Anderson, J. P. Dowd, J. Q. Murray, Charles Kirkland, T. J. Fuller, T. M. Fenwick, W. J. Trimble and W. W. Vinson.

In 1905 following a series of tabernacle services by Rev. W. E. De Harpart, and others, a society of this faith was organized in South Ottumwa. In May, 1906, a frame church building was erected at the corner of Hancock and Finley Avenue and was dedicated by Bishop Burton R. Jones. For a number of years the pulpits of the two churches were supplied by one pastor, assisted by local ministry, but in 1911 the two societies merged and selected the south side church for regular services. This resulted in the sale of the old building on McPherson Avenue; also the parsonage on West Main Street. A residence for the pastor was secured on Wabash Avenue near the church and is occupied by the officiating minister, Rev. W. W. Vinson.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A committee of the Des Moines presbytery, made up of the Revs. L. Y. Bell and S. C. McCune, started the movement toward the organization of

this church, December 21, 1853, and at that time perfected their purpose. A house of worship was erected at the corner of Second and Main streets, where the congregation met until 1889, when the present building, at the corner of Washington and Fourth streets, was completed. The main auditorium of the building has a seating capacity of 450. At the time of the dedication the membership numbered 235 and there was a Bible school with an attendance of 175. This has been greatly enlarged and the membership today will almost reach six hundred.

The first regular pastor of the First Presbyterian Church was Rev. J. M. McElroy, who prepared most of the timbers for the first church building and seasoned the product in his own stable loft. He was succeeded by Revs. Hervey B. Knight, D. D., Ben E. S. Ely, D. D., F. W. Hinit, D. D., F. S. Stoltz, D. D., and Rev. R. Ames Montgomery, D. D., who has presided over this charge since May, 1909. Four regular services are held in the church every week while the different societies—Ladies, Ladies' Missionary, Martha Westminster Guild and Rebecca Westminster Guild—hold regular meetings in the homes of the members and at the church building. Among the members well known in the history and life of Ottumwa were Dr. W. L. Orr, A. W. Buchanan, W. W. Pollard, W. H. Fetzen, J. G. Hutchison, S. H. Harper, mayor of the city at the time of his death, and C. E. Boude.

BENTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

For a number of years a Sabbath school was conducted at the corner of Benton and Main streets by the members of this church. The school flourished and it became necessary to construct a building for the housing of the children and the carrying on of the work. In 1909 the present building, with excellent accommodations for the different classes and departments of the Sabbath school, was erected on Benton Street between Main and Second streets and dedicated. Rev. E. W. Faris Holler was employed as assistant to the pastor of the First Church and placed in charge of the work at the Benton Street Church. The cost of this property was about \$4,500, over \$3,000 of which was raised at a single service on a Sunday morning at the First Church. Regular preaching service was begun here in May, 1910, and the evening service was soon supplemented by a morning service.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A Sunday school class was organized in 1889 by Job Pollard, who taught its members in a building used as a tool house and dining room at Morrell's ice house. Here the work was carried on until 1892, when the

school was transferred to Willow Chapel and placed under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church. This chapel had been built for a United Brethren Church, on the site now occupied by the Ottumwa Box Car Loader Company, but owing to certain complications it remained unused until the advent of Mr. Pollard's Sunday school class. After its removal to the chapel, George A. Brown and J. F. Sterrett became associated in the work and before the expiration of a year the need of a larger building was apparent. To this end it was decided to erect a church building on a site donated by Captain Caldwell. Thereupon a committee was appointed, with George A. Brown as chairman and treasurer, and the sum of \$1,281 was raised, and in the summer of 1894 a temple of worship was built on West Second Street, on a lot across from Caldwell Park. This was occupied by the Sunday school in the fall of the year. The chapel was sold and converted into a residence.

Evening services began to be held in the new church building and in the spring of 1895 the edifice was dedicated, at which time a sum of money was pledged to secure the services of Rev. D. W. McMillan through the summer months. At the close of the pastor's work it was decided to organize as a church. An evangelist was called to hold two weeks' special meetings, at the conclusion of which a petition for the organization of the church was sent to the Presbytery. This body appointed as a committee of organization, Rev. F. W. Hinit, Rev. A. F. McMillan, Reverend Foster, George A. Brown and L. H. Ayer. The committee met December 2, 1895, and organized the West End Presbyterian Church, with a membership of eighteen. One of the charter members, A. R. Rundell, has since entered the ministry. Services were held here under the patronage of the First Church until a regular pastor could be secured. This great object was consummated in April, 1896, when Rev. T. W. Russell accepted a call. To the great regret of his parishioners he only served about five months, when he succumbed to the final call, September 20, 1896. His successor was Rev. D. A. Murray. Under him an attempt was made to unite the East End and West End churches under one pastor, but it did not meet with any success, Mr. Murray eventually going to the East End Church. The West End Church was then without a pastor for a year, when Rev. A. M. Work was called in March, 1899, and for eight months carried the burden, followed by Revs. C. R. McMillan, T. E. Sherman and George H. Duty. Rev. J. E. Cummings came in 1905 and began the next pastorate in the history of the organization. Under his administration the church was several times enlarged to meet the demands of the rapidly-growing work. Two chapels were organized—the McCurdy Chapel at Rutledge, and the Bear Creek Chapel. After evangelistic meetings held here by Billy Sunday, the membership reached its highest mark—230. The present pastor is Frank W. Throw.

EAST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In 1886 the East End Presbyterian Church was organized, being largely aided by T. D. Foster, and a house of worship was erected in that locality. Rev. D. A. Murray was one of the first pastors. The present minister in charge is Rev. Carl A. Montanus. The church building is situated at Second Street and Iowa Avenue.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

It was on the 14th day of March, 1855, that a little band of seventeen people met and entered into the organization of the First Baptist Church of Ottumwa. They were John Ballard, Elizabeth Wellman, Avia Wellman, Samuel Harper, Mary Harper, Anna Michael, Eliza Alcott, Daniel Barrett, Elmer Harper, Melissa Fisher, Barbara Ann Monk and J. L. Cole. At first meetings were few and held at irregular intervals until the year 1858, when in November, Rev. S. H. Worcester came as regular pastor and from that time on services were held in the old Presbyterian Church, and later in the courthouse. Reverend Worcester was succeeded, in 1866, by Rev. S. L. Burnham, who in turn was followed by Rev. R. A. Clapp. It was during Reverend Burnham's pastorate that the church erected its first building on the corner of Fifth and Court streets, upon the site now occupied by the present building. The successors to Reverend Clapp were Revs. Charles Darby, William L. Brown, who was here but a short time, and J. Sunderland, who came in 1875. Under his administration a lot was secured on Third Street, on which a building was subsequently erected. After five years' service Reverend Sunderland resigned and was followed by Reverend Doctor Bailey, under whose pastorate the church building was erected on Third Street, where is now the home of the Young Men's Christian Association. Doctor Bailey also served five years and then resigned, after which there were a number of pastors, each of whom was here but a short time. Among these were Reverends Price, Wiggins and Tilden. Rev. Henry Williams took charge in 1888, and his ministry continued nine years—a period that meant for the church progress and material growth. Rev. F. E. Davies began his pastorate December 14, 1896. By this time the old church building on Third Street had been outgrown and, lots on Fifth and Court streets where the original church had stood being for sale, it was decided to buy them and erect a new building thereon. The money was raised and the present church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1904. On the day of dedication enough money was raised to make it entirely free from debt and the congregation now owns a handsome house of worship. Reverend Davies remained as the pastor until 1910, when Rev. B. F. Patt, the present pastor, accepted a call to minister to this charge.

FINLEY AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

In South Ottumwa, on Finley Avenue and Willard Street, stands the Finley Avenue Baptist Church building. The society was organized in 1890, and since then the church has grown from a small following to strength and influence, until now it has a membership of about 360. The first pastor was Rev. H. G. Crofford, who has been followed, in their order, by Revs. J. M. Wood, J. M. Bush, John Hastie, who remained nine years, J. T. Underwood, and the present minister, Rev. Jonathan Lee.

SECOND (AFRICAN) BAPTIST CHURCH

Mrs. Maria Ladd, a white matron of most worthy motives, gathered a number of the colored children of Ottumwa in a building on Main Street and organized a Sunday school in the spring of 1867. Soon after the inauguration of this movement the older colored people began to attend and a year later those of the Baptist faith organized the Second Baptist Church. Only two of the charter members survive: Mrs. Charles Owen and Mrs. Anna Lee. For a while, after the organization, services were held in a building on Main Street, but after a few months a lot was secured on Center Avenue, upon which a house of worship was erected. The membership grew and soon the church debt was paid. For twenty years the old building answered its purpose, but in 1888, the present building on the corner of Fourth and Green streets was purchased from the First Presbyterian Church and here the colored people of the Baptist persuasion have since gathered for religious exercises.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

The Church of the Brethren, or German Baptist, was organized in this city in 1899 by Elder Edward Wolf, who took up his residence that year on South Moore Street, and held services in one room of his house. After locating all the members who were living here, and baptizing others, this little group of goodly people was organized and equipped for work in the Lord's vineyard. With the aid of some of the Brethren in Southern Iowa, a house of worship was built at the corner of Moore and Wabash Avenue in Southern Ottumwa, and dedicated in 1901.

Rev. Mr. Wolf remained in this charge nine years and was succeeded by George W. Burgin, who remained until 1912, and under whose administration the church continued to grow until it numbered about one hundred, but on account of the value of western land many moved in that direction. Notwithstanding the exodus the church is in a prosperous condition, has a substantial meeting-house and parsonage, and its members are sincere, earnest and faithful in their work. The present pastor, Rev. S. L. Cover, accepted a call and took up his work here in January, 1912.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In the parlor of the old Curlew Hotel, the first services of the Episcopalians were held in the year 1857, and at the same time a class was confirmed, consisting of William Daggett, E. H. Stiles, Sarah A. Simmons, Cordelia C. Beach and Frederick George. This small group of men and women from this on held services on the second floor of the old Warden store, which was then situated on the lot now occupied by the Ottumwa Hardware Company's building. In the year 1865 the cornerstone of St. Mary's Church, at Fourth and Market streets, was laid, but the dedication of the temple did not take place until 1879. During this period the parish grew rapidly and several large classes were confirmed by Bishop Henry W. Lee, under Rectors D. F. Hutchinson, B. R. Gifford, W. F. Lloyd and J. E. Ryan.

In 1871 Reverend Ryan was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Mills, who remained here two years and then gave way to Rev. Arthur C. Stilson, whose pastorate lengthened out to a period of thirteen years. He was compelled to resign by reason of failing health and Rev. James H. Lloyd was called to take his place. Then came J. Hollister Lynch, who served from 1895 until 1906. His successor was Rev. William C. Hengen, the present incumbent.

In 1894 St. Mary's Church had become too small to accommodate the growing congregation, and it was decided to build a new one. The sum of \$30,000 was raised at a meeting of the parish and a lot was bought on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, on which the edifice was erected; the dedication taking place as Trinity Church, in 1895. The old building was sold to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, who now worship in it.

Soon after the church was built a rectory was put up a few doors east of it. Trinity Parish now has a list of communicants numbering 300 souls, and among the names prominently connected with its early history may be mentioned the Morses, Daggetts, Washburns, Merrills, Arthurs, Loomises, Burkmans, Pinneys, Hoylands, Platts, Beaches, Flaggs, Setchells, Loves, Scoverns, Ainleys, Mahons, Mosses, Carpenters, Musselmans, Daums, Bakers, Eichelbergers, Boozes, Sinnamons, Grubbs, Wolfs, Boultons, Temples, Fields, Flaglers, Kittredges, Uphams, Nortons, Hendershotts and Graves.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

In a log schoolhouse three miles north of Ottumwa, in March, 1845, gathered together nine persons, namely: Hugh Brown, Nathaniel Bell, M. J. Bell, Eliza Halloway, J. Anderson and wife, H. H. Hendrick and wife, and a Mr. Potts, who organized a society of the Church of Christ, which became known as the Union Church of the Disciples of Christ. Regular meetings were held without the presence of a minister until H. H. Hendrick was ordained evangelist in the fall of 1847. During the next decade several

evangelists visited the community and preached to the society, among them being Elders Aaron Harlan, Michael Coombs, Job Cooms, George Flint, Solomon McKinney, who history has it "was whipped by a party of pro-slavery men in Texas for preaching by request upon the relation of master and servants. Three hundred lashes were administered upon his bare back, but the terrible persecution did not prove fatal."

The society had a membership of thirty-six in 1852, and was led by the evangelist, Aaron Harlan. By 1853 there were fifty-four members and in 1858 the society bought the old frame courthouse which stood on the corner of Third and Market streets, for \$600. The deed for the same was issued to Hugh Brown, John Pumroy and Erastus Day, as trustees of the Christian Church of Ottumwa. On the third Sunday in September, 1856, Hugh Brown and Erastus Day were ordained elders by Elders Solomon McKinney and Wright. The old courthouse was sold to one Grimes, who converted it into a wagon shop and in 1872 a lot was bought on West Second Street for \$700. The following year a chapel was erected thereon at a cost of \$3,500, and in September, 1873, the building was dedicated free of debt. Elder G. T. Johnson was the first pastor to preside in this building and filled the pulpit with universal satisfaction for several years. About 1880 L. H. Dowling took charge and during his ministry the congregation became divided into two factions. The one remaining in the church called Rev. N. M. Browder as pastor. Elder L. H. Dowling led the outgoing faction. The contending forces were later brought together through the efforts of George Pierce and E. B. Criley. Prof. A. J. Beatty, president of Oskaloosa College, filled the pulpit for a number of years, besides carrying on his college duties. After him came S. B. Ross, Mr. Semones, E. T. C. Bennett, Morgan Morgans, N. E. Corey, A. F. Sanderson, M. S. Johnson and N. G. Brown.

Once more the congregation felt the need of a new building and during Mr. Brown's ministry a building fund was started, to which was added a fund of \$11,000, gathered together under the ministrations of Revs. J. M. Bailey and W. J. Lockhart. In the spring of 1907, Rev. L. H. Otto was called as minister and it was during his term as pastor that the present building on the corner of Second and Marion was completed. The dedication took place June 23, 1907. Reverend Otto was succeeded by Reverend Elsea, who served but a short time. After supplying the pupit five months Edwin S. Priest was regularly called to this charge. The present pastor is Dr. Morgan E. Genge.

FINLEY AVENUE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

A dissension in the Christian Church in 1891 was the cause of the organization of the Finley Avenue Christian Church, which is located at the corner of Finley Avenue and Adella Street. Elders T. J. Hall, Hugh Brown and



Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, OTTUMWA



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OTTUMWA



EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OTTUMWA

Joseph Black were the moving spirits and they decided to withdraw with twenty-two other members. The organization was effected March 13, 1891, and after two years' worship in the houses of the various members a chapel was erected on the corner of Finley Avenue and Adella Street, on a lot let to the church by the late William Smith. The chapel was built and financed by T. J. Hall, who with C. W. Parker and J. C. Shepherd are the present elders of the church. The membership of the church has increased many times since its founding, showing that the simple tenets of Christ on which the service of the church is based are still popular. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Andrews.

DAVIS STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH

On January 12, 1900, the Iowa Christian Convention established the Davis Street Christian Church, with a gift of \$500. Since then this organization has grown to a remarkable degree, its members numbering something like 800, and owning a church building which has one of the most spacious and attractive auditoriums in this section of the country. The first divine to preside over this congregation was Rev. David Sellands, who was followed by Rev. C. E. Chambers. Then came Rev. S. Isaac Elder, who resigned the pastorate in 1911. The church was built and dedicated in the year 1911 under Reverend Elder's administration. The present pastor is Rev. William O. Livingstone.

WARD STREET CHURCH OF CHRIST

The origin of the Ward Street Church in South Ottumwa, dates back to about the year 1891, and sprang up under what was then considered rather peculiar circumstances, and with a small membership numbering, perhaps, less than a dozen men and women, the most of whom were entering the shadows of old age. It was a movement under trying circumstances and the meetings for some time were held in private homes. Eventually it became possible to erect and own a church building and a site was chosen for the purpose on Adella Street, near Finley Avenue. Among the charter members of this small congregation were Elders Hugh Brown, who passed away some years ago; G. T. Johnson, T. J. Hall, J. R. McKay and others whose names cannot now be recalled. This nucleus of the present Ward Street Church received of William Smith a lot on Adella Street, on which was erected a building for church purposes. Unfortunately, Mr. Smith died before a deed to the lot was issued, but his heirs purchased and gave to the church another lot on the corner of Adella Street and Finley Avenue. The house was then moved on to that lot.

The congregation continued to worship at the corner of Finley and Adella until January, 1908, when it was decided to build in another part of

the city. In the meantime, however, the church met for worship in a hall, while the new church was under process of erection. The building was completed and paid for, many friends contributing toward its cost in the way of donating the lot and contributions of money. From the beginning the organization has enjoyed the services of some very able evangelists, such as J. A. Shepherd, J. S. Rogers, A. Ellmore, William Ellmore, T. Huston, A. C. Crenshaw, W. H. Gray, W. J. Roberts, Harvey S. Nelson, J. C. Bunn, J. D. Boyer, A. C. McLaughlin and Clayton Gall. The church is located on the corner of Mary and South Ward streets.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

The first Swedish immigrants to Ottumwa in any large number came in the early '50s. Few, however, remained to become permanent citizens, but joined settlements already established in New Sweden, Jefferson County and Munterville. A congregation was organized in New Sweden as early as 1848, and is today the oldest congregation in the Augustana Synod. In the year mentioned, Rev. M. F. Hakanson gathered together the people in Ottumwa for worship at the home of N. P. Nilson, but it was not until the 16th of February, 1871, that the congregation was formally organized. The first preacher to minister to the Swedish people in Ottumwa was N. Nordgren, who preached the first Christmas morning matin service held in Ottumwa and served from 1869 until 1871. No regularly ordained pastor presided over the Swedish Lutherans here until 1875. The congregation, however, listened to sermons from Reverends Malmberg, Hakanson and Rehnstrom, who were assisted from time to time by divinity students, among whom may be mentioned P. J. Sanden, M. A. Melin and N. Forsander. The first parish meeting called to select a pastor was held January 14, 1873, when Reverend Hedeon was called. In 1874 a church was built, and on the 17th of September, the first service was held in the new edifice. In 1875 Dr. M. C. Ranseen assumed charge of the congregation which then numbered seventy-one communicants. He labored until 1879, and was succeeded by Dr. M. P. Oden, who assumed charge in February, 1881.

The church was destroyed by fire in 1883, and the present building on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets took its place and Christmas services were held in its auditorium. During Doctor Oden's incumbency the parsonage was purchased. He left in 1889 and was succeeded in June of the same year by E. J. Malmstrom, during whose administration the congregation grew rapidly. Reverend Malmstrom resigned in 1897 and was followed by G. E. Youngert, and before his departure, or rather in 1899, the church property was enlarged and improved. In 1901 Doctor Youngert was called to assume a professor's chair in the Theological Seminary in Rock Island, Illinois, and thus was compelled to give over this pulpit to Rev. A. Gunberg, who served faithfully and well for nine successive years. He was

followed by O. A. Henry, who resigned in 1912 to assume the superintendency of the Conference Hospital in Des Moines. His successor was Rev. C. J. Segerhammer, of St. Louis. The present pastor is P. O. Bersell.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

For several years the German people of the Lutheran faith were not sufficiently strong in numbers to form themselves into a permanent religious class, and while gaining strength they secured from time to time ministers from neighboring communities to preach to them. Among the clergymen who came here for this purpose were Rev. R. A. Phister, who died July 6, 1912; Reverend Hartman and Rev. E. Buehrer. Reverend Hast also spent nearly two years here doing missionary work and instructing the children. Finally a meeting was called for August 26, 1886. Rev. E. Buehrer was chairman and Rev. W. Hansen, secretary. Besides these there were five other persons and the First German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's congregation was organized. A call was extended to Rev. W. Hansen, who was the first regular pastor. For a short time services were held in the Swedish Church on Jefferson Street, but not long afterward the congregation had a church building of its own, at the corner of Vine and Second. Reverend Hansen stayed but a short time and was succeeded by Rev. H. Foelsch, then a young man, who took up the work and stayed about nine years, retiring from the pastorate in the fall of 1895. His successor was Rev. G. Langkammerer, who remained three years. He was followed by Rev. M. Jahr, and under his ministry the young people's society was organized. After a short stay Reverend Jahr retired and was succeeded by Rev. E. Pett, who also stayed but a short time. Next came Rev. J. Haefner, whose pastorate continued through nine years of faithful work. He took charge in the fall of 1901 and in 1902 the church was enlarged and a basement constructed to be used as a school room. All this time the church was growing in membership and prosperity. Reverend Haefner was succeeded in 1910 by Rev. C. Rembold, who remained but a few months. His successor was Rev. G. C. Hanssler, who had just completed his theological studies.

In connection with the church is a parochial school which has an attendance of about twenty-five children, who are instructed by the pastor, Reverend Hanssler.

ST. MARK'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Mark's Lutheran Church is the youngest religious body in Ottumwa. It was organized June 8, 1909. The preliminary canvass was made by Rev. E. H. Gilner, now of Irving, Illinois, assisted by English Lutheran pastors from neighboring cities. The first one to occupy the pulpit here as a regular pastor was Rev. A. M. Sapperfield, who labored zealously and with no small

degree of success for fifteen months. Services were held in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The work was supported, as it is now, largely by the board of home missions and by the general synod of Iowa, together with whatever help the local church can give. A vacancy in the pastorate of eight months and losses by removals from the city worked hardships. However, a call was extended to the Rev. Carl A. Sundberg, the present pastor, who accepted and began his ministrations May 5, 1911. Since June of that year services have been held in the Grand Army Post headquarters, the first room on the left of the entrance in the courthouse.

CHURCH OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS

The first branch of the Church of the Latter Day Saints was organized at Keb in May, 1892, with a membership of fourteen. D. F. Williams was at the time ordained to the office of priest and elected to the presidency of that board. The church increased in membership until it had reached sixty-eight souls. When the mines failed at Keb the members became scattered until no one was left to carry on the work. This condition obtained until 1904, when, through the return of some of the members to Ottumwa, the church was revived and Ottumwa became its home in 1905. That same year a building was put up on Fairview Avenue and D. F. Williams was elected head of the organization. Services are held every week at the chapel on Fairview Avenue.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

A sect whose belief is that the Saviour will make his advent in the clouds, appearing to the peoples of the earth, effected an organization in Ottumwa April 15, 1905. The membership was composed of Elders L. F. Starr, C. A. Washburn and fifteen others. It was through the faithful and efficient services of Mrs. Margaret Young, a Bible worker of the denomination, that the organization of this church was made possible. Bible readers on the prophecies and doctrines of the Word were given by her to many interested people of Ottumwa during the three or four years she labored here. The church has no pastor, although the Iowa Conference of Seventh Day Adventists has a membership of 2,500 and twenty or thirty ministers. Various halls of the city have been used by this church in which to hold services. At present a room in the Utt Building is being utilized by the society.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)

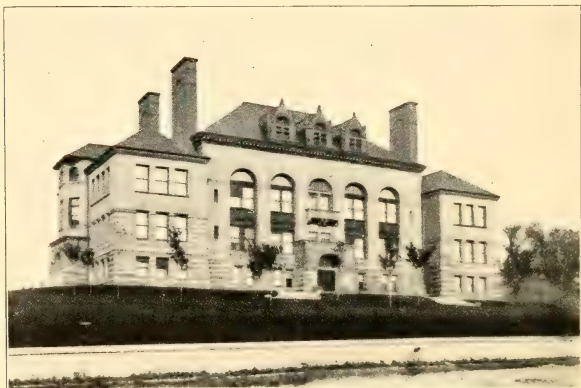
On November 25, 1898, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized in Ottumwa. Articles of incorporation were prepared and a charter

was applied for and granted. The work provided for, a home was begun in June, 1899, when an opportunity was afforded to buy St. Mary's Episcopal church building, situated at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. Prior to this date services were held at the homes of members but the first public place of meeting was in a small room on the second floor of the Grand Opera House. Later the Christian Scientists moved into a room in the Hofmann Building, and then the grand jury room at the courthouse was secured, where regular services were held four years, or until the latter part of 1899, when the congregation was installed in its present church building.

There is also a Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene in Ottumwa, its location being at Hancock Street and Wabash Avenue.



DOUGLAS SCHOOL, OTTUMWA



OTTUMWA HIGH SCHOOL

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATIONAL

Nowhere in the United States were public educational foundations laid with more breadth and care than in Iowa. From the days of the first message of Governor Lucas, the first of the territorial governors, careful provision was made for the instruction of Iowa youth and their training for good citizenship. The foundations long preceded the superstructure. In an article upon the topic, "Institutional Beginnings," in the *Annals of Iowa*, July, 1898, Prof. Jesse Macy of the chair of history in Grinnell College, treats of this feature of Iowa educational history.

"As an instance of discrepancy between statutes and history the early school laws may be given. If you ask an early settler in Iowa when this state introduced public schools, he will tell you that the public school system did not become thoroughly established till about 1854 or 1855. But were there not schools earlier than that? Yes, but they were private schools; or they were partly private and partly public. In each neighborhood, as soon as there were enough children of school age a meeting of the citizens was called, a place and plan for a schoolhouse determined upon, a day set for building, and at the appointed time they all came out and built. Then they hired a teacher and kept up the school as best they could. From the earliest territorial statutes one would infer that schools were then established in Iowa free to all white persons between the ages of four and twenty-one. Counties were organized into districts on petition of a majority in the proposed district. School districts were elaborately officered with seven officials for each district, and there were minute provisions for the management of schools. According to the statutes of Iowa, the territory and afterward the state was abundantly and thoroughly supplied with the privileges of free public schools for all white children. The statutes are abundant and, as they are closely examined, one is convinced that they are not merely formal acts which had made their way into the records and been forgotten. They are real, living laws, prepared with great care, and revised and made more elaborate at each session of the Legislature. Yet, if you turn from those records and study the actual school system of the territory and the state, you will find that the free school was a plant of slow growth; that for years there were no free schools; and the great body of our citizens are under the impression that our public school system dates back only to about 1854.

"Prof. T. S. Parvin, who was the first man appointed to the superintendency of public instruction in Iowa, states that those early law-makers knew quite well, at the time they framed their laws, that there were no public schools, and could not be in the greater part of the state but they expected to have the schools some time, and they believed that the passing of good school laws would have the effect of encouraging immigration. These statutes expressed a longing of the people for a time when there would be seven persons living near enough together on these prairies fitted to hold school offices and manage a public school in their various neighborhoods. In the meantime such statutes could be made immediately available for purposes of advertisement in the East, and thus assist in bringing about the state of society desired."

The earliest schools in Iowa were supported by the contributions and tuition of the pioneer settlers. The first school taught within the present limits of Iowa was presided over by Berryman Jennings, who opened a school in October, 1830, at what is now known as Nashville, Lee County. At this time Iowa was a portion of Michigan Territory. Mr. Jennings' school lasted through November and December and was held in a building which he describes: "This schoolroom was like all other buildings in the new country, a log cabin built of round logs or poles notched close and mudded for comfort; logs cut out for doors and windows, also fireplaces. The jamb back of the fireplace was of packed dry dirt, the chimney topped out with sticks and mud."

It was strange that the second school opened in the state was within a few miles of the Jennings School. It was taught by I. K. Robinson and dated from December 1, 1830, but two months after the pioneer pedagogue rang his bell at Nashville.

Realizing the importance of educating their children, the men and women, who came to this new county from long settled localities in the eastern and middle western states, as soon as they had constructed habitations and assumed community interests, built schoolhouses, but in many townships schools were in operation before houses were built for the pupils. A few children would be taught in a room of one of the log cabin homes, the parents in turn boarding the teacher and paying a certain stipend in addition. Then came the log school, many of which were built by the settlers, at no expense other than that of their own cheerfully given labor. Herein the children gathered during the winter months and were instructed from a motley collection of text books, in "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic." They stood on a puncheon floor to recite their lessons and used a board laid on pegs for a writing desk. Of the latter there was none. Seats were of hewn logs.

In Dahlonge, Agency, Eddyville and Ottumwa, schools were taught in the early '40s. In 1847, a mill was built in Eddyville and the first work turned out was lumber for a schoolhouse. But who taught the first school in the county is not clear to the memory of those who made matters of this description a study. Judge Hendershott hesitated between Erskine Rush and a Mr. Tansey in giving the palm for the distinction. He rather leaned toward Mr. Tansey, who had a school at Dahlonge.

The first courthouse was built and occupied in 1846 and children were taught the rudiments of an education within its walls, but according to the *Courier*, of issue, September 22, 1848, there was not at that time a school building in the county seat. There were, however, two private schools, and the one in the courthouse was of the number.

In the year 1850 Ottumwa had two frame houses devoted to school purposes, and in 1853 Miss Lavina Chandler opened a private school in one of these buildings, which stood in the eastern part of town. Two years later the Misses Hornby opened a school in the second story of a business block and shortly after W. A. Sutliff taught a select number of pupils at the expense of their parents. On October 8, 1855, the Ottumwa Seminary was opened, under the management of Dr. A. G. Lucas and O. R. Johnson.

A called meeting, the first of which there is any record obtainable, was held by "the directors of Ottumwa City School District" in the office of S. B. Thrall, May 15, 1858; J. M. McElroy was president; W. L. Orr, vice president, and S. B. Thrall, secretary. What the real purpose of the meeting could have been does not appear, as nothing was accomplished of any moment. At an adjourned meeting held on the 18th of the month, a committee was selected, who later secured from the trustees of the Methodist Church permission to use the church building for school purposes, free of rent.

Matters now began to look serious to the school board, as the number of children was increasing and in proportion thereto school facilities were lagging. When the board met in September, 1858, the secretary made the declaration that "if a school was to be kept any length of time during the following year, it would be necessary to levy a tax to pay the larger part of the expenses." Then arose the question as to the length of the school year to be maintained. One advocated ten months, another nine months, and still another six months. The members desiring nine months' school during the year prevailed.

No provision had been made for the construction of a suitable school building until the March meeting of the board in 1861. Then Charles F. Blake moved a tax to be levied, of five mills on the dollar, on the taxable property of the district, to build a schoolhouse. At this time Ottumwa had a population of 1,632 and was growing. Time went on and finally in the year 1863 excavation of ground on "College Square" for the proposed building was commenced. It was finished in 1865, at a cost of about \$20,000.

This was the old Adams Building, which was rebuilt in 1883, at an expense of \$28,000. It was then that the present system of Ottumwa schools may be said to have properly begun. Previous to that the schools were scattered over the city, with as many systems as there were teachers. There had been no superintendent or recognized head of schools, but upon the occupation of the Adams Building, Dr. C. C. Warden was elected president of the board of education, with L. M. Hastings, superintendent of schools. Prof. Wilson Palmer superseded him in 1873, and he, in turn, was followed, in 1876, by Prof. A. W. Stuart, who remained in the position many years, ranking as one of the prominent educators of the state.

Ottumwa has spent treasures upon its educational institutions. The old Douglas, on West Second, was built in 1874, for \$6,000, and enlarged in 1877, at a further cost of \$4,000. In 1909 a new structure was erected at a cost of \$32,000.

The Lincoln School was built in 1879, and cost \$30,000. An addition was built in 1901. The Irving School was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$20,000. It also was given an addition in 1901, and the improvements on these two schoolhouses amounted to \$25,000.

The Garfield school building, on Ash and Plum streets, was constructed in 1882, at a cost of \$22,000; The Hedrick, located at Summit and Valley streets, in 1888, cost \$20,000; the Agassiz, at Williams and Weller, in South Ottumwa, in 1882, cost \$20,000; and the Franklin, situated at Walnut Avenue and Schworm Street, in 1893, cost \$20,000. In 1912, the Franklin school building was given an addition at an outlay of \$9,345.

In 1904, the Orchard School, on Orchard Street, was built, at a cost of \$5,653, and the Fairview School, in Fairview Addition, was erected at a cost of \$5,100.

Some time prior to the year 1907 the board of education took in the Star School District, and built in the year named, at a cost of \$25,000, the Jefferson School. The building is outside of the corporate limits of Ottumwa. In 1912 the Stuart schoolhouse in South Ottumwa, on Ward and Wilson streets, was erected at a cost of \$45,000. The High School, a magnificent building standing on West Fourth and Ottumwa streets, was erected in 1899 and cost the taxpayers \$50,000.

Prof. A. W. Stuart, in whose honor one of the modern new school buildings was named, died in October, 1912, after having served as superintendent of the Ottumwa public schools thirty-six years. The present incumbent, H. E. Blackmar, succeeded him December 11, 1912. Under the superintendent's jurisdiction is a corps of teachers, numbering 144.

The present members of the board of education are: M. B. Hutchison, president; J. A. Wagner, secretary; W. H. McElroy, treasurer; H. E. Blackmar, superintendent; G. B. Simmons, J. M. Majors, J. B. McCarroll, C. D. Evans, G. B. Heindel, H. B. Somers.



THE A. W. STUART SCHOOL, OTTUMWA



WAPELLO CLUB, OTTUMWA

THE RURAL SCHOOLS

Throughout the county in the various townships are maintained district schools which give the children educational facilities of an order that is improving from year to year. Adams has six; Cass, three; Columbia, seven; Green, six; Keokuk, seven; Pleasant, nine; Polk, eight; Richland, eight; Agency, three; Center, nine; Compentine, nine; Dahlonga, three; Highland, eight; Washington, nine. Agency City has one schoolhouse; Blakesburg, one; Chillicothe, one; Eddyville, one; Eldon, two; Kirkville, one; and Ottumwa, thirteen. Most of the country schoolhouses are of frame construction, but there are exceptions to this. For instance, there is the Cross Roads schoolhouse in Agency Township, which is a substantial, modern, square brick building, with porch at the front entrance. The building was erected in 1906, at a cost of \$2,000. The Compentine Building cost \$3,000. Center School building in Center Township, cost \$2,000. There are employed in the county twenty-six male teachers and two hundred and eighty-one female teachers. The average compensation per month of female teachers is \$43.55; males, \$46.94.

ALBION WESLEY STUART

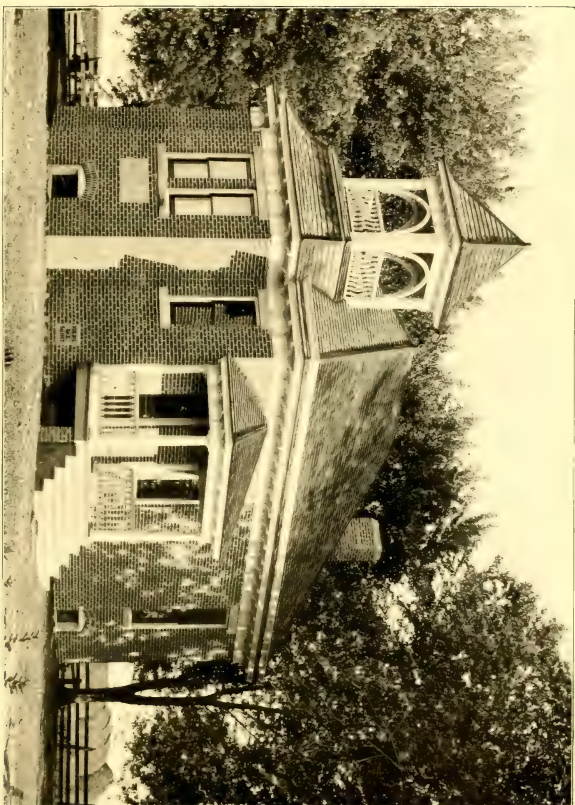
Albion Wesley Stuart, son of Ezekiel Eastman and Emeline (Newcomb) Stuart, was born June 11, 1839, at Etna, Maine. His boyhood was spent at Orono, Maine, but his preparation for college was completed at Hampden Academy. At Bowdoin he was a member of the Peucinian Society, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. Upon graduation he gave himself to educational work. He was principal of the academy at North Anson, Maine, for two years, of Parsonfield Academy for one year, and of the high school at East Abington, Massachusetts, in 1866 and 1867. The latter year he removed to Iowa and was superintendent of the public schools of Marion for two years. He was superintendent of schools at East Des Moines from 1869 to 1872, and at Fort Dodge from 1872 to 1876. In the latter year he was chosen to a similar position at Ottumwa, which he held with acceptance until his death. This occurred October 16, 1912, the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Mr. Stuart received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater in 1866, conducted many teachers' institutes in his adopted state, and held several high positions in its educational associations. His marked success in his chosen work and the great influence he possessed in the community in which he labored for nearly forty years, was due to his own personality. A quiet, dignified, but unassuming gentleman, devoted and faithful in every department of his educational work, animated by the highest ideals of Christianity, his death evoked an expression of esteem and affection of which the greatest could have been proud.

Mr. Stuart married, August 25, 1868, Frances Augusta, daughter of Rufus and Phebe (Noyes) Brett, of Farmington, Maine, who survives him with two of their four children, Edward E. Stuart, of Chicago, Illinois, and Emma Brett, wife of George C. Edgerly, of Omaha, Nebraska.

The Ottumwa Courier, under date of October 18, 1912, had the following to say:

"The huge assembly room of the Ottumwa High School, usually a place of life, joy and happiness, was today transformed into a place of death, sadness and mourning. The song of gladness and praise gave way to dirges and the usual words of instruction for the guidance of youth, gave way to testimonials by pastors and friends of a man's life that was well spent. Fully 5,000 persons passed through the assembly room and bid a last farewell to their chief teacher, Prof. Albion W. Stuart. The remains of Professor Stuart lay in state immediately in front of the rostrum in the assembly room and were viewed from 9.30 until 12.30, by the thousands of his friends in Ottumwa during the interval. The children of all ages from the various schools of the city came in a body to pay their last respects to their beloved superintendent. The entire block on West Fourth Street, from Cass to Ottumwa streets, was black with crowds that poured in a steady stream in and out of the high school while the remains lay in state."



CROSS ROAD SCHOOL, NEAR AGENCY

CHAPTER XVIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

By Dr. M. Bannister

Wapello County has been blessed from the time of its earliest settlement by the self-sacrificing labors of energetic and efficient physicians. In the early years of its history there were but few physicians, and they of necessity traveled over very poor roads and often over trackless prairie. The diseases which they treated were different in character largely from those which are treated today owing to the difference in modes and conditions of life. Malaria and typhoid fever, now so rare, were then very common. The writer well remembers hearing Mrs. Mary L. Leighton, one of the early settlers of Compentine Township, relate a story of the sickness of her little girl. This little daughter of three summers was taken ill with a fever. The doctor who attended to the settlers' medical needs happened to come by on his horse the second day of the fever. He stayed some time at the house, examined the little girl and told the mother she would be sick for several weeks. He gave some medicine and directions as to treatment and said that he had a long circuit to make and would be back in three weeks. Ere the circuit of the doctor was completed and he returned to the cabin the little girl had passed away. This was in 1846.

Dr. J. C. Ware was the first physician to reside in Wapello County. He came to this county from Fairfield and then moved back to Fairfield where he died some years ago.

Dr. C. C. Warden came to Ottumwa in 1843, and was the first physician to make Ottumwa his permanent home. He was a successful, competent physician and practiced medicine until his health was impaired by reason of rheumatism contracted by a hard night's ride after which time he ceased to practice medicine and went into the dry-goods business.

Doctor Phelps moved to the Indian Agency near the present city of Agency and resided there for a time.

Doctor Hackelman also came to Agency in 1843 and remained a short time.

Doctor Heuvel, a Hollander, a peculiar and eccentric character, practiced for many years in the county and was known as the old Dutch Doctor.

Doctor Cunningham located near Dahlonaga about 1843. He was a man of ability and afterwards moved to Knoxville where he practiced for many years.

Dr. A. B. Comstock came to this country from Ohio in 1837 and settled at Bentonsport. In 1843 he moved to Richland and there practiced medicine up to 1865 when he retired.

Dr. Wm. Ross settled in Eddyville and practiced there several years.

Doctor McClintock settled in Dahlonga in 1844 and practiced a few years and then went West.

Dr. V. C. Coffin came here in 1846 and settled in Ottumwa where he practiced a number of years.

Dr. George Wright came in 1848. Doctor Wright was an able man and was a man of high temper. In a quarrel over a land claim he was shot and killed.

Dr. A. D. Wood was a native of New York. He came to Ottumwa in 1850 and lived here until his death in 1862. He was at the head of his profession in this part of the state and was especially proficient in surgical work. He is said to have been a prompt, energetic surgeon.

Dr. J. L. Taylor, after moving to Ottumwa in 1853, practiced medicine for four years. He bought out a small drug store, which had been established by Dr. W. L. Orr, to which he afterwards gave his whole time and which developed into J. L. Taylor & Company, wholesale druggists.

Dr. S. Smythe came here at an early day, then established his practice in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. L. D. Morse came from New Jersey and after practicing several years went to St. Louis.

Dr. D. W. Stuart came in 1866 and practiced about ten years. He was an able man and a member of the city council and afterwards county sheriff and took great interest in the civic affairs. Afterwards he moved to California.

Dr. G. F. Foster practiced five or six years from '68 to '73 and then moved to St. Louis.

Dr. Wm. Fuller practiced for some time, then moved to Indianola.

Dr. James Carter began to practice here in 1880. He was raised in Wapello County, came from a pioneer family, and afterward moved to Omaha where he took a chair in Omaha Medical College.

Dr. J. C. Hinsey enjoyed a large practice in Ottumwa and the country surrounding. He came to Dahlonga in 1854 and to Ottumwa in 1861, and practiced there until his death in 1892. He was a prominent Mason and a good citizen. He was at one time president of the State Medical Society.

Dr. E. L. Lathrop was an active and ready man of good surgical skill. He was born in New York in 1844 and came to Ottumwa in 1871. He had been in the Civil war as assistant surgeon of the Tenth Illinois Infantry. He died very suddenly in 1891 at the early age of forty-seven years.

One of the best known medical men of Wapello County was Dr. Seneca B. Thrall, a native of Ohio. He came to Ottumwa in 1856 and practiced

from that time until his death in 1888. He was a man of pre-eminent ability, had high attainments in medicine and was also well versed in general scientific knowledge. He was president of the Iowa State Medical Society in 1869. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa Institution for Feeble Minded at Glenwood and took great interest in furthering the welfare of the institution.

Dr. J. Williamson was a man of learning and was always a hard student. He was of kindly disposition and courteous bearing. He came to Ottumwa in 1852, and resided here until his death in 1904. He performed a successful ovariectomy in 1872, somewhat of an accomplishment at the time as the principles of antiseptic surgery were not then understood. He was successful not only as a physician and surgeon but also in a financial way. In this latter respect he was an exception to the physicians of the county in general, as most of the medical men of this county failed to accumulate much of anything. Doctor Williamson was twice president of the Iowa State Medical Society and was for years a leader in the county society.

Dr. C. G. Lewis was a man of genial disposition. He had an endless fund of good stories and seemed to have one for every occasion. He had been assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. He came to Ottumwa in 1866 and practiced continuously until his death in 1900.

Dr. T. J. Douglas also practiced in Ottumwa for a number of years and was especially proficient in cases of obstetrics.

Among those who practiced during parts of the period from 1870 to 1905 were: Dr. D. L. Hubbard, Dr. J. W. Nichols, Dr. S. C. McCullough, Dr. S. R. Mitchell, Dr. B. F. Hyatt, Dr. S. E. O'Neill, Dr. E. C. Pyle, Dr. C. H. Philpot, Dr. R. S. Gilchrist, Dr. C. D. Powell, and Dr. Alice M. Stark.

Dr. L. J. Baker was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Ottumwa about 1881 and practiced until 1910 when he removed to Montana, dying there shortly afterward. He was a man of fine attainments and in many ways pertaining to medicine was in advance of his time.

Dr. D. A. La Force came to Agency City in 1871, and after building up an extensive practice there, came to Ottumwa in 1885. He died in 1912. He had been surgeon of the 56th Colored Infantry, and was in charge of the department hospital at Helena, Arkansas, and medical director of the Department of Eastern Arkansas. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was at one time mayor of Ottumwa and a member of the general assembly of the state.

Dr. B. W. Searle was a man who stood well in the profession and had many friends. He was a man noted for his even temper and kindly disposition. He commenced to practice at Dahlonga in 1869 and afterwards moved to Ottumwa in 1880 and continued in active practice till his death in February, 1911.

Dr. Wm. Blauw was a man of good education and located in Ottumwa for a number of years. He was a German and for some reason did not succeed well in obtaining a large practice.

Dr. E. M. Arenschield located in Eldon, and afterwards at Ottumwa. He is now residing and practicing in California.

Dr. M. H. Sprague practiced in Eddyville, and then came to Ottumwa.

At Eldon Dr. J. W. La Force, Dr. R. W. Heuston, and Dr. Wm. Brownfield practiced for a number of years. At Agency were Dr. L. M. Davis, Wm. Hilton, Eli Sage, Samuel Johnson and Dr. Chas. Best.

During the '60s Dr. A. C. Olney was the leading physician of Chillicothe. He was followed by Dr. A. K. Berry who had a heavy practice in Chillicothe for a number of years and afterwards moved to Kansas.

At Kirkville Dr. Wm. Abegg, J. H. McCune, and Dr. D. C. Dinsmore practiced very successfully.

Dr. G. M. Cowger practiced at Competine for about thirty years and had a large country practice.

The Wapello County Medical Association was organized in 1853 by Drs. C. C. Warden, J. Williamson, W. L. Orr, J. W. La Force, A. D. Wood and A. R. Weir. The president was Dr. C. C. Warden, vice president Dr. A. D. Wood, and secretary Dr. J. Williamson. The association became defunct but was reorganized in 1870, with Dr. W. L. Orr, president; Dr. T. J. Douglas, vice president; and Dr. J. Williamson, secretary. The officers and members of the County Medical Society for 1914 are: Dr. E. G. Barton, president; Dr. E. B. Howell, vice president; Dr. J. F. Herrick, secretary. The members are as follows: E. Anthony, W. E. Anthony, E. L. Bay, M. Bannister, J. C. Box, D. C. Brockman, E. T. Edgerly, J. W. Elerick, D. E. Graham, Wm. Hansell, S. L. Hauck, Clyde A. Henry, W. J. Herrick, C. E. Huband, J. A. Hull, D. A. Jay, J. C. Kepler, E. J. Lambert, W. B. La Force, B. D. La Force, F. M. MacCrea, Eppie MacCrea, Donald McElderry, F. W. Mills, W. C. Newell, F. W. Newell, D. T. Rambo, C. S. Reed, R. T. Shahan, E. A. Sheafe, C. T. Slavin, S. A. Spilman, A. M. Tait, Maude Taylor, L. Torrence, F. E. Vance, H. W. Vinson, A. O. Williams, J. B. Wilson.

Several physicians in active practice who are not at present members are: Margaret B. Mills; J. O. Murphy, Eldon; A. W. Slaughter; S. H. Sawyer, Eldon.

It is a long look from the conditions of '43 to the conditions of the present day. Now the city man or farmer steps to his telephone at any hour of the day or night and calls the doctor. In a few minutes with the present good roads the doctor is able to make the trip by team or auto. Wapello County has one of the most efficient medical societies in the state. Meetings are held regularly every two weeks during the entire year, except during the very hot weather of summer. The meetings are called at 7.30 P. M., and have been held for many years past in the office of Dr. A. O.

Williams on Court Street. Dr. Williams has always donated the use of his waiting room, which happens to be larger than the waiting room of any other physician of Ottumwa. A regular program is made out at the beginning of each year and topics are assigned to the several members of the society in advance. The program each year is a systematic study of some particular branch of medicine or surgery. For instance; one year the program will consist of the study of the most efficient and useful drugs. The next year the program will consist of the diagnosis of a certain class of diseases, etc. For many years past Dr. J. F. Herrick has been secretary of the society. The success of the meetings has largely been due to his skill in organization and his untiring energy and fidelity in seeing that the program is properly carried out. In 1894 the Ottumwa Hospital Association opened on East Main Street their first hospital. The opening of this hospital marked a new era to the medical profession in Wapello County. It is true that the Sisters of Humility of Mary had previously operated a hospital on Court Street for a few years but this hospital was not of sufficient size and the financial burdens were so heavy that it was discontinued. The Hawkeye Hospital was established in 1894 and was conducted by Drs. A. O. Williams, W. B. La Force, B. D. La Force and C. H. Philpot. This hospital was also discontinued after four or five years. The opening of the Ottumwa Hospital greatly stimulated the interest in surgery. The efficient superintendent, Miss Elizabeth Trotter, who was placed in charge, is still superintendent. The hospital has grown and has twice moved to larger quarters and is now located on the corner of Second and College streets. In February of the current year 1914, the Sisters of Humility of Mary opened St. Joseph's Hospital in the building formerly used by them as a convent. This hospital is a well conducted institution and is meeting with success. A helpful comradeship of mutual interests in each other's welfare has largely contributed to the steady advance of the members of the County Society and has been a great advantage to the people served by them. Any unusual or especially interesting case is generally made known by the attending physician to his comrades and studied by them. Enmities and harmful rivalries among physicians have been rare. As a consequence, the general tone of the medical profession of Wapello County has been raised from year to year.

CHAPTER XIX

THE BENCH AND BAR

Iowa has an interesting territorial history. By an act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Iowa country was attached to the Territory of Michigan. On April 20, 1836, it was made a part of the original Territory of Wisconsin, and two years later, on June 12, 1838, Congress passed an act establishing the Territory of Iowa. After eight years of territorial existence, Iowa was admitted to the Union as a state on December 28, 1846.

There really was no judicial districting of the Iowa country during the two years that it formed a part of the Territory of Michigan. However, on September 6, 1834, by an act of the Legislative Council, the territory lying west of the Mississippi and north of a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock Island to the Missouri River was organized into the County of Dubuque. The territory south of this line was organized as the County of Des Moines.

Moreover, section three of this act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan provided that "a county court shall be and hereby is established in each of the said counties;" while section six declared that "Process, civil and criminal, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the County of Iowa, shall run into all parts of said counties of Dubuque and Des Moines," and shall be served by the sheriff or other proper officer, within either of said counties; writs of error shall lie from the Circuit Court for the County of Iowa, to the County Courts established by this act, in the same manner as they now issue from the Supreme Court to the several county and circuit courts of the territory.

Thus it will be seen that during the Michigan period the Iowa country formed an area which was subject to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the County of Iowa.

Section nine, of the Organic Act, establishing the original Territory of Wisconsin, made provision for dividing the territory into three judicial districts. Accordingly, among the first acts passed by the first Legislative Assembly was one entitled "An Act to establish the judicial districts of the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes." By this act the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines were constituted the second judicial district, and Judge David Irwin, of the Supreme Court of the territory, was appointed district judge. During the Wisconsin period, therefore, the Iowa country formed a distinct and independent judicial district.

The first act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, relative to judicial districts, was one entitled, "An Act fixing the terms of the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory of Iowa, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1839. This act divided the territory into three judicial districts.

On February 14, 1844, "An Act to form a Fourth Judicial District" was approved. This act provided, "That if Congress should pass a law granting to this territory an additional judge or justice of the Supreme Court of said territory, then and in that case, the counties of Jefferson, Davis, Wapello, Keokuk and Mahaska, shall constitute the fourth judicial district of this territory." It does not appear, however, that Congress passed any such law; and consequently no fourth judicial district was established during the territorial period.

The first Constitution of the State of Iowa contains the following provisions in section one of article six, which treats of the judicial department: "The judicial powers shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish." The last clause in section four of the same article reads: "The first session of the General Assembly shall divide the state into four districts, which may be increased as the exigencies require." In pursuance thereof the third district of the four created was made up of the counties of Van Buren, Jefferson, Davis, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Appanoose and the counties west of the counties of Marion, Monroe and Appanoose.

Wapello remained in the third district until after the adoption of the present Constitution in 1857, when, under a provision therein the General Assembly passed, in March, 1858, "An Act creating eleven judicial districts and defining their boundaries." Under this rearrangement Wapello, with Van Buren, Davis, Monroe, Appanoose, Lucas and Wayne, was placed in the second district, and has remained there to this day.

FIRST TERM OF DISTRICT COURT

The date for holding the first term of the Wapello County District Court was set for September 16, 1844, the assignment falling to Judge Charles Mason. The place for holding the initial session of the tribunal was a log cabin that stood on the lot now occupied by the First National Bank. H. B. Hendershott was clerk of the court, which was opened on the part of both the United States and Territory of Iowa, and his first entry, which was made in a record book composed of "a half quire of foolscap paper, stitched together with white thread and covered with a very coarse kind of paper," reads as follows:

"And now, on this day, to wit the 16th of September, A. D. 1844, the day on which, according to law, the District Court of the United States,

within and for the County of Wapello, and Territory of Iowa, was to have begun and held its first September term, at the Court House, in the county seat of said county. There being no judge present, the time for the commencement of said court is adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, September 17, 1844.—And now, on this day there yet being no judge present, the time for the commencement of said court, is further adjourned until tomorrow morning.

"And now, on this day, to wit: Wednesday, September 18, 1844, being the adjourned day for the beginning of the September term of the District Court of the United States for the County of Wapello and Territory of Iowa. Present, the Hon. Charles Mason, judge."

The venire, which had been returned on the 16th of September, was examined by the court, who found that the following named persons had been summoned to serve as grand jurors:

FIRST GRAND JURY

James Weir, George W. Knight, Seth Ogg, Robert H. Ivers, Thomas Pendleton, Henry Smith, William Brim, Lewis F. Temple, John Humphreys, Martin Fisher, Paul C. Jeffries, John Fuller, Finley Lindsey, William Pritchell, William C. McIntire, John Clark, James R. Boggs, John Kirkpatrick, John Murray, Isom Garrett, Shannon Hackney, Philaster Lee, and Thomas Wright, five of whom, to wit, Robert H. Ivers, Martin Fisher, John Fuller, John Clark and John Kirkpatrick, on being called, answered not.

The panel was ordered to be completed, whereupon Sheriff Hayne added William A. Winsell, Peter Barnett, Richard Fisher and Jacob Hackney to the list. James Weir was foreman and the jury was placed in charge of George B. Warden, who had been appointed bailiff. The inquisitorial body found a true bill against Joseph S. Hendricks for larceny. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and gave bail to appear at the April term in 1845. The case was continued to the September term and then quashed by the district attorney.

The attorneys in attendance at the first term of court were: J. C. Hall, of Burlington; I. W. Lewis and James H. Cowles, of Keosauqua, and George May and W. H. Galbraith, of Ottumwa. On the last day of the term, H. B. Hendershott tendered his resignation as clerk and John W. Ross was appointed to the office, the judge having that discretionary power.

The first judicial proceeding of this court, which was opened on the 18th day of September, 1844, by the cry of Sheriff Joseph Hayne, as shown by the record, was the dismissal of the action of "Josiah Smart, agent, who sues for the use of S. S. Phelps vs. Elias Orton, assumpsit. Damages \$500. And now, on this day, this case came up for hearing.

Whereupon, by the consent of parties, it is ordered by the court that this case be dismissed at the cost of defendant." He was taxed \$7.52½.

The first jury trial held in Wapello County was in the case of James Woody vs. Demps Griggsby.

There were forty cases in all on the first docket, most of them in assumpsit, which were either withdrawn, compromised or dismissed.

On the 19th of September, the clerk, by order of the court, issued naturalization papers to John and George Wall. These were the first persons to be made American citizens in Wapello County, by a legal process. The first divorce was granted in the county in 1845, at the September term.

JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED HERE

Many of the below named eminent men of the profession have gone to a court from which there is no appeal and appeared before the Supreme Judge of the Universe. Jurists of marked ability have presided over this court, namely: W. I. Babb, Henry County; E. L. Burton, Wapello; H. B. Hendershott, Wapello; J. C. Knapp, Van Buren; C. D. Leggett, Jefferson; J. C. Mitchell, Lucas; Cyrus Olney, Jefferson; M. A. Roberts, Wapello; Robert Sloan, Van Buren; W. H. Seevers, Mahaska; Dell Stuart, Lucas; W. D. Tisdale, Wapello; John S. Townsend, Monroe; H. Tannehill, Appanoose; H. H. Trimble, Davis; H. C. Traverse, Davis; M. J. Williams, Wapello; T. M. Fee, Appanoose; Frank Eichelberger, Davis; Henry L. Dashiell, Monroe, circuit judge, 1869-72.

The second district as now made up is comprised of the counties of Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wapello. The judges are Frank W. Eichelberger, Bloomfield; Francis M. Hunter, Ottumwa; Charles W. Vermilion, Centerville; Dan M. Anderson, Albia.

EARLY LAWYERS

Mention has been made elsewhere in this history of the two Ottumwa lawyers who attended the first term of court; their names also have a place here. They were George May and W. H. Galbraith. H. B. Hendershott was admitted to the bar in 1841, and was not only clerk of the Federal Court, but also clerk of the District Court, holding its first term for Wapello County. He soon resigned from his official position and took up active practice of the law. He was the accepted pioneer lawyer of the Wapello County bar, and one of its distinguished members.

Hon. E. H. Stiles practiced at this bar many years and attained a very enviable position not only at home but in the state as an able advocate, a forceful, trenchant and entertaining writer and speaker. He served for years as clerk of the Supreme Court of the state.

In addition to the men mentioned here there were in the early days R. W. Boyd, of Eddyville, and Cyrus Franklin, of Agency City, who were members of the Wapello County bar. John A. Johnston was another, who went to Montana and died there in 1900. Homer D. Ives practiced at Eddyville and passed away in the midst of his usefulness. Of this coterie of lawyers were Bigham and Franklin, who have long since gone to their reward.

Of a later day were W. W. Cory, whose death occurred January 15, 1914, at Pasadena, California, and burial at Ottumwa, April 9, 1914; C. C. McIntire, deceased; E. E. McElroy, deceased, all of whom with other prominent members of the early bar are noticed in reminiscent articles by E. H. Stiles and Maj. John F. Lacey.

The present members of the Wapello County bar are as follows: William McNett, W. H. C. Jaques, D. H. Emery, M. A. Roberts, J. C. Mitchell, A. W. Enoch, A. C. and Daniel F. Steck, J. J. Smith, J. W. Lewis, W. D. Tisdale, W. A. and E. A. Work, F. M. Hunter, Seneca Cornell, George F. Heindel, M. C. Gilmore, E. G. Moon, C. W. Whitmore, J. F. Webber, Sumner Siberill, L. L. Duke, R. R. Ramsell, Joe R. Jacques, E. R. Mitchell, E. K. Daugherty, G. L. Gillies, W. W. Epps, C. G. Sparks, J. A. Lowenberg, S. E. Adler, W. S. Asbury, W. D. Davis, L. C. Hendershott, W. H. McElroy, Walter McNett, J. W. Poston, W. W. Rankin, A. B. Williams and C. C. Maddy. In the second volume of this work extended sketches will be found of the men just mentioned.

The Ottumwa bar has been made up as a rule of men of ability, character and high standing. Those worthy of special note have been given their proper place by such leaders of the Iowa bar as Maj. John F. Lacey and Hon. E. H. Stiles. What they have said in this relation is deemed sufficient for the purposes of this chapter. In 1912, Major Lacey responded to a call, to write of his recollections of the Wapello County bar, and contributed the following, which was appreciated by its members:

Wapello County has always had a large and strong bar. You ask me to say something of the old bench and bar of your county. I was going into practice as the old bar was going out, and many of them had already ceased to participate in active practice in 1865, when I was admitted to the bar.

It has been my fortune on the circuit to try a good many cases with these men, sometimes on the same and sometimes on opposite sides. Only one of the old Wapello bar still survives, Maj. A. H. Hamilton, and though mentally as vigorous as he was forty years ago he has quit work in his profession. I knew him first down in Arkansas when he was major of the gallant Thirty-sixth Iowa. At Camden, March 25, 1864, twenty-five miles away, I heard the boom of the cannon which sounded the death knell of so many brave soldiers of Iowa and Indiana, and which gave notice that Colonel Drake's fine brigade had been surrounded and captured.

I saw the major long after when he escaped and came nearly starved into Little Rock. He was in butternut disguise. There was little left of him to know him but by his well known and peculiar voice. When I shook hands with him, I said:

"Major, it is the hand of Esau, but the voice of Jacob."

He fell from grace after the war and became a newspaper man, but he got his start in the honorable legal profession, and was both successful and active.

Sam W. Summers and A. A. Stuart both took part in the Civil war, Summers as a colonel and Stuart as a captain.

Judge Morris J. Williams was one of the strong men of the Ottumwa bar, and is best known for his high standing as one of the district judges of the state.

J. W. Dixon was a fine lawyer, and as a member of the Iowa Legislature, had a famous contest for the speakership with John H. Gear, who was afterwards governor and United States senator.

John D. Devine and John A. Johnson were men whom I did not meet, but held prominent places in the traditions of the Wapello bar.

Homer D. Ives, of Eddyville, was the only early lawyer in that city. He was a good lawyer but was humorously referred to as the "Ajax of the Eddyville bar."

At a later period Eugene Fawcett (afterwards a California judge), J. Kelly Johnson, afterwards district judge, and William McNett, hailed from the good old town of Eddyville. And, by the way, Eddyville, once the liveliest little city in the West, is coming back to her own.

R. W. Boyd was the successor in practice to Ives and was a man of sterling integrity and sound judgment, and for many years was the wise counselor to the people of that town.

Judge Thomas Bigham and A. W. Gaston were two of the quiet, steady workers among the early Ottumwa bar.

Cyrus Franklin of Agency was the local adviser in the pioneer town.

E. H. Stiles was one of the brightest and strongest of the Ottumwa bar. He published the Iowa law reports from volume twenty-two to thirty-seven. He left Ottumwa for the larger field of Kansas City but never forgot his attachment to the old town. He served long in his new home as master in chancery.

Col. Dan Anderson, of Albia, and the writer, defended Pleasant Anderson in 1883, on the charge of murdering Chris McAllister, of Blakesburg. The case was transferred on a change of venue to Oskaloosa for trial. Stiles and Cory appeared for the state, with Donnelly district attorney. Stiles made the effort of his life and was deeply impressed with the guilt of the defendant. The jury found the defendant not guilty, but Wapello County soon after had a demonstration of the power of "recall of judicial decisions."

A new trial was had in a schoolhouse and the verdict of acquittal overruled and a judgment of conviction carried out by masked men. The unfortunate defendant was promptly executed by hanging upon a convenient tree, and no recall of the last decision was possible. The recall of judicial decisions is not entirely new. It was applied as early as 1883 in Wapello County. I only recall the circumstances as a part of our judicial history. Judge E. L. Burton was unable, after repeated and earnest instructions, to have a grand jury find indictments against the schoolhouse jury and court.

Judge H. B. Hendershott was one of the greatest of Ottumwa's lawyers, and Judge E. L. Burton and Hendershott were long associated in active practice.

Lewis Cass Hendershott is the son of Judge Hendershott and indicates by his given name the old-time politics of his worthy ancestor, and I believe is the oldest of the lawyers born on the hills of Ottumwa.

W. H. C. Jaques (commonly known by his more modest Civil war title of Captain Jaques) also served in the Civil war, and remains today active and militant in his profession as of yore.

S. E. Adler is one of the oldest of the Ottumwa lawyers.

D. H. Emery transferred his business from Poweshiek County to Wapello County many years ago, and maintains his old-time vigor.

William McNett, who is one of Iowa's greatest lawyers, was very close upon the border line of the old bar. Perhaps he is too young to be classed with the early bar, but he trod so closely upon their heels that we think of him when we talk of them.

W. S. Coen, who transferred his practice from Albia to Ottumwa and died there, was also a soldier in the Civil war, and was one of Ottumwa's good lawyers.

Ottumwa has a brilliant army of young lawyers who will keep up the prestige of their forbears, but of them I am not asked to speak. But I will say that they are speaking very well for themselves.

PROBATE COURT

The first person to preside over this court was Paul C. Jeffries, who was elected April 1, 1844, and remained in office until 1846. The first case that came before him was the probating of the will of Thomas Crawford, deceased, in September, 1844. William Crawford was administrator of the estate. Isaac McKeon, Paris Caldwell and Sylvester Warner were appraisers, and their schedule of property of the deceased consisted of a varied group of articles, which were inventoried at from 37½ cents to \$10 each. The cheapest article, a sieve, was valued at the smaller figure, and a third of three different pieces of corn, one at William Crawford's, one at Samuel Caldwell's, and the other at Paris Caldwell's, each was

appraised at \$10. Dr. Charles C. Warden's claim against the estate for medical services was \$3; Dr. J. Koontz, \$16.50.

The administrator's bill was an amusing one. It consisted of a long column of debits against the estate for whisky and tobacco absorbed by the aforesaid officer of the court, and totaled in amount, \$9.59½. The estate was settled by the payment of \$7.50, balance due from the administrator.

The first guardian of minors appointed by the court was Joseph McIntire, guardian for Daniel, James and John Murphy, May 10, 1845. The first will filed was that of William B. Woody, dated October 11, 1846, and placed on record by the widow, Frances Woody, executrix, December 7, 1846.

The first marriage license was issued to Andrew Crawford and Mary Ann Montgomery, March 15, 1844. The young lady in the case was a minor and under guardianship of Peter Walker. The young couple however, were fortified by the following note, directed to the clerk of the court:

"To Henry B. Hendershott, Clerk, etc.:

"You will please let Andrew Crawford have marriage license to be married to Miss Mary Ann Montgomery, and this shall be your authority for the same, the parties being under age.

"PETER WALKER,

"Guardian for Mary Ann Montgomery.

His

THOMAS X CRAWFORD
mark

"Father of Andrew Crawford.

"Attest: HENRY B. HENDERSHOTT."

The couple were married March 15, 1844, by R. R. Jones, justice of the peace, at the house of Peter Walker. The groom was nineteen, and the bride sixteen years of age.

The second marriage license was that of Dr. C. W. Phelps and Elizabeth C. Weaver; the third that of John P. Scott and Elvira A. Weir. The latter marriage was solemnized at Agency City, by Rev. Benjamin A. Spaulding, April 17, 1844.

The authority possessed by Mr. Spaulding was filed at this time, and consisted of a license issued by the clerk of the District Court of Jefferson County, Iowa.

On the 28th, of August, 1844, the certificate of ordination issued by Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, August 29, 1841, proclaiming Thomas M. Kirkpatrick a fully consecrated elder in the said Methodist Episcopal Church, was filed by the clerk of Wapello County. This was to establish Mr. Kirkpatrick's authority to solemnize marriages.

A similar document was filed by Rev. Robert Long, of the Christian Church, on the 9th day of November, 1844.

During the first year of the county's existence the following marriage licenses were granted:

George Nelson to Isabella Frances Hackney, November 9; Seth Ogg to Rebecca H. McIntire, April 28; David Glass to Eliza Jane Hall, June 19; Joseph McIntire to Mrs. Sarah Murphy, July 2; William Carter to Mary Jane Lewis, August 21; William F. Bay to Nancy J. Kirkpatrick, September 5; Alexander Kitterman to Else Linch, September 24; James S. Baker to Tamas Overman, September 28; Thomas J. Linnard to Julina Lambert, September 30; Melville H. Talbott to Elizabeth Rouse, October 4; James R. Fisher to Sarah McCall, October 5; Charles Wallace to Cynthia M. Ross, October 9; George Howlet to Sarah Wilson, November 7; William Parker to Lavinia Boyce, December 2; James Stephens to Mary Ann Harrow, December 18; James D. Huffstetter to Eliza Ann White, December 30.

On the 24th of April, 1845, Rev. John Pardoe filed his certificate of ordination as a Methodist Protestant clergyman.

November 26th, Rev. Joseph Ackerman filed his certificate of authority to solemnize marriages, having his ordination papers issued by Bishop Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The papers were dated at Terre Haute, Indiana, October 10, 1841.

Thirty-six marriage licenses were issued out of the clerk's office of Wapello County during the year 1845.

G. B. Savery succeeded Judge Jeffries in 1846, but remained in office only a short time. He was followed in the same year by James Weir. Then came James Baker in 1848 and in 1849 D. M. C. Lane. The last distinctive probate judge was George May, who was elected in 1850. In 1851 the office was abolished.

THE OLD AND THE NEW LAWYER

By Edward H. Stiles

Edward H. Stiles, a long time member of the Wapello County bar, now passing his declining years at Pasadena, California, delivered an address before the banquet of the Iowa State Bar Association, held at Ottumwa, July 14, 1904, in which he in part said:

My theme, "The Old and the New Lawyer," I take it, is to be understood as applying on the one hand to the lawyer of the past, and on the other, to the one of today. I shall confine myself for the most part to the former. The latter, you know as much about as I do and can draw your own contracts and conclusions. Particular instances will probably better serve to execute my purpose than general allusions, and hasty glances of some of the personages who figured in the times of which I am to speak, better than a description of them as a class. Of course the personal refer-

ence I may make will in no sense rise to the dignity of biographical sketches, but merely kodiac (I have a strong suspicion that this is a new coined word) glimpses of my subject.

But let us see who they are and from them select a few who will give a fairly good notion of the whole, at least in some respects. And let me say here, that it will sufficiently answer my purpose to take for examples from the lawyers who were in the habit of attending this bar when I was admitted, nearly fifty years ago. From my youthful appearance I am sure this statement as to time will not be regarded as seriously made. But alas! it is but too true. While not quite a half a century, it is forty-seven years ago. The Indians had been gone only fourteen years; their departing footprints were scarcely effaced; their wailing farewell to the land they had loved could almost be heard in the whispering winds of the surrounding forest. But let it be remembered that it was not then customary to exclude a bright applicant on account of his age, and so, I am not bound to say how youthful I then was.

The judge I found upon the bench was H. B. Hendershott. God bless his memory! I doubt if there was ever a better nisi prius judge. It was my pleasure to make for the historical department of your state as good and complete a sketch of him as I am able to make, which you will find published by the historical department under the very able management of that fine historical collector, to whom Iowa is greatly indebted for his labors in that behalf, Charles Aldrich.

Among the attending lawyers were Samuel W. Summers, Homer D. Ives, A. H. Hamilton, Morris J. Williams, John A. Johnston, Thomas Bigham, A. W. Gaston, J. W. Dixon of this county.

George May, distinguished for his brilliancy and his dissipation, had just gone, and A. A. Stuart, a bright Brown University graduate, afterward a captain in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and author of the history of the Iowa colonels and regiments, had not yet arrived. From the other counties in the district were H. H. Trimble, Matt Jones and Harvey Dunlavey of Davis. Sam Curruthers and James B. Weaver commenced visiting our bar a little later; from Appanoose, Amos Harris and Harvey Tannehill; from Monroe, Daniel Anderson, John S. Townsend and T. B. Perry—a very able lawyer just then come to the bar; from Van Buren, Joseph C. Knapp, George G. Wright, Henry C. Caldwell, Charles Baldwin, Charles Nourse, Bertrand Jones, Frank Semple, Isaac Kinley and ——— Smith. Robert Sloan who for many years has been one of your faithful and able judges, was not then old enough to be trusted away from home. From Keokuk County, George D. Woodin, Ezekiel Sampson, Samuel Harned and that prince of lawyers and gentlemen, Edward L. Burton. He did not remove to Ottumwa until the following year. Cyrus Mackey was not yet admitted. And from counties outside of the district who frequently attended, there were David Rorer, J. C. Hall, M. D. Browning, Harrington, Charles

Phelps, Henry W. Star and Henry Strong of Burlington; from Keokuk, Samuel F. Miller, Daniel Miller, John W. Rankin, Hugh T. Reid, John W. Noble, J. M. Love, Samuel R. Curtis and Judge Cliggett. R. H. Gilmore and Scott Howell came, I think, a little later. From Fairfield, Charles Negus, Christian W. Slagle, George Atchison, James F. Wilson and soon afterward Daniel P. Stubbs and Moses McCoid; from Mt. Pleasant, William Thompson, familiarly known as Black Bill, Leroy Palmer, R. L. B. Clark, a brother of Grace Greenwood, Alfred Bereman and Henry Clay Dean; from Oskaloosa, Judge W. H. Seevers, Micajah Williams, J. A. L. Crookham and Enoch Eastman; from Lucas, James Baker and Warren S. Dungan.

Of that entire throng but few remain to tell the tale. Of those that belonged to the bar of this county, A. H. Hamilton and myself are the only survivors. He and Morris J. Williams were partners. Mr. Williams was purely a lawyer, and a good lawyer. If there ever was a man who made the cause of his client his own, it was he. They were always veritable paragons of justice and right and their witnesses the personal embodiments of truth. Those belonging to the other side were very emphatically placed on a lower seat. That was one of his leading characteristics. Another was his caustic treatment of cases and his severity in cross examinations. He put a damaging witness on the rack and turned the thumb screw with skillfulness; and in his summing up to the jury, indulged in an irritating sarcasm that penetrated the weakness of his adversary's argument like some dissolving acid. He was naturally inert, but once entered upon a trial, he was able to effectively invoke the powers I have alluded to. He was a forcible speaker but had little taste for, and was a poor hand at politics. Though he was elected and served for four years as judge of this judicial district, this was a compliment to his ability, rather than to any political craft he possessed. He was abstemious to a fault. The choicest wines of the gods could not tempt him. He was plain in taste, dress and manners. He came from Indiana and bore to some extent the air of its woods. But the atmosphere of those woods must have been infused with that of the adjacent state of Kentucky, for he not only loved fine horses, but he bred them and put their mettle to the test in the races. And this reminds me, if you will pardon the digression, of a recent incident in my state. A legal acquaintance of mine living in one of the back-woods villages, attended the funeral of an old friend in the country. By reason of the incessant rains and swollen streams, the clergyman who was expected to conduct the services was unable to reach there, and my legal friend, who was known to have been an intimate of the deceased, was called upon to make a few remarks. He could not under the circumstances refuse, and accordingly arose and said: "My friends, I have been requested to say a few words on this occasion, and have consented to do so, but as this is out of my line I shall be obliged to be very brief. Our deceased brother was as good a

man as God ever made. He was kind-hearted, generous and true. He was a fine specimen of an old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman. He kept roosters and he fit 'em; he kept horses and he run 'em; he kept cigars, and he smoked 'em; he kept liquors, and he drunk 'em; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Judge Williams was a lawyer and judge of ability, and an honorable and upright gentleman in every respect.

His partner, A. H. Hamilton, was a man of decided talents, and had he adhered steadily to the profession, would undoubtedly have developed into one of the leading lawyers of the state. But he left it while comparatively young to take up arms for his country in the great Civil war.

He was an heroic officer and suffered not only the hardships of the field, but of a loathsome captivity, followed by an escape fraught with incidents of the most distressing character. Fleeing with his three companions from their pursuers, avoiding the highways and settlements; seeking the woods and thickets to hide themselves in during the day, and at night wandering with bleeding feet through the forest and field, without any compass save the north star to guide them to our lines; without any food but such as the herbs and the ears of uncooked green corn afforded, they suffered a series of hardships so severe that all three of his companions subsequently died from the effects thereof.

At the close of the war he did not return to his profession but entered the field of journalism and became the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Ottumwa Courier, then and now one of the leading journals of the state. He was universally regarded as both a forcible and facile writer.

I have been speaking of Major Hamilton as if he were dead. On the contrary, at the age of nearly four score years (born January 19, 1827), he is very much alive; and in my judgment is the most notable and justly distinguished old man in this part of the state. The old maxim "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," is not a restraint upon speaking also well of the living; and Major Hamilton's venerable age and retirement from professional life, I am sure, justifies me in thus speaking of him on this occasion; especially in view of my reference to him as being the only survivor, with the exception of myself, of the bar here of 1857.

The major had his faults—at least I thought so; and there is not the slightest doubt in the world that he had the same opinion of me; and there is as little doubt that the frequent and sometimes spirited interchange of our mutual opinions on this subject, bred mutual asperities. But I can do him simple justice all the same. Besides, I believe the assuaging hand of time has long since effaced these asperities as effectually as was the blasphemous oath of Uncle Toby, which the recording angel bore up to Heaven's chancery, and upon which as he set it down, he dropped a tear, which blotted it out forever.

But before dealing with any more personalities, let me refer to some conditions which, speaking in round numbers, prevailed in the practice a half century ago, but do not exist today. We had no court stenographers, nor indeed, any other kind. We could not as now, if we desired for the purpose of argument to know what a certain witness had testified to on such and such a point, request the court stenographer to transcribe a portion of his minutes concerning the same. Nor could we, as now, in case we desired a bill of exceptions for the purpose of appeal, simply ask the stenographer to furnish a transcript of the evidence. Hence it became necessary for those uses, that the lawyer engaged in the case should note down as the witnesses testified, the substantial portions of their evidence. In every important case therefore that was likely to be appealed, two counsel were generally engaged for either side, and while one was engaged in examining a witness, the other was noting down as best he could the important parts of his testimony; and it was upon this basis, thus obtained, that bills of exceptions were made up, when appeals were taken, and it was claimed that the verdict was not supported by the evidence, or that instructions had been given that were not applicable, or that instructions had been refused that were correct, or that erroneous rulings had been made, on the omission or rejection of evidence. And here it was that the "fuss" began. For the lawyers appealing depended on the notes they had taken during the trial to make up the bill of exceptions from; and from various apparent causes, these notes would frequently disagree with those taken by counsel on the other side. One counsel had taken down what he conceived to be the substance of the witness' statement; the other might claim he had taken down his exact words; but the substances did not agree; and this disagreement might contain a pivotal point in the case. And thus the wrangle might continue and become more intense as it proceeded, until in the end, failing to agree, it would be left to the judge to adjust these differences as best he could from his own recollection of the testimony and settle the bill. And in case of his failure to do so, bystanders, as they were called, who had listened to the evidence, were called in to aid in settling the bill.

What trying and intense labor this course of procedure involved in important and complicated cases, may be easily appreciated. No wonder that so many of the great pioneer lawyers sought solace for their overstrained nerves in the flowing bowl. All of this has been done away with. I mean, of course, that trying method of procedure. The flowing bowl, I am told, still remains in certain districts.

Nor in the earlier period of the territory and state was it necessary on appeals to the Supreme Court, to print the abstract and arguments of the counsel. They might be in writing. And slight vestiges of this practice remained even up to the time I was appointed reporter on the Supreme Court, now nearly forty years ago. Ah, and what a court it then was,

with Dillon and Wright at its head. The learning and personalities of its judges, almost justify in respect to them, the extravagant encomium which Mr. Wirt passed upon Sir Matthew Hale as a judge: That, "With a mind beaming the effulgence of noon-day, he sat on the bench like a descended god."

Then the Supreme Court was perambulatory, holding its sessions respectively at Des Moines, Davenport and Dubuque, and it was made the duty of the reporter under the law to accompany the judges at those sessions, hear the arguments and observe the proceedings in each case as it was presented, in order that he might the more thoroughly understand and report the points involved. This had the pleasant tendency of placing the reporter on more intimate terms with the judges and attending lawyers from different parts of the state than would otherwise have existed; and as I look back over the flight of years, I deem my association with those judges and lawyers one of the dearest privileges of my life.

Another change that has taken place is in the mode of preparation for and admission to the bar. The usual course then for a young man who desired to become a lawyer was to enter the office of some eminent or good lawyer, and study the books and practice under him for a couple of years; going to court with his preceptor, carrying his books, assisting him in the collection of the witnesses, observing the private preliminary drill—a very important function by the way, in the preparation of the case—the manner of opening the case, the examination of the witnesses, the drawing of instructions, the final argument, and indeed, all the steps taken from the beginning to the end of the cause. After this course of study and discipline had been finished, and Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Chitty's Pleadings, Greenleaf's Evidence, Parson's Contracts, Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Bishop's Criminal Law and Practice, and lastly the Code, had been read by the student, his preceptor, who had become a sort of legal sponsor, moved the court to appoint a committee to examine the student for admission to the bar. Accordingly a committee of three would be appointed from the lawyers in attendance to examine the student and report upon his qualifications. If the report of the committee was favorable he was admitted and sworn in. If not, he was remitted to a further course of study. It was popularly supposed that in rare instances, the committee in forming its judgment considered along with the legal qualifications of the applicant, his ability to set up the oysters with the appropriate cordial, as a supplement to the examination. But I feel sure this was a popular slander. After all, it is a question whether this old mode has not turned out in proportion more better equipped and successful lawyers than the one now generally in vogue, of sending the young man to a law school and at the end of his curriculum having him brought down in a class to be examined by the Supreme Court, or rather, its judges. Shortcomings occasionally appear in either mode. Almost everything

depends upon the natural fitness, caliber and character of the student. In either case very many are admitted that ought to be doing something else. To illustrate: Some fifteen or sixteen years ago I was obliged to go to Iowa to argue a case in the Supreme Court. It happened to be when a class from the State University Law School was before the court for examination. The answers of one of the boys were so decidedly nebulous, that Judge Beck was in doubt as to whether he had any just conception of legal principles. So the judge, in his delightfully amiable way, put this question to him: "What is the most essential element of a promissory note?"—referring of course to the consideration. "That it should be paid when due," was the answer. In a practical sense, it cannot be denied that there was more truth than poetry in the response. And here is an instance under the old system. Judge Knapp of Keosauqua, who was one of the great lawyers of that period, was at times very gruff. He, Robert Sloan, hereinbefore referred to as one of your present judges, and some other member whose name has escaped me, were appointed a committee to examine a certain applicant. The other members of the committee asked him a number of questions, the answers to which disclosed the fact that his legal attainments were very slim. Finally Judge Knapp thought he would ask him a practical one, and said: "Suppose Cox and Shelley of Keokuk (then a wholesale mart for this part of the state), should send you an account for collection; what steps would you take in the matter?" "Well," was the answer, "I would sit down and write to the man to come in and pay it. Then I'd wait on him three or four days, and if he didn't come in, I'd put it in the hands of a justice of the peace, and in about a week I'd go around and get the money." "Yes, like h—I you would," growled Judge Knapp. He had been there himself.

Another difference between the conditions of that time and this is the curtailment which the banks have made of the lawyer's business. Then foreign collections were sent to and made by the lawyers of the different towns. Now, they are sent to and made by the banks. For instance, if a wholesaler in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Keokuk or Burlington, held an overdue claim for goods sold to a local merchant, it was sent to a lawyer there, who made the presentment, collection and remittance—less a good round percentage. Now, they are sent to the banks, which were then few and far between, who charge very little for their trouble, and as a consequence do all the business in that line in respect to claims that are not necessary to be sued upon; and then, they go into the hands of some attorney which the bank has selected.

Another difference between the old and the new is in respect to forensic eloquence, the eloquence of the bar. It was formerly cultivated as one of the fine arts, and to hear the lawyers "plead," as it was called, in an important case always drew a goodly number to the court room. Unless a young man gave some promise of becoming a speaker, he was hardly deemed fit

for the bar. They generally made a preacher of him. The tropes and figures of forensic eloquence have given place to those made by the cold hand of commerce and the lightening calculator. The old time aspiration for eloquence at the bar has been quenched by the roar of the stock exchange. The occupation of the advocate, like that of Othello, is virtually gone.

We had some strong speakers among us, who on occasions displayed the power of stirring advocates. To look at Henry Trimble as Judge Knapp always used to call him, you might fail to see amid the lines of that furrowed face, any signs of pathos or eloquence. But I have seen him on two or three occasions in the olden time, exhibit powers in that behalf that would hastily change your mind. It is my opinion, as I know it was that of Judge Love as well as of Judge Caldwell, that twenty-five or thirty years ago, he was the most skillful and the best trial lawyer in Iowa. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, a colonel in the great Civil war, and bears on his face the scars of that conflict. He was one of your distinguished judges forty years ago, though his chiefest distinction was that of a trial lawyer rather than as a judge, which is but natural from the fact that one role was so strong that it greatly overshadowed the other. He is now an old man, verging closely to eighty, but still engaged in the practice, I am told, and has at this late day taken to hunting for the first time in his life, with dog and gun, and has even renewed his attention to the ladies. This must be a case of second sight. Judge Trimble formerly lived at Bloomfield in Davis County but in later years he moved to Keokuk, where he ably represents the interests of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Taking everything into consideration, including their age, I think he and Chester C. Cole, one of the brightest and clearest judges that ever sat upon the supreme bench, are the most remarkable lawyers now in practice at the Iowa bar. (Both Cole and Trimble have gone.)

Judge Knapp, Joseph C. Knapp, to whom I have before alluded, was also at times, and when he was fully aroused in an important case, an advocate of great power. He was really a great man, and had his lot been cast in a large city rather than a country town, he would probably have attained a national reputation. He needed the stimulus of great demands and the execution of great purposes. He did not have these and lapsed into the inertia of his surroundings. He had a great contempt for little things and I think became discontented with his environments. But it was too late in life to change; and he lingered and died in Keosauqua. He was leonine in appearance and character but it took something more than the ordinary to arouse him. When once aroused, he was a veritable Jupiter Tonans, and made everything around him tremble. I heard him when thus waxed make the closing argument in the slander case of Bizer against Warner, forty-five years ago, and it made my youthful blood tingle.

And finally, there was Henry Clay Dean, who occasionally appeared as attorney for the defendant in capital cases. I remember one distinctly—that of the state against Progden for murder. After Mr. Dean had closed the argument and the judge had given his instructions to the jury, Mr. Dean placed himself, or at least was stationed, in the aisle through which the jury must pass to their room, and as they did so he said to me in tones loud enough for the jury to hear, "That settles it; under those instructions the jury are bound to acquit." He was easily the finest natural orator I have ever heard; nor was his oratory pyrotechnic or vapid. He was deeply learned and drew his inspiration from the richest sources of history and the classics. I had an excellent opportunity to know, for as a youthful orator I stumped the state with him for Douglas in 1860; and though I changed my politics when the war broke out, our intimate friendship remained to the end. A more delightful companion there could not well be. He had been both a preacher and a lawyer. He had been highly celebrated for his eloquence in both lines. He was once chaplain of the United States Senate and Henry Clay pronounced his opening prayer the most eloquent that had ever been uttered there. He was eccentric in the extreme and by sheer force of his eloquence and extraordinary personality carried everything before him. For these reasons he was frequently employed in the character of cases referred to.

He reminded me always of an advocate noted in the life of Lord Chief Justice Denman. Before ascending to that position he had been a *nisi prius* judge on the circuit embracing Yorkshire. In one of the towns thereof dwelt an advocate, famous for his eloquence and the way he carried the juries. His name was Jones. In a certain case called by Denman for trial, Jones was for the plaintiff. The jury were empaneled, the evidence introduced and the closing speech made by Mr. Jones in his best manner. The jury retired in charge of the bailiff to consider their verdict. Soon they rapped to announce that a verdict had been reached. In trailed the jury with its Yorkshire foreman at the head, and halted on approaching the bench. Judge Denman, following the prevailing practice, asked the foreman, "Have the jury agreed upon a verdict?" "We has, your Honor," was the reply. "Is it for the plaintiff or the defendant?" inquired the judge. "We knows naught of plaintiffs or defendants, but we'es for Mr. Jones." So it was with Henry's juries. They were generally for Mr. Dean.

The witticism of the bar was well exemplified in Mass Jones of Davis County, and its eccentricities by Enoch Eastman and Judge Crookham of Mahaska County. The former, Mr. Eastman, removed soon after that time to Hardin County and died at Eldora, if I mistake not.

Mass was a natural born humorist. He would have made a first class comedian; one that would have improved the original playwright by improvising between the lines. He had the peculiar faculty of making others laugh without smiling himself. It was difficult to tell when he was serious.

Here is an illustrative incident. It was while he was the prosecuting attorney for this district. I was present. The case was the prosecution of the defendant for selling liquor; the defense was that it was not liquor but ginger ale and sold as such. The witness swore that that was what he called for. Then the fun began. He was plied with all sorts of questions in a most amusingly quizzical manner; as to how he came to have such a thirst for ginger ale about that time; how it looked; how it smelled; how it tasted; how much he poured out; how many times he drank; what the interval between each drink; why he was drinking ginger ale so many times; how he felt after the first drink; after the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, and to describe his feelings minutely. (An Englishman I once knew said he could tell water when he saw it, it looked so much like gin.) In summing up, Mass said to the jury in his quiet, inimitable way, "Gentlemen, you might think from my manner of examining the witness that I know a good deal about drink, and the effect thereof; but (raising his voice and vigorously extending his arm) the fact nevertheless is, that I never drank a gallon of liquor in my whole life." Then after a pause, and lowering his voice, "at one time, gentlemen."

Here is another. You may have heard it as a story; but it is a real incident, was well known at the time and is perfectly authentic. Mass had a case before a justice of the peace out in the country. He was for the defendant, while a wiseacre of a school master who had picked up a few Latin words, appeared for the plaintiff. The facts were all in his favor, and in summing up the different groups, in his argument at the end of each peroration he would exclaim with great gusto, "And that is the summum bonum of the matter and the case must go to the plaintiff." Mass had really no defense, but his ready wit and keen sense of the ridiculous supplied him with one. So when he came to reply, he said to the justice, "I have a great regard for that old law of summum bonum, on which the gentleman wholly relies, for its antiquity. It was an old English law and served well its day and generation in ancient times. But the people finally outgrew and became dissatisfied with it; and it was one of the laws England tried to force upon the Colonies. But," said Mass, raising his voice and arm, "our forefathers fought and spilt their blood in the Revolution to overthrow that law and they did overthrow it and reared in its stead the law of *e pluribus unum*, which must govern this case." Thereupon the justice, who was an Irishman, by the way, said, "I have a great deal of respect myself for that old English law of summum bonum. It was good enough for that time, and was good enough for the English, but I agree with Mr. Jones that our forefathers tumbled that law over in the Revolution, and this case will be decided in favor of the defendant under the law of *e pluribus unum* which was put up in its place."

Mass was not only an excellent lawyer but a good man, and I believe belonged to the church. He had, however, the eccentric habit of swearing

when he was provoked, without being sensible of it. On a certain occasion he was noting down some points in the argument of the opposing lawyer. Brother Teter, whom many of you will recognize as a widely known and facetious clergyman of the Methodist Church, came in and took a seat where he could look over Mass' shoulder. Just then, the opposing lawyer traveled very provokingly outside of the record in his remarks, and Mass noted down, "By G—d, he is traveling outside of the record. By G—d, I will travel outside of the record also;" whereupon Brother Teter said to him, "Brother Jones, how can you be so profane in court?" Mass looked up and said, "Who told you that? If you hear anybody say that I use profane language, you are authorized to say for me that he is a d—d liar."

This is on a parallel with an instance in the career of Bishop Polk of the Confederate army, which was told at the time and which has been verified since I came to Missouri, by a soldier who was present on the occasion. Polk was the most distinguished bishop of the Episcopal Church in the South, the Phillips Brooks of the region, but he had received a military education at West Point and when the war broke out laid aside his cassock for the mail coat of arms, and became one of the most distinguished of the Confederate generals. He had stationed his forces along the Mississippi River to barricade the descent of Farragut's fleet. It was known that if the fleet succeeded in passing a bend of the river above, nothing could prevent its further progress. Mutual bombarding between the fleet and his forces was going on in that direction. He was in one of the rifle pits below and soon the shells of the fleet came screeching and bursting through the air above their heads; whereupon the good bishop fell upon his knees and fervently invoked the Divine majesty of heaven to pour out his wrath upon the invading fleet and sink it in the depths of the river. As he arose from his knees, he saw one of the boats of the fleet poking its nose around the bend, and exclaimed at the top of his voice, "There, by God, they come now."

As to Enoch Eastman before alluded to, and whose name is so closely interwoven with Iowa history as to make it as familiar as a household word, a more original character and a more perfect specimen of a real old fashioned, down east, backwoods, nasal talking Yankee could not well be imagined. Very tall, slim, bony, gaunt, long-necked and loose jointed, he always reminded me of Ichabod Crane, the Yankee schoolmaster in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." In facial expression his features were long and pointed and deeply pitted by smallpox; but this, it was thought, was rather an improvement to his appearance than otherwise. He was reared in the mountains of New Hampshire and worked in a sawmill and on the farm of his father until he was nearly of age. He used to relate that he worked one season for a farmer seven months at \$10 a month and at the end handed his father \$67 of his earnings. This was characteristic of the man. Notwithstanding his early disadvantages, he acquired an

academic education; and from the time he came to Iowa in 1844, until his death, he was justly regarded as one of the best equipped lawyers in the state. He was at one time your lieutenant governor. But he never could, and probably never desired to throw off his Yankee dialect or Yankee tone imbibed among the hills of his native state. He always referred to the joint sessions of the House and Senate as the "jint" session, and persisted in calling the District Court the "Deestrick" Court. He could look as grave as a Presbyterian deacon and sing psalms as solemnly as one of Cromwell's soldiers. At the same time he had a keen sense of the ridiculous and was as cunning as a fox. On one occasion he appeared before a young judge, and to enforce a point he desired to make, Enoch brought with him, and attempted to read, Blackstone, to the court, whereupon the young judge after moving uneasily about in his seat for a while said: "Mr. Eastman, I've read Blackstone." "Oh, hev ye," responded Enoch looking at the judge over the top of his spectacles with an air of surprise. On another, while trying a hog case in Mahaska County, to which he first came, Crookham, who was nearly as quaint as himself, and represented the other side of the case, told the jury he was something of a farmer himself and knew all about hogs. Enoch in his reply said in his shrill voice, "The gentleman says he knows all about hogs. He oughter, for he is the biggest b-o-r-e in the county."

But there was a deeper and more sublime vein in his nature. As the erection of the Washington monument was approaching its completion, each state was called upon to contribute an appropriate motto to be inscribed on its face. Enoch composed and presented the following for his state: "Iowa: the affections of her people, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union." What could be more chaste and elegant. It was adopted and inscribed along with the mottoes of the other states, and is universally conceded to be the rarest gem of them all. It is sufficient to render his name as enduring as Iowa itself.

Judge Crookham was one of the early lawyers of the state. He was plain and homely in dress and manners, and delighted to represent the common people. He was not felicitous in speech, very absent minded, and perpetually perpetrating bulls at which, however, he never laughed himself, because he never noticed them. Judge Lockridge related to me this incident, which he said occurred in his presence. It was in the very hog case to which reference has been made in connection with Governor Eastman. His client's name was Fifield. After other witnesses had testified, he put his client on the stand and with a wave of his hand said: "Now, Mr. Fifield, tell these hogs all you know about the jury." Nevertheless he was a lawyer of no mean ability, and before a jury of his county, every member of which he would personally know, he was a most formidable adversary.

Probably the most unique among the great lawyers of the territory and state was David Rorer of Burlington, whom I knew intimately, as indeed I did all of the men of whom I have spoken. The last case in which he appeared and argued orally in the Supreme Court of Iowa was with me. It was that of Wapello County against The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, to recover on the quantum meruit the value of certain railroad bonds which the county had subscribed and paid for. He represented the company and I the county.

Judge Rorer had been the compeer of all the distinguished men of the territory and state and stood shoulder to shoulder with the greatest of them. He was peculiar in appearance and manner. He was short in stature, with short arms and limbs, but well and strongly built; impetuous, swift and quick as lightning in thought and movement; his voice, deep, sonorous and capable of ascending and descending the gamut of sound quickly; his eye like an eagle's, large, full, round, lustrous, that fairly blazed when he was excited; his action and gestures when addressing the court or jury, extremely animated and, if the term may be properly used, picturesque. He was perfectly *sui generis*. I never saw a man that resembled him and never expect to see one. The tout ensemble of the person was without a model. When the Lord made him, He threw the molds away. He carried the green bag of the olden time lawyer on his arm for his books and papers and never deigned to call the statement of plaintiff's cause of action, the "Petition," but always the "Declaration." He was an able lawyer and a highly gifted and accomplished man. Nothing could quench his indomitable spirit. "Age could not wither, nor custom stale his infinite variety." Even when comparatively an old man he wrote and gave to the profession two standard and highly prized works—Rorer on Judicial Sales, and Rorer on Railroads. He tried the first case to be found in your reports, in *re Ralph*, reported in *Morris*, page 1. Though a southerner he took the side of the slave Ralph whom his master had permitted to come and live in Missouri, and by reason of which the Supreme Court, composed of three democratic judges with the gifted Charles Mason at the head, declared Ralph to be a free man. And throughout our great Civil war, he exhibited the greatest patriotism and loyalty. He used frequently to visit this bar. It was in the old courthouse which has given way to your splendid new one. But it was not old when I first entered it. It was new—not entirely completed. When I first passed its portals I beheld engaged in argument two young intellectual giants. It was in the case of *ex rel Wapello County* reported in thirteenth Iowa, in which it was held for the first time that the county had no power to subscribe stock to build railroads. These young giants were Henry Clay Caldwell and James F. Wilson. Senator Wilson has paid the debt of nature. Judge Caldwell, full of years and full of honors, has recently retired from the Federal bench after a service of forty years. His service had been the longest of any Federal judge then on the

bench and it had been as illustrious and beneficial to the country as it had been long. It would have been a saving grace could it have continued. He exerted all of his great powers to hold the judicial course to just and proper lines. His wonderfully strong personality, his high character, his keen and exalted sense of justice, and the extraordinary vigor with which he enforced his views, gave him a national reputation. His virile opinions have been far reaching in their influence and will increase in interest as time passes. They are distinguished for their entire consistency, for the profound knowledge of the law which they exhibit, and for the heroic application of those great principles of justice upon which our jurisprudence is founded:

He may be said to be an Iowa product, as he came to it while a child with his father and family, when it was a territory; and a part of your city is built upon land which members of his family acquired upon the departure of the Indians in May, 1843. His father, Van Caldwell, had been a Virginia planter. He came to the territory at a very early day and was known up and down this beautiful valley for his old fashioned hospitality and his great admiration for Henry Clay, for whom his son was named.

Had Judge Caldwell remained at the bar, he would beyond question have attained great distinction as a lawyer, for he strikingly displayed while a young man the essential qualities necessary for that purpose. He was a member of the Legislature in 1860, was made chairman of the judiciary committee on account of his legal attainments and attracted general attention by his impetuous and strong off-hand speeches. But on the breaking out of the war, he entered the army, where he served with distinction as major, and afterwards as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and at the close of the war was appointed a Federal judge by Abraham Lincoln, which changed the course of his career. . . .

JUDGE HENRY B. HENDERSHOTT

By Hon. Edward H. Stiles

The recent death of Francis Springer who, as a member of four legislative assemblies of the territory and two of the state, president of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and many years a judge in his judicial district, rendered conspicuous service in laying the foundations and shaping the jurisprudence of Iowa, forcibly reminds us that nearly all of the individual links that bind us to its early history are broken. Scarcely any remain. The subject of this sketch, Henry B. Hendershott, is now, I believe, the only surviving district judge of the period during which he presided over the second judicial district. In his eighty-third year, with a personal history glorified by pure living and useful services to the territory and state, he calmly watches the lengthening shadows.

His career adds another instance to the strong and self-made men who braved the hardships of pioneer life to make Iowa what she is. It is well worthy of study as an inspiring example to young men without means who are emulous of honors and success. It is also worthy of permanent preservation in the archives of the state in order that perpetual honor may be done to the memory of one who has served it so faithfully and well. He was decidedly a child of the frontier, and in essential respects may be said to have been a resident of four different territories during his earlier years. For though born in Ohio after it became a state, it was only a short period after its emergence from a territorial condition and while it was yet for the most part a wilderness. It was admitted in 1802, and had then a population, including whites and negroes, of only some forty thousand people. He was born in the wilds of Miami county in 1816. In the fall of the same year the family moved to the then Territory of Illinois, the subject of this sketch being carried in his mother's lap on horseback, while the other members of the family traveled, and carried their personal effects in wagons.

Those of us who have had some experience in making their way with wagons through primeval regions, will readily appreciate the great difficulties and hardships which must have been incident to such a journey through the western part of the new Ohio, through the forests and across the streams and gullies of the then Indiana Territory, and until the destination in the Illinois Territory was reached. Twenty years afterward, in 1836, the family again moved, this time to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in Burlington. In 1838 Iowa Territory was organized out of that portion of Wisconsin Territory, Burlington became its capital, and the Hendershott family residents of a new territory.

In the third session of the Territorial Assembly, convened at Burlington, November 2, 1841, his father, David Hendershott, was a member.

The early years of our subject—from 1816 when, as we have seen, the family moved to Illinois Territory, to 1836, when they moved to Wisconsin Territory—were passed in Illinois, amid the scenes and privations of frontier life. Educational opportunities were extremely limited. Schools were few and far between. The nearest one some three miles distant from the Hendershotts, was open only for a few months during the winter. To attend it punctually at that distance through the snows and storms of an inclement season required no ordinary amount of resolution. But young Hendershott, inspired by a thirst for knowledge and a determination to reach worthy accomplishments, so studiously availed himself of the humble means offered, that at the age of nineteen he felt himself competent to enter Illinois College, located at Jacksonville. To this point he accordingly bent his steps, on foot, alone, and with only a few dollars in his pocket. In this plight he presented himself before the university, told his humble story to the faculty, and desired to be given an opportunity to pay his way through the institution by the results of his own labor. The faculty, of

which Edward Beecher was president, were so struck by the heroism of the lad that they resolved to lend him all the aid and encouragement in their power. Here he remained for two years, alternating between labor and study, never, I am told, falling behind his classes, and proving himself a close student. In the meantime the family had made the removal already stated to Burlington, where at the end of his college term, the son entered upon the course of his legal studies under the supervision of David Rorer and M. D. Browning, both of whom were distinguished lawyers. Charles Mason, in my judgment one of the greatest men who have figured in Iowa history, was one of the judges and chief justice of the territorial Supreme Court, and ex-officio judge of the District Court of Des Moines County. His attention was attracted to young Hendershott and he appointed him deputy clerk of the latter court, a position he retained for two years, pursuing his legal studies in the meantime. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar. In 1844 he came to Ottumwa where he has since continuously resided for a period of more than fifty-five years. It had but recently been the seat of an Indian village, the Indians having departed the preceding May under the terms of the treaty. It is now a flourishing city of some 20,000 inhabitants. Judge Hendershott took a prominent part in laying its foundations as he did those of the county. He has always been an honor to the city he helped to build, and its people, irrespective of politics, religion or race, hold him in affectionate esteem. For a short time prior to his coming to Ottumwa, Hendershott had resided in the same county at Agency City, so called because it had been the seat of the Sac and Fox Indian agency prior to the departure of the Indians May 1, 1843. Recognizing his superior fitness for the position Judge Mason had, in the February previous to his removal to Ottumwa, appointed him chief clerk of the United States District Court of Wapello County, of which Mason was the judge as well as that of Des Moines County, of which Hendershott, of which we have seen, had while living at Burlington, been deputy clerk. The functions of the court were dual. It acted on behalf of Iowa in administering the laws of the territory, and on behalf of the United States in administering the laws of Congress. At the time of Hendershott's appointment as chief clerk (February, 1844) the County of Wapello had not been organized, and under the act it became his duty as clerk, aided by the sheriff, to organize it, and it was done on the 1st of March, 1844. The first term of the court was held at Ottumwa the following September. Hendershott was its first clerk and its first judicial entries are embalmed in his familiar handwriting. In 1845 he was appointed by the governor of the territory, James Clarke, prosecuting attorney for the seventh district. In 1847 he was appointed by the late Gen. George W. Jones, the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, deputy surveyor, and as such subsequently surveyed and sub-divided six townships of government land into sections. In 1848 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States the commissioner on the part

of Iowa, to act with a like commissioner appointed on the part of Missouri to ascertain, fix and settle the vexed question of the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri, which had been fruitful of disputes, bad blood between the states, and finally of what is known as the "Missouri War." The decision and report of Judge Hendershott and his co-commissioner on the part of Missouri, W. G. Minor, were accepted as a final settlement of the controversy.

In 1850 he was elected state senator from the district comprising the counties of Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke. He was a conspicuous member of the judiciary committee and many of the provisions of the Code of 1851, I am credibly informed, emanated from his highly judicial and painstaking mind.

In 1857 he was elected district judge of the second judicial district, and so conspicuous were his services and ability in that position that he was regarded as one of the very best judges the state ever had. He had before him as practitioners highly qualified to judge of his merits, such distinguished lawyers as Jonathan C. Hall, Joseph C. Knapp, George G. Wright, Christian W. Slagle, David Rorer, Henry C. Caldwell and James F. Wilson. He was on the bench when I was admitted to the bar, now upwards of forty years ago. It has since been my fortune to appear before many courts both in Iowa and Missouri, and my observation has but confirmed my high estimate of Judge Hendershott as a trial judge, possessing in an extraordinary degree those peculiar qualifications that go to make up a model in that respect. I believe every lawyer of discernment and experience will concur with me in the opinion that the most common weakness in such a judge is an inclination to talk too much, to display his own astuteness, and not be what is termed a good listener. From these causes I have known many lawyers highly successful at the bar proved sorely disappointing on the bench. Such was the case with Lord Brougham, as shown by the following remarks of Greville in his memoirs or "Journals" of that period: "Brougham," says he, is a bad presiding judge, for he will talk so much to the counsel, and say pungent things which elicit rejoinders and heat. The extreme gravity and patient attention of old Eldon struck me forcibly as contrasted with the flippant and sarcastic interruptions of Brougham. (Greville's Journals of the Reigns of George IV and William IV, Vol. 2, p. 239.)

On the same subject Lord Bacon tersely says: "Gravity of hearing is an essential part of justice; and an overspeaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. It is no grace for him to question first to find out that which he might have heard in due time from the bar; or to show quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short, or to prevent information by questions, though pertinent."

Judge Hendershott was as free from these faults as any man I have ever seen on the bench, with the possible exception of Judge George W. McCrary, whose memory is dear to every Iowa lawyer. He was a good listener,

patient of investigation, and his integrity as spotless as the snow. In addition he was always dignified, calm, urbane and courteous; as fine a specimen of the old-fashioned courtly gentleman as Iowa ever had or ever will have. With young men he was especially patient and encouraging. He doubtless remembered with gratitude how much he himself owed to the kindness of the college faculty at Jacksonville. The recollection of his own early struggles, the memories of that rugged pathway that had led him through the unbroken wilderness, had not failed to make him gentle.

It would have been a public benefit to have kept him on the bench as long as he was willing to serve. But politics and the almost constant minority of the party to which he belonged prevented it. In 1876 he was the democratic nominee for Congress in his district, and in 1881 for judge of the Supreme Court of the state.

Viewed purely as a lawyer and in the light of a successful practice of nearly fifty years, he deserves to be ranked high amongst those justly entitled to the name. He was well grounded in all the fundamentals of the law. His preparatory course had been thorough, and throughout his entire professional career he remained a close and conscientious student. He kept well abreast with legal reforms and legal literature. His law library was among the largest in the state. No decision made by the Supreme Court nor statute passed by the Legislature escaped his observation. In his practice, which was large, he displayed the most indefatigable industry and always appeared in the professional arena fully equipped to meet all the emergencies likely to arise in the case. Naturally intuitive and alert, it was difficult to mislead him. Not fanciful or brilliant, but strong in facts and preparation; energetic and forcible as an advocate, but not eloquent; unable to sway by the mere force of oratory, but formidable as an adversary on all occasions by reason of his methods, his learning, and skill.

He is now a very old man. In a recent visit to Iowa, I saw and was touched by the helplessness of his condition. To the infirmities of age are added those resulting from an accident occurring several years ago, which shattered one of his legs and confines him to a bed of pain. There he serenely awaits the final summons, attended upon by a son as faithful as Æneas was to old Anchises, and by his devoted wife to whom he was married considerably more than half a century ago.

In his passing, which cannot in the nature of things be far distant, there will be removed from the scanty remnant left one of the most historic personages of the early time. I trust he will survive to see and perhaps be gratified by this humble tribute of one who will always venerate his memory.

Judge H. B. Hendershott died in Ottumwa, August 10, 1900, at the age of eighty-four years. (Ed.)

CHAPTER XX

THE PRESS

OTTUMWA COURIER

The pioneer newspaper of Wapello County first made its appearance August 8, 1848, under the name of the Des Moines Courier, with J. H. D. Street and R. H. Warden as editors and proprietors. It was a six-column folio, neatly printed and edited. Politically it was the advocate of whig principles, advocating the election of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore for the presidency and vice presidency. In its first issue appeared the advertisement of a number of merchants and professional men of Ottumwa. Lane and Devin have a card as attorneys. Dr. Charles C. Warden and Dr. A. T. Alt had professional cards. L. C. Nichols advertised a livery "with horses and buggies to carry persons to any part of the state. He also keeps a four-horse omnibus that will carry fourteen persons, which he will run whenever occasion requires." S. Richards, hardware, etc. F. W. Taylor advertised drugs, paints, oil, etc.; A. Mudge & Company, dry goods and groceries; W. S. Carter & Company, the "Farmers' Cheap Store;" Hunter & Baldwin, general store.

At the beginning of the second volume the paper was enlarged to a seven column folio. Street and Warden continued the publication of the paper until January 20, 1851, when Mr. Warden became sole proprietor, and continued the publication of the paper until December 20, 1855, when J. W. Norris purchased the office, and in connection with his brother, G. W. Norris, published the paper until 1866, when N. D. Mussleman, W. H. Caldwell and W. C. Holden became proprietors. The name of the paper was changed in 1857 from the Des Moines Courier to the Ottumwa Courier. J. W. Norris at one time was associated in the publication of the Chicago Journal. In his editorial utterances he was quite conservative, though a warm supporter of republican principles. The Daily Courier was established in 1865. In August, 1869, Gen. John M. Hedrick and Maj. Augustus H. Hamilton became editors and proprietors and continued in partnership until January, 1878, when A. H. Hamilton became sole owner. The publication was presided over by Major Hamilton until April 1, 1890, when the late A. W. Lee purchased it and became owner and publisher. The office was then located at 204 South Court Street in the rear of the Ottumwa Savings Bank, and it boasted of a circulation of 575 copies daily and 1,500 copies weekly. For mechanical equipment, Mr. Lee had an old Taylor drum

cylinder press with a capacity of 900 copies an hour, each paper having to be put through the press twice in order to print both sides of the paper. Four men setting type by hand made up the composing room. As the publication expanded, new quarters were found to be necessary and in 1897, the plant was removed to the Leighton Building on Market Street, where Davis' Saratoga Billiard Hall is now located. The present home of the Courier was completed in 1903 and in November of that year the first issue of the paper was printed in its own home.

On the 5th day of April, 1865, the first issue of the Ottumwa Daily Courier appeared, and from then on to the present it has prospered. Major Hamilton retired in April, 1890, when A. W. Lee became proprietor and editor. The Courier then entered upon a new era of prosperity and Mr. Lee's wonderful energy and business judgment brought the paper to metropolitan proportions. The Courier has grown from a weekly publication, issued from a rude log cabin, to a tri-weekly and daily journal, printed in its own up-to-date and modernly equipped plant. The hand press and hand-set type of former days have given way to five linotype machines, a three-deck Goss printing press of twenty-four page capacity, and the latest stereotyping devices. The Courier of today in point of circulation, mechanical equipment, news service and general facilities, makes the claim that it is the biggest newspaper in the world, published in a city the size of Ottumwa. To reach this happy consummation, men of intellect and executive ability have been at its head. This is readily apparent when mention is made in this connection of Richard H. Warden, Gen. John M. Hedrick, James W. Norris, Maj. A. H. Hamilton, William H. Caldwell, and Alfred W. Lee, James F. Powell, able, energetic and enterprising, is the publisher, and R. D. McManus, managing editor, under the Lee Newspaper Syndicate, founded by the late A. W. Lee, and of which the Courier is a member.

OTTUMWA REVIEW

The Ottumwa Weekly Review was established in August, 1905, and the Daily Review, February 3, 1909, by A. J. Stump, who designates the publication as the "official county democratic newspaper." It is a six-column quarto and is established in a building at 123 West Second Street.

OTTUMWA NEWSPAPERS OF THE PAST

The Des Moines Republic first came before the reading public of this community in June, 1850. It was established by James Baker & Company, and suspended publication after about two years of existence.

The first number of the Democratic Statesman, which appeared in 1858, was published by G. D. R. Boyd. Mr. Boyd soon retired and J. H. D. Street took charge of the paper. He was succeeded in 1861 by H. B. Hendershott



THE COURIER BUILDING, OTTUMWA

and E. L. Burton, who changed the name to the Ottumwa Democratic Union. In the course of a year Judge Hendershott retired from the publication in favor of S. B. Evans, who, with Mr. Burton, published the paper under the name of the Democratic Mercury. Mr. Evans went into the army in August, 1862, and Judge Burton continued the publication with his brother, S. H. Burton, until October, 1865, at which time the Burton interests passed into the hands of Russell Higgins. In November, 1865, S. B. Evans again took up associations with the Mercury, having secured the Higgins interest, and remained until 1868, when he severed his connection and shortly thereafter the paper was discontinued.

In March, 1868, an exceedingly ultra democratic newspaper entitled The Copperhead, previously published at Pella, Marion County, was removed to Ottumwa. M. V. B. Bennett, H. M. McCully and S. B. Evans here continued its publication until December of that year, when Mr. Bennett withdrew. In December, 1870, Mr. McCully also withdrew. Mr. Evans on his succeeding to the sole editorship and proprietorship, immediately changed the name The Copperhead to that of The Ottumwa Democrat.

Capt. S. B. Evans founded the Ottumwa Democrat in December, 1870, and the Daily Democrat in 1874. He sold a half interest in 1876 to J. W. Norris, and later on the Democrat was consolidated with the Times under the name of the Democrat and Times. The latter named paper was sold to a syndicate of democrats in 1881, and in 1884 Captain Evans assumed the management and continued the publication until it was purchased by R. H. Moore. The Democrat and Times was conducted by Mr. Moore until in August, 1897, when it was consolidated with the Sun. Moore retired in 1898, and Charles D. Brown & Company assumed control, retaining the management until George F. Smith bought the property. The latter sold to Martha B. Johnston, who remained in the management until June 15, 1901, at which time S. A. Brewster became sole proprietor.

The Ottumwa Sun, a weekly publication, was established in June, 1890, by Capt. S. B. Evans and H. C. Evans. In 1894 the Daily Morning Sun was established, and although it attained a circulation of nearly 2,000, the enterprise was not profitable, which compelled suspension of the daily issue. The weekly was continued until July, 1897, when it was consolidated with the Democrat. Both papers are now out of existence.

In 1870 H. S. Bailey began the publication of the Reveille, and six months later the paper was out of existence. A. Danquard established the Journal, a German publication, in April, 1871. John A. Wagner became part owner in 1881, and had full control in 1884. Publication of the Journal was discontinued in 1912.

The Ottumwa Printing Company, composed of H. M. Ives, O. C. Graves, Dr. G. F. Foster and others, established the Spirit of the Times in April, 1874. Foster withdrew and in 1875 H. M. Ives purchased Graves'

interest. I. T. Flint acquired an interest in the paper in July, 1876, and on November 14, 1878, the Times was consolidated with the Democrat.

In 1880 appeared the Ottumwa Press, a weekly newspaper, established by Riley & Jones, which attained a large circulation in Southern Iowa. The plant was incorporated in 1899, the original owners taking the majority of the stock, and a daily edition was published. The plant was equipped with a speedy and expensive printing press and typesetting machine, but the enterprise was unprofitable and the paper suspended.

E. H. Thomas established the South Ottumwa News, an outgrowth of the Ottumwa Saturday News, January 4, 1890. Upon his appointment as postmaster of South Ottumwa, he sold the paper and in the course of time A. J. Stump and Arthur McGrew acquired possession.

In 1895 S. S. Sherman issued from his job printing establishment a little four page paper, which he called the Daily Republican. But a few issues had been published when E. M. Jennison, a former employe of the Courier, purchased the plant. Within a few weeks he took into partnership J. S. McClelland and his brother. The paper was enlarged and it fought valiantly for the republican ticket in 1896. The venture was a disastrous one, however, and in 1897 the publication was suspended.

The Independent, founded May 26, 1899, by Capt. S. B. Evans, and the Saturday Herald, established May 27, 1899, by R. H. Moore, are both out of existence.

In 1912, A. J. Hathaway and J. M. Woods, under the firm name of Hathaway & Woods, established a paper devoted to the labor interests, which was known and designated as the Labor News. Its life was a short and uneventful one, as it ceased to exist in the latter part of 1913. The plant was bought by Charles E. Hay, who moved it from the building on the northwest corner of Main and Green, to the basement of a building on Second, just off of Market, where he has established a job printing shop.

The first paper published in Eddyville was the Free Press, established by J. W. Norris, August 11, 1853. The second proprietor was J. V. Meeker and the third, B. H. Palmer who, in 1856, changed the name to The Commercial. The paper ceased to exist in 1859. Soon thereafter The Observer was born and died within three months. The author of its being was J. T. Cooke. The Star was established in 1862 by Melick & McConnell, who published the paper until 1865 and they sold out to Charles Sherman, who shortly after discontinued the publication. Melick & Bitner started The Independent in 1868, a short lived affair, whose material went into the possession of Editor Straight, who started the Des Moines Valley Gazette. John Wilcox became associated with the enterprise and in the course of three years Mr. Straight withdrew. The paper went the way of its predecessors in 1872. The Advertiser was the next paper here and was brought into the world by William L. Palmer in 1869. The next venture was by

W. A. Fast and J. T. Sherman, who founded the *Advance* in 1865. Fast retired in favor of A. Cross, who was identified with the paper until 1873, when the plant was destroyed by fire. The *Tribune* became the successor to all the publications here noted and was ably edited by W. W. DeLong until 1905, when it was bought by the present owner and publisher, Chal Sturgeon.

It is believed that the first newspaper to be printed in Eldon was the *Herald*, established by a Mr. Morehouse in 1873. No real encouragement was accorded the innovation and it lasted but three months. Then came the *Messenger* in November, 1875, under the editorial management of Mr. Melick, which lasted about six weeks. The *Times* issued its first edition soon after and in June, 1876, the editor, Dr. J. E. Alverson, turned over the paper to Tunis Bentley, who changed the name to the *Western News*. Jesse Markee was the owner in 1877 and in the spring of 1878 suspended publication. Then came the *Review* in 1881, which was established by E. H. Thomas, of South Ottumwa. He sold out to C. E. and L. R. McKinney in 1885. The paper is no more. But in 1891 the *Graphic* was established by George W. Friend and M. P. Duffield. Mr. Friend purchased his partner's interest in 1893, changed the name to *Eldon Forum* and later sold a part of his interest to O. S. Garriott. In 1901, Friend was again in sole possession, and in 1902 sold to C. E. Akers who, in the following spring, turned the plant over to its new owner, W. D. Davis, who published the *Forum* for six years and sold to Benjamin J. Pruess and Clarence Seaton. The latter retired in a short time and Seaton disposed of the paper to W. F. Bigley and D. H. Murphy, in the spring of 1912. In the spring of 1913 Mr. Murphy became sole owner and publisher.

The first issue of the *Register* appeared February 12, 1913. It was established by Bert Davis, son of W. D. Davis, of the Ottumwa bar. It is a seven-column folio, all home print, and independent in politics.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, OTTUMWA

CHAPTER XXI

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association dates its organization from July 18, 1887. At that time a meeting was held at the residence of T. D. Foster for the purpose of forming an association of this character. After all preliminaries had been effected and the association perfected, rooms in the Sax Building were rented and I. S. Watson called as general secretary. The association grew until the members felt they should have a home of their own, so in the fall of 1889 a canvass began for funds to meet the contemplated expense of such an enterprise. The campaign for subscribers was completed in the spring of 1891, when, upon computation it was discovered that over \$30,000 had been pledged. In March, Secretary Watson resigned his position, when Mr. Rose assumed the duties until June 1st, B. F. Berryman at that time accepting the position. Mr. Berryman at once took hold of the various duties pertaining to the construction of the building and pushed the work to completion. On December 20, 1891, the first meeting was held in the new building, with the president, T. D. Foster, in charge. The building and lot at the time was valued at \$50,000. Of course, the property could not be bought for that money at this date. Here the work of the Christian young men of this association has continued to this day and the results realized have paid back the original outlay a thousand fold. Since the original building was erected an annex was constructed on the east. This is a two-story brick building designed for gymnasium purposes. Here is installed every appliance and paraphernalia of modern conception and device for athletic sports. A partial list will give the reader a good idea of what the modern gymnasium is. There are dumb bells, Indian clubs, bar bells, wands, high pulleys, horizontal pulleys, low pulleys, rowing machines, breast bar, horizontal bar, parallel bar, trick rings, traveling rings, climbing rope, climbing pole, spheometer, striking bag, abdominal mat, basket ball outfit, football, quarter circle, chest expander, high kick machine, jumping standards, German horse, German buck, wrist machine, vaulting pole, neck machine, back thigh machine, running track, swimming pool. It is probably not too much to say that the gymnasium is one of the greatest attractions for the young men of the association. Here may be seen night after night, week after week, from thirty

to forty men of all ages going through the various exercises which contribute to good healthy body building.

To men whose ideals in life are placed upon the broader plane, are found many things here not only to interest, but instruct them. At the Sunday afternoon meetings often are men of high attainments and state-wide and national reputation who address the large audiences that gather in the auditorium. Upon other occasions are celebrated lecturers and singers. Whatever is presented is of a high order and both mentally and spiritually beneficial. The present officials of the association are: J. K. Mahon, president; T. Henry Foster, vice president; C. D. Evans, secretary; Chris Haw, treasurer; J. R. Brown, general secretary; H. R. Frank, membership secretary; E. J. Eigenmann, physical director; L. S. Deal, boys' secretary; M. O. Stevens, office secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Women's Christian Association has, for its ideals, the loftiest standards of womanhood. The local association is strongly entrenched in the hearts and good graces of Ottumwa, and is at a high stage of progress and prosperity. The membership has now reached about one thousand, all of whom enjoy and realize great benefits from the many advantages the institution affords young women who affiliate and become sensible of its aims and objects. The work of the Young Women's Christian Association from its organization has been carried on by one or more efficient officers, together with a number of volunteer workers. The latter for the greater part serve on the committees and are very helpful in carrying out the plans of the institution. More than one hundred women and girls pass in and out of the building every day, not taking into account special gatherings, and there are about one hundred use the dining rooms daily, the average price of lunches varying from twelve to fourteen cents. Many of the visitors and patrons are girls from factories, stores, offices and the school-room, besides home and out-of-town shoppers and travelers waiting between trains. For members and those who make the institution a home, many diversions are arranged. There are also educational classes in sewing, cooking, lace-making, china painting and German. Girls and women have been supplied by the association with employment, and in other ways have accomplished a vast amount of good. A tennis court, gymnasium and other means for developing the body and mind have been devised and are in operation.

This institution has been in existence about twenty years and within that period its chief executive officers have been the following: Mrs. George Porter, Mrs. J. G. Hutchison, Mrs. L. F. Berry, Mrs. T. D. Foster, Mrs. E. D. Fowler, Mrs. M. T. McClelland, Mrs. W. B. La Force and Mrs. J. W. Jordan.

During the existence of the Young Women's Christian Association it has had four different homes. The first was over the Citizens Savings Bank, on Second and Market streets. The next was East Fourth Street and while located here a boarding place was maintained which had to be discontinued when the association moved to a home on West Main Street. The present home of the Young Women's Christian Association was occupied by its members in April, 1904, which was soon after the building had been abandoned for a new one by the First Baptist Church. When the Baptists left their old house of worship, which is a substantial brick structure, the Young Women's Christian Association, through the beneficence and helpfulness of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Asbury, were enabled to purchase the property. For years after its occupancy the association in Ottumwa was the only one in the state living in a home of its own. The present officials are: President, Mrs. J. W. Jordan; vice president, Mrs. M. T. McClelland; secretary, Mrs. Sumner Siberell; treasurer, Miss Elisabeth Merrick; general secretary, Miss Mary B. Hyde; assistant secretary, Mrs. S. Julia Caldwell; physical director, Miss Arlene White; travelers' aid, Mrs. Jennie Wachtler.

OTTUMWA HOSPITAL

One of the leading pioneer physicians of Ottumwa was Dr. S. B. Thrall, who came to the city in the year 1856, and by his ability and business judgment accumulated a competency. Mary Brooks Thrall, in her position as a physician's wife, realized and felt the need of a hospital and cherished a desire to be instrumental in establishing an institution of this character during her lifetime. In her laudable and philanthropic ambition this woman of Christian ideals and great promptings of heart was sadly disappointed. She was so anxious, however, the beneficence should attain fruition that after she was stricken with disease she knew would soon remove her from friends and loved ones, the burden of her thoughts as expressed to those within her circle of intimates was concerning the pity of it that her project had not found expression in concrete form. She thereupon urged with great solicitation that the movement toward the founding of a hospital should not be permitted to fail, but that her friends should take up the work in her stead. That all interested might be united and fortified in their purpose she suggested that they form a Bible class, in which they not only would have systematic study, but through thus keeping the heart warm, and the impulse to do good alive and active, the primal object might be attained. In March, 1889, death came to still the loving heart, but the name of Mary Brooks Thrall lives and is honored among men. The acorn, dropped by the wayside, grew and thrived, to use a figure of speech, and today the hospital, the dearest wish of a tender, charitable heart, is a blessed and enduring reality.

In pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. Thrall, the Mary Brooks Thrall Bible Class was organized, and in 1892 was incorporated as the Ottumwa Hospital Association. The following named women signed the articles of incorporation:

Sarah C. Emery, T. A. Fulton, Alice W. Rogers, M. M. Inskeep, Laura R. Roberts, Flora B. Graves, Ann Mast, S. V. Pumroy, Margaret McM. Mast, Lizzie Israel, Emma M. Enoch, Alice H. Waterman, Nannie A. Chambers, Emma Witter, Sue C. Hackworth, A. T. Cushing, S. L. T. Hutchison, Cornelia Harper, Josephine B. Allen, H. A. McIntire, Rosa L. Chambers, Helen M. Lang, Helen L. Mahon, E. Mahon.

Shortly after the passing of Mrs. Thrall, the Bible class was organized and held regular weekly meetings. From time to time physicians and business men were invited to counsel with the members and offer any suggestions that would be helpful to the end of establishing the hospital:

The history of the association, during the year following the incorporation portrays a struggle to raise money to carry out its aims and purposes. The first receipts were obtained from a supper, given by the women, in the Lawrence Building, on the corner of Main and Court streets, and amounted to \$219. Other entertainments of various kinds were furnished the people of Ottumwa by the association and additional funds were realized by various clubs and societies, which went to swell the receipts of the organization. Eventually sufficient means had been collected to justify beginning actual hospital work and to that end the Caster residence, on East Main Street, was rented and opened in July, 1894, as the Ottumwa Hospital and Training School for Nurses. This is the first accredited hospital in the history of Wapello County.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. Sarah C. Emery; vice president, Mrs. T. A. Fulton; treasurer, Mrs. Helen L. Mahon; secretary, Mrs. Alice H. Waterman; the trustees, Major A. H. Hamilton, Major Samuel Mahon, T. D. Foster, Hon. J. J. Smith, J. B. Sax, J. W. Edgerly.

The association, when the Caster residence was secured, rested serenely in the thought that the building would afford ample room for a considerable length of time, but it was only a matter of four years when the hospital became inadequate to the demands made upon it for space. The adjoining property, known as the Caster House, was then rented which, in a measure, relieved the congestion for awhile. However, in the meantime, members and friends of the association and its purposes, accumulated the money for a building site and in the year 1904, a tract of land on the corner of East Second and College streets was purchased.

On the morning of August 1, 1904, Mrs. Alice H. Waterman, secretary of the association, met the contractors on the ground, where the hospital now stands, at the early hour of half past six, and holding the handles of a breaking plow, turned the first furrow in the work of excavation for the building which was to be the reward of years of arduous work and faithful



OTTUMWA HOSPITAL

waiting. The cornerstone was laid September 12, 1904, with appropriate ceremonies; the building was completed and dedicated March 23, 1905.

The Ottumwa Hospital stands on a tract of ground, at the corner of East Second and College streets, purchased of the McShanes for \$4,250. (Old residents will remember the place as the Gurley Baker home.) The plans were drawn by G. M. Kerns, architect; L. T. Crisman & Company were the contractors, and the contract price was \$20,000. The work was done under the supervision of I. N. Mast.

The structure fronts on Second Street, its central portion being three stories in height. It has the conformation of a "T", with wing extending south fifty-four feet. The material used is brick and stone.

In 1908, Mrs. Cowles, a former resident of the city gave \$5,000 for the erection of a wing to be known as the Barnes Memorial. This was added to the east end of the main building; and the added rooms make a hospital of 52-bed capacity. Many of the rooms are furnished by individuals, clubs and church societies. The equipment of the operating room was donated by the hospital corps of physicians. The hospital as it now stands, grounds, building, furnishing and equipment represents \$65,000.

The officers for 1914 are: Mrs. Alice H. Waterman, president; Mrs. T. A. Fulton, honorary president; Mrs. T. D. Foster, first vice president; Mrs. Emma Witter, second vice president; Mrs. Jean von Schrader, treasurer; Mrs. C. May Emery, secretary. The officers, five other members of the association and six business men constitute an advisory board. The men on the present board are: Major Samuel Mahon, Mr. T. D. Foster, Mr. A. G. Harrow, Hon. J. J. Smith, Mr. J. B. Sax, Mr. Calvin Manning. The women on the board besides the officers are: Mrs. W. T. Harper, Mrs. Laura Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Morrell, Mrs. C. R. Allen, Mrs. Alice Spilman.

The first president elected, Mrs. Sarah C. Emery, was continued in office until her death, in 1907, when the vice president, Mrs. S. C. Barton, was president for the unexpired term. Mrs. T. A. Fulton was elected in 1908, and re-elected each year until 1913. She then declined re-election on account of serious failing eyesight. Mrs. Alice H. Waterman was elected president in 1913, and re-elected in 1914.

From the organization of the hospital association in 1892, until 1913, Mrs. Waterman was secretary. Mrs. C. May Emery was elected secretary in 1913, and re-elected in 1914. Mrs. Helen L. Mahon was the first treasurer and served one year. Miss Mabel V. Dixon followed her and served two years. Mrs. Jean von Schrader was elected treasurer in 1898, and has been re-elected each year, and is now (1914) the treasurer.

Miss Elizabeth Trotter of Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, a graduate of Guelph General Hospital, was engaged as superintendent of the hospital and training school for nurses before the hospital was opened and is now (1914) filling the same position.

Since the opening of the institution there have been graduated about sixty nurses. The course of training at first was two years, but has been lengthened to three years.

The association is now working for endowment. It comes slowly, but is coming. It now has \$8,000 for this purpose. The first endowment, \$1,000, was received from Mrs. E. Tillotson, an aunt of Dr. Murdoch Bannister, and is a memorial to her father, Dr. William Murdoch. The income from this is to be used only to care for worthy women. Mrs. Johnson Utt left \$5,000 by will. Mrs. T. A. Fulton has given \$500, endowment for the perpetual maintenance of the Ann Mast Room, in memory of her mother, who was the first person to furnish a room in the hospital and for whom the room is named.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

In the year 1862, Father John Kreckel induced the Sisters of Visitation to come here from Keokuk and establish an academy. Soon thereafter the large brick structure on East Fourth Street was erected by them, where a boarding school or convent was established and maintained in the old home, until in the fall of 1913 a magnificent new academy was erected northeast of the city, to which this school was transferred.

Being ever alive to the local interests of the church, Father Kreckel was instrumental in the coming to Ottumwa in August, 1877, of the Sisters of Humility of Mary, then at St. Joseph, Missouri, the object of the order being among others, to establish hospitals. The sisters founded St. Joseph's and at once opened a sanitarium in a rented house, located on North Court Street, where it remained some years. Eventually the Sisters of Humility of Mary bought the convent building of the Sisters of Visitation and after expending about twelve thousand dollars on the property, in the way of remodeling and renovation, opened the doors of the building to the public on the 23d day of February, 1914. When built, in the early '60s, the building that is now St. Joseph's Hospital cost about thirty-five thousand dollars; the present value of the property is not far from seventy-five thousand dollars. The structure is a three-story brick with basement and has a long frontage on Fourth Street. The interior was rearranged for its new purposes and contains offices, waiting rooms, four wards, dispensary, bath rooms, dining rooms, and twenty-three private rooms for patients, these rooms being mostly furnished by individuals, societies or clubs, irrespective of creed. Sister Mary Peter is in charge of this splendid institution, and Sister Catherine Holehouse is superintendent of nurses.

A NOTED HEALER OF THE AFFLICTED

Dr. Paul Caster was born in Henry County, Indiana, April 30, 1827, and lived there with his parents until he was fourteen years of age. About



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, OTTUMWA

this time occurred the death of his mother, which sad event resulted in young Paul's leaving home and going to Elkhart County, Indiana, where he wandered from place to place, homeless and friendless. He had a serious impediment in his speech, and some mental peculiarities which prevented him from receiving an education in the usual way, that threw him entirely upon his own resources mentally.

In the year 1848 he married Nancy Hatfield, a farmer's daughter. They lived on a farm for three years, where he engaged in the manufacture of chairs, wheels and hubs; he was successful, but met with a serious accident while carrying one end of a heavy log, and was an invalid some nine years. Five children were born to Dr. Paul Caster and his wife: Mary Ann, John Lewis, Samuel, Sarah E., and Jacob S., now a noted magnetic healer in Burlington, Iowa. Dr. Paul Caster removed to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1855. His wife died in 1863, and in 1864 he married Mrs. Sarah Ferrell, of Decatur County, who still survives him. To them were born four children: Margaret E., George William, Ella and Nettie.

Dr. Paul Caster, from childhood, possessed a wonderful magnetic power to heal. His first patient was a little playmate, who had what had been pronounced a cancer on her breast. One day while playing she became overheated and suffered greatly. Little Paul felt that he could take away the pain, and was successful. The child's parents made him her physician until the sore healed. The little girl lived to womanhood and raised a large family. This was so early in life that the doctor did not remember his exact age; and his history shows that he continued to heal patients at various times until 1866, when he commenced his public career as a healer in Leon, Decatur County, Iowa. In 1869 he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he remained until his death, April 19, 1881. Dr. Caster commenced the erection of his magnetic infirmary at Ottumwa in 1871 and completed it as it now stands in 1875. In 1877-78 he built a residence adjoining the infirmary. These buildings were erected at a cost of \$78,000, and stand today as a monument to the marvelous success attained by fourteen years of practice in a profession that at that time was looked upon with great disfavor by the majority—especially of western people. Nevertheless, he achieved a reputation second to no other magnetic healer known, and which still remains fresh in the minds of not only the people of Iowa, but of many throughout the United States, as he treated patients from almost every state in the Union.

Dr. Paul Caster was a firm believer in the Deity. He also believed that his strange power was a divine gift and, unlike some later healers, he did not believe that it could be taught to another, but must come to each one from the same high source. Before his death he became firmly convinced that his son, Jacob, possessed the same power, and urged him upon his deathbed, to take up the work where he was compelled to lay

it down, predicting that in so doing alone would lie his future success in life. His son in 1889, carried out his father's wishes by engaging in the work as a public healer and is carrying it forward at Burlington in a manner not only creditable to himself, but also to the reputation of his noted father.

As a matter of history it might be well to state, by way of parenthesis, that Dr. Andrew T. Still, founder of the osteopathic college at Kirksville, Missouri, was one of Doctor Caster's patients. It was soon discovered that Dr. Still possessed the same magnetic virtue as "Doctor Paul," and the latter advised Doctor Still to start in the practice and, shortly thereafter, began treating patients according to his preceptor's system and finally started the school in Kirksville, Missouri, which now has a national reputation as the leading college of osteopathy in this country.

THE HOME FINDING ASSOCIATION

The American Home Finding Association had its beginning twelve years ago before it was organized. On stormy night a pale-faced woman was pacing the floor of a depot, waiting a belated train, and trying to quiet a large, fretful baby. A minister, who with his wife, was also waiting, took and cared for the baby for two hours, while the weary woman sat and talked with the clergyman's wife, telling her that the child was motherless and that she was taking it to an orphans' home. Eight years passed; every one who came to that minister's church in the name of orphan children received hearty co-operation. Finally, the minister came to feel it was his turn to take a part in helping children who could not help themselves. He gave up his pastorate and came to the City of Ottumwa, began work with the society, whose representative he had assisted so many years before, and which had started his thoughts toward the work of child-saving. After laboring for four and a half years with the above named society, the need became manifest for a larger work, and the American Home Finding Association was incorporated July 26, 1899, with the following named gentlemen as incorporators: Judge M. A. Roberts, Maj. Samuel Mahon, J. B. Sax, Hon. W. A. McIntire, Rev. Father John O'Farrel and Rev. U. B. Smith.

The work began July 1st, with Rev. U. B. Smith as superintendent. On that day came two children and \$100 to start the new institution in its grand undertaking. Since that day the association has never been out of either children or money, and credit never was refused; not a debt or claim ever has been presented that was not promptly paid, though once its account at the bank was overdrawn and at another period the home had but three cents in the bank. It was slow work.

For two and a half years the beneficent work progressed so slowly that only seventy-four children had been cared for and \$5,500 raised. The superintendent had the state to organize in the project and few to help, while he kept the office, handled all correspondence and hired inexperienced men and women who must be trained as field workers. He traveled day and night organizing, was misunderstood and sometimes misrepresented by friends and enemies; there were no publications to represent the work.

After nearly three years of struggle, the Iowa Orphan's Appeal, a magazine representing the three-fold plan of the association, of caring for homeless and dependent children, homeless and needy widows and girl mothers and child, was published bi-monthly, in addition to twelve kinds of blanks necessary to the work. The new association had at last secured a firm footing and, with the help of such representatives as had pluck and faith, found a larger welcome over the state. There was as yet no home for the wards. The office was maintained in the superintendent's home, so the finding of approved families, who could and would board children, was no small part of the undertaking.

Those who were not in sympathy with the views and aims of the association, used this drawback against it, knowing that many people believed more in brick and mortar than in a principle. It was said, "the Ottumwa Home is a fake, as there is no home there." The result was that after eighteen years of laying plans, constant struggles and strenuous endeavor, a magnificent house of fifteen rooms, in one of the best locations in the city, was purchased as a home for the association's wards. One member of the board of managers was constrained to say: "How can we get the money to pay for it?" Another member replied, "It must be a work of faith."

All the notes given for the purchase price were taken up on or before they were due. Soon it was found that the building was too small for the needs of the institution, and in the year 1910 the building was doubled in size. By this time the requirements of the association for the present and future were better understood by those in the active work, and the superintendent was ably assisted in planning the new building by the vice superintendent, Miss Mabel C. Stewart, of Big Rapids, Michigan, who has rendered eleven years of efficient service in the association's beneficences.

But time and growth make new demands. The present school room and store room is needed for other purposes, which necessitates the building of larger rooms for the school and additional store rooms. Plans are being perfected for a building at the rear of the grounds, with accommodations for the school, play rooms for the children, store rooms, work shop, dry room and coal house, which will be erected in the near future. Play-ground equipment will also be installed when the new building is completed.

The association operates freely in every county in Iowa and stands equal to any organization in the state in the number of children received annually. People in every part of the state give very gratifying support. The Board of Control of State Institutions, under whose supervision the work is conducted, has given its approval, and the permit of the secretary of state has been granted the association and its representatives to do business in every county, city and town in Iowa. A substantial reinforcement in bequests to the association, averaging in sums ranging from \$500 to \$10,000, for the endowment fund, the interest of which supplements the people's annual donations, aids materially in carrying forward the great work of mercy, the fruits of which may now be seen. The yearly cost of maintaining the home is from \$13,000 to \$14,000. Fifteen persons are employed the year round, seven of whom travel over the state in quest of homeless children, approved family homes for children, and to solicit funds for the support of the association's plans and work. Six women are employed in the building—a school teacher, governess, three nurses and housekeeper. There are also a cook and assistant cook, janitor and special nurses in case of sickness.

The office work has always been done by the superintendent and vice superintendent, except during the last year. Miss Nellie V. Richards, who for nine years has served the association as field representative, was installed as school teacher and had charge of the financial records. Since no matron is employed, much of the oversight of employees falls to the vice superintendent.

The deaths of many frail babies during the fifteen years' existence of the association's work is to be regretted; but so far, there has not been a death of any child of one year or over among over eighteen hundred children cared for in family homes and over whom the association watches until they no longer need its care. Many of the older children are now married and in homes of their own.

The average number of wards in the home is about thirty. Homes are found and children placed about as promptly as they are received. Some children are ready to place in family when received, others must be kept and trained in cleanliness, good manners, etc., so as not to defeat the plan, and be returned. Every child is placed in a family on ninety days' trial of both child and family, and if approved by the association final papers of adoption, or contract, are given; if not approved, the child is returned and given to some other family. Political nor denominational bias has no place here, neither color nor national difference. The law of Iowa requires that children be placed in families of the same religious belief as their parents, so far as is practical.

To prevent as far as possible, frauds by designing people, each of the field representatives carries a commission with the seal of the association and signed by the superintendent, Rev. U. B. Smith, and since the recent



THE AMERICAN HOME FINDING ASSOCIATION, OTTUMWA

law, requiring that all persons soliciting funds for charities in Iowa must carry a permit from the secretary of state, each representative of the association carries such permit.

This is not a private enterprise, but a public work, and belongs especially to the people of Iowa, and to them is due much credit for their generous interest and substantial gifts toward making the work possible. To the generous physicians of Ottumwa, Drs. D. C. Brockman, S. A. Spilman, J. F. Herrick, M. Bannister, E. G. Barton, E. J. Lambert, D. E. Graham and Floyd Newell, who give their services without charge, every commendation is due. Last, but not least, comes the board of managers, as they now stand: Maj. Samuel Mahon, J. B. Sax, Judge M. A. Roberts, Rev. U. B. Smith, Judge S. F. Prouty, ex-Atty. Genl. Milton Remley, W. B. Bonnifield, Rev. J. W. Bulger and Atty. William McNett.

The executive officers are: President, Judge M. A. Roberts; vice president, Maj. S. Mahon; treasurer, W. B. Bonnifield; secretary, J. B. Sax; Father J. W. Bulger, Rev. U. B. Smith.

OTTUMWA PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Miss May B. Ditch

Like many other public libraries the Ottumwa Public Library is an outgrowth of a library association which was supported for thirty years by a few devoted men and women of the city.

The Ottumwa Library Association was incorporated in 1872 to exist for twenty years and was subsequently renewed for twenty years more. It has a board of nine members, one-third of whom were selected by the stockholders each year, the term of office being three years. The avowed objects of the association were "forming and perpetuating a public library with reading room, cabinet antiquities, curiosities and works of art, and prompting the diffusion of useful knowledge by means of lectures and otherwise."

Yearly dues were required for the privileges of the library, but were gradually reduced until in 1897, under the jurisdiction of the Tourist Club, it became a free public library.

The first board of directors was elected March 26, 1872, and consisted of W. B. Bonnifield, Sr., Charles Blake, J. C. Osgood, Eugene S. Sheffield, O. M. Ladd, H. Moss, and W. E. Chambers. In succeeding years the following additional persons, at one time or another served in that capacity, namely: J. W. Edgerly, Eugene Fawcett, W. R. Daum, S. Mahon, Rev. H. B. Knight, W. A. McGrew, Colonel Bannister, J. G. Hutchison, T. H. Eaton, J. A. Taylor, Calvin Manning, C. E. Boude, S. H. Harper, S. B. Evans, and William McNett.

Colonel Ballingall served as a director for a period of over nineteen years, from the organization, continuously, down to the time of his death

in 1891. His devotion to the association was not allowed to end with his death, and when his will was opened it was found that he had made generous provision in its behalf. Aside from an annuity of \$200 a year, he made provisions for the ultimate accumulation of \$6,000 to be turned over to the association for a library building, two lots in his subdivision of the grounds opposite the Union Depot, but upon condition that unless so used they should be added to the other lots and become part of a park, which he also provided for on the same spot.

In January, 1900, Andrew Carnegie proposed to donate \$50,000, to construct a library building if the city would provide a suitable site and agree to maintain a library at an expense of not less than \$5,000 a year. At an election September 24, 1900, the tax was voted and the offer gladly accepted.

A library ordinance was passed by the city council, October 1, 1900, and Mayor T. J. Phillips named the following trustees who were confirmed by the council: J. T. Hackworth, S. P. Hartman, C. M. Myers, F. W. Simmons, J. J. Smith, Chas. P. Brown, W. A. McIntire, D. E. Chisman, and George Withall. The library board was duly organized, by the election of J. T. Hackworth as president, and S. P. Hartman as secretary.

Since then, the following men have served as board members: Geo. F. Heindel, A. W. Lee, R. H. Moore, Paul Arbenz and William McNett.

September 1, 1901, the cornerstone of the library building was laid, and on September 24, the following year, the building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, was the principal speaker of the occasion. The 3,000 volumes of the old library association were moved from the room they had occupied at the courthouse and the library was opened to the public.

Miss Mary E. Downey was appointed librarian January 28, 1902, and began her duties the following day. She continued in this position until September, 1908, when she resigned to accept the office of state organizer of libraries in Ohio. Miss May B. Ditch, who had served as assistant since the opening of the library, was appointed librarian.

The following are those who have been or are still connected with the library as assistant librarians: Miss Ada B. Teeter, Belle Brady, Lois Johnstone, Wilhelmina Hofmann, Iva G. Manro, Mrs. Caroline J. Emerson, Helen Witter and Ruth Williams.

The library with a nucleus of 3,000 volumes has increased to more than thirty-two thousand volumes.

The resources of the library are not limited to books, but the public has access to the thousands of envelopes of clippings and also a file of nearly fifteen thousand pictures on various subjects.

From the first it has been the policy to co-operate with every organization and institution in the city. The old idea of the library as a storehouse for books does not apply to modern library methods. The librarian

of the present has uppermost the thought of getting the books into the hands of those to whom they will give help, inspiration and knowledge. With this idea in mind, small branch libraries, or deposit stations, have been arranged for wherever some one will assume the responsibility of looking after the books and acting as librarian. This work has been carried on in the schools, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., Iowa Steam Laundry, Ottumwa Steam Laundry, Snyder grocery store, West End Presbyterian Church, South Ottumwa Baptist Church, Willard Street Methodist Church, the Ottumwa Hospital, Children's Home Finding Association and East End Social Center.

The reference department grows both in number of volumes and popularity, and supplies information on a great variety of topics. All subjects requiring special research for clubs, schools, debating societies and various other organizations have the most careful attention.

The government documents are shelved in a room provided for them. A valuable and much-used set of patent office reports are on file; also bound volumes of our local papers.

It is encouraging to note the increased use of books dealing with the practical affairs of life as well as fine arts, literature, history, etc. It is the aim of the library to keep the different departments well balanced, to supply reasonable demands for certain books, and also create a demand for the best literature on all subjects.

The children's department plays a very active part in the work of the library. One is surprised on a busy Saturday afternoon to note the order in the room full of children, some at the shelves looking for books, some at the tables playing quiet games and reading magazines, others looking at the views through the stereoscopes, and nearly all waiting anxiously for the story hour, which is held in the library every Saturday afternoon during the winter months.

CHAPTER XXII

FRATERNITIES AND SOCIETIES

These are the days of "secret," insurance and social societies, and Ottumwa has her full share. The county was still in its infancy when the Odd Fellows established a lodge here, which was soon followed by the Masons.

Ottumwa Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was the pioneer, first being planned in the fall of 1847, when a few fraternal brothers met in a log cabin that stood on the site of the First National Bank, and discussed the feasibility of organizing a lodge of Odd Fellows in Ottumwa. A determination to petition the grand lodge for a charter resulted from this meeting, and John F. Baldwin, Duane F. Gaylord, V. W. Coffin, Thomas A. Fregman, Thomas J. Devin, B. Boysdon and George J. Wright, signed the initiary document. The prayer of the petitioners was granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States at Baltimore, and, on May 15, 1848, D. D. G. M. William Patterson came to Ottumwa with the charter, which was dated January 27, 1848. Under this official promulgation the first officers, Bertrand Jones, N. G., T. J. Devin, V. G. and G. M. Wright, secretary, were selected, and established in their respective positions. Headquarters of the lodge have been changed from time to time, but for the past quarter of a century Ottumwa Lodge has meet in pleasant rooms on East Main Street. However, plans for some time have been in the making to build a distinctive home for this organization. To this end the Summers Building, on the corner of Second and Court streets, was purchased by the lodge in 1911, the consideration being \$22,000. This site is intended for a modern building of proportions and in keeping with the high standing of the order and its splendid growing and financial condition.

Ottumwa Encampment, No. 22, militant branch of Odd Fellowship, is strong in numbers, as is also the main body, which now claims a membership of 275. Myra Lodge, No. 14, Daughters of Rebekah, has a membership of about one hundred and fifty.

Laramie Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was organized and instituted January 22, 1872, with the following charter members: Jacob Prugh, J. J. Millard, John L. Moore, D. W. Tower, L. M. Godley, James Hawley, Sr., Eugene Fawcett, C. G. Lewis, G. A. Derby and W. W. Pollard.

Pickwick Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., was instituted in South Ottumwa, December 8, 1891. Its charter members were: J. A. Ballard, A. S. Cook,

D. S. Lain, W. N. Ballard, Charles E. Newman, J. H. Finley, J. E. Hull, Q. L. Harris, W. F. Harsch, U. G. Reed, A. G. Cook, C. T. Hartman and J. Eichenberry. About ten years ago, this lodge erected in South Ottumwa, a sightly and substantial home, at a cost of \$10,000. Here the members meet in handsomely furnished lodge rooms; also Pickwick Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah.

Dorcas Lodge of Rebekah, No. 1,888, auxiliary to Ottumwa Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 19, 1893. The charter members were the following named persons: J. Eichenberry, Mary Eichenberry, W. N. Ballard, Hester Ballard, A. S. Cook, Anna Cook, J. A. Ballard, Lizzie Ballard, J. H. Finley, Luella Finley, Charles E. Newman, Alice Newman, W. F. Harsch, Rosanna Harsch, E. W. Steele, Ella Steele, U. G. Reed, Fannie Reed, H. D. Rime, Arabella Rime, E. L. Holt, Jane Holt, J. E. Hull, Tena Hull, S. L. Finley, Nannie Finley, F. G. Van de Ven, Anna Van de Ven, Ella Paxton.

The Masons had a lodge here almost, though not quite, as early as the Odd Fellows. It was established, however, the same year and the history of Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., is well told by William A. McGrew, who was selected by the lodge in 1888 for that purpose:

Grand Master Humphries of Iowa, granted the dispensation that marked the birth of Masonry in Ottumwa, May 5, 1848. J. R. Hartsook instituted the lodge and eight Masons gathered themselves into the folds of Ottumwa Lodge No. 16. For the very good reason that there were only eight initial members, the entire octette was elected to office at the first meeting, held May 10, 1848. It will be seen that the ardent craftsmen delayed only five days following the granting of the dispensation. Following are the names of the first official staff: W. M., David M. C. Lane; S. W., Vestae W. Coffin; J. W., James C. Toleman; Treas., Samuel Comer; Sec., Bela White; S. D., Thomas A. Freeman; J. D., Noah L. Gephart; Tyler, Seth Fairfield.

These original Masons gathered for their first meeting in the office of Junior Warden Toleman, at that time a surveyor, later a man of high position in the railroad world. For more than two months the membership remained intact without increase.

On July 27th of the same year, the first two men to be made Masons in Wapello County, and accept the protecting and strengthening wing of Masonry, were initiated into the order. They were N. C. Hill and M. W. Hopkinson. Their eight brothers came to Ottumwa from other states, already bearing the honorable crest of craftsmen.

The charter was granted to Ottumwa Lodge, November 3, 1848, despite the fact that it bears the date of 1849. Lodge opened at 10 A. M., on the 23d of November, and public installation of officers was held. Sixteen Masons were present. In a procession gaily bedecked with banners and emblems and headed by the Fairfield brass band, the elated Masons proceeded to



THE OLD CASTER HOUSE, OTTUMWA



MASONIC TEMPLE, OTTUMWA

the Wapello County courthouse. With ceremony and pomp the installation was performed, and then the great congregation marched to the old Ottumwa House, of which James Hawley was proprietor, for dinner.

In 1849 the active membership had increased its numbers to thirty, and in the same year it was found that Brother Toleman's office was not large enough to accommodate the lodge. A lodge room was necessary. This was secured at what was then known as 428 East Main Street, between Jefferson and College streets. It was only 12x14 feet in size, plain, almost barren and very unpretentious as the home of Masonry. There, amid the flickering light of tallow dips, the original Masons gathered for their secret sessions. In a short time, the building, 107 East Main Street, became the home of the lodge, and then residence was taken up at a two-story frame building on Commercial Street.

It was just a little over a year after the lodge was organized that the members were called to the painful duty of laying a brother to his last resting place, environed in the principles of Masonry. Worshipful Master David M. C. Lane died October 7, 1849. The members consigned their leader's remains to the dust with Masonic rites and deep sadness. For thirty days each member of the lodge wore crape on one arm as a tribute of respect and esteem.

Masons in Ottumwa built their first home in 1854 or 1855. To Ottumwa of those days it was a magnificent structure, a three-story brick, situated where Porter Brothers & Hackworth's harness store stood for many years on Main Street. The building was constructed under a joint ownership plan, which proved to be unsatisfactory in 1868, and caused the lodge to take quarters in the third story of the building on the northeast corner of Main and Court streets. The records of the lodge at this time, and for several years previous, are very meager for the reason that the Masons responded to the call of Abraham Lincoln and their country. The great majority of them entered the ranks and Masonry in Ottumwa slumbered. After the close of the war, however, the sleepers awoke and the craftsmen again took up the advance. In 1869 the Empire Lodge was formed.

In the last thirty years the Masons have had several homes. After fourteen years' stay in the Charles Sax Building, corner of Main and Green streets, the lodge moved to the present LaCledde Building. Later the Bonnielfield Building, where the W. J. Donelan department store is at present, served as the lodge home. In May, 1910, the Masonic Temple at 110 West Second Street was erected, and now stands as one of the greatest tributes to Masonry and one of the finest homes in the state.

Empire Lodge, No. 269, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 21, 1869, under dispensation issued to J. C. Hinsey, W. M.; I. N. Mast, S. W.; George Hill, J. W.; William S. Holden, S. D.; M. McFarlin, J. D.; John F. Lewis, Treas.; Joseph Gray, Sec.; and H. B. Cowell, Tyler. The con-

stituent members were: John Gray, L. L. McBride, O. H. Potts, Charles O. Williams, J. P. Carnes, O. E. Stewart and Charles W. Betts.

Ottumwa Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 29, 1872, surrendered its charter in 1875 and reorganized in 1880.

Germania Lodge, No. 14, was instituted May 6, 1872, surrendered its charter in 1875, reorganized in 1878 and consolidated with Wapello, No. 12, soon thereafter.

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in point of age is comparatively young, and its inception was by and for the devotees of the histrionic art. The lodge's exclusiveness in this regard was abandoned several years ago, so that the membership is made up regardless of vocation or occupation.

Ottumwa Lodge, No. 347, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was organized June 18, 1896, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, in the old Sax Building. The late Dr. L. J. Baker was the first exalted ruler of Ottumwa Lodge. Others of the prominent charter members were: Charles A. Walsh, Frank A. Nimocks, T. F. Keefe, the late Robert H. Moore, Claude M. Myers and F. B. Clark. The organization soon outgrew the Knights of Pythias Hall and decided to rent quarters of its own, and moved into the third floor of the Summers Block, where the Fifty-fourth Band room now is. Even these rooms grew too small to accommodate the Elks and they moved to the third floor of the present Donelan Building, where they stayed until their present quarters were built for them. Five years ago the club rooms were entirely remodeled and enlarged and now are included in the Utt Block, corner East Second and Green streets. The lodge occupies three floors, including the basement, which has been converted into a rathskeller. On the first floor are the club rooms proper, parlors, billiard room, card rooms, etc., and the second floor is given over to the big dance floor, lodge room and parlors. The last story was planned to be a roof garden but has never been finished. The Ottumwa quarters are beautifully appointed and finished, and as their description indicates, very commodious. Viewed from any angle, the home of the local chapter is second to none in the state.

The Ottumwa Elks have always been at the head in the state association, and have taken a prominent part in the grand lodge meetings. Five years ago the Ottumwa Lodge was instrumental in getting the state association to take the Fifty-fourth Regiment Band to Los Angeles. The Ottumwa Lodge has always taken the band whenever it attended the state conclaves, and it was the showing made by the local musical organization at the state meeting at Dubuque which secured for them the chance to go to Los Angeles. At the grand lodge meeting there, the Ottumwa band captured first prize in the contest at Long Beach, and second prize at Los Angeles, and they were without doubt the best-liked organization

which attended. It is due to the Elks in a large measure that the band has attained such a wide reputation throughout the country.

The principal day observed by the Elks is Memorial Day, which is the first Monday in December. The members of Ottumwa Lodge, No. 347, always take great interest in this day, and the attendance is always very large.

The organization is in a very prosperous condition, and the prospects are for an increasing membership. The list of members now totals over four hundred, which places it well up in the list of state lodges.

Glenwood Camp, No. 1,740, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted in South Ottumwa, August 15, 1892, with the following charter members: E. M. Arenschield, J. A. Ballard, W. H. Campbell, W. L. Bate-man, W. S. Brown, Charles E. Brown, S. L. Finley, O. E. James, J. A. Moorhead, C. M. Nye, J. L. Schwartz, M. Schwartzenbach, B. W. Scott, F. G. Van de Ven and O. D. Wray.

Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Ottumwa, in 1879, but its membership was never more than about thirty. It held its charter nearly four years. Its commanders were Templin, Harness, Mortimer and L. J. Allen. This post disbanded and a petition for a new post was circulated and signed by ninety-seven veterans. The name of the new post is Cloutman, No. 69, which opened with sixty-seven members. It was designated as Cloutman Post in honor of Capt. C. C. Cloutman, who was killed at Fort Donelson. E. M. B. Scott was the first commander and served three terms, then came D. T. Miller in 1887; W. S. Coen in 1888; Timothy Egan in 1889; T. J. Hall in 1890; Maj. A. H. Hamilton, 1891; James H. Coe, 1892; Levi Hills, 1893; S. B. Evans, 1894; W. H. H. Asbury, 1895; George H. Wheelock, 1896; T. R. Bickley, 1897; S. H. Harper, 1898; W. R. Warren, 1899; W. H. Fetzer, 1900; H. L. Waterman, 1901; H. C. Nosler, 1902; W. H. C. Jaques, 1903; W. E. Connor, 1904; Charles Bachman, 1905; G. W. Kitterman, 1906; W. H. Thompson, 1907; T. P. Spilman, 1908; W. A. Work, 1909; Samuel Mahon, 1910; Martin Israel, 1911; A. E. McCue, 1912; F. J. Hall, 1913 and 1914. H. C. Nosler has been adjutant the past eight years.

Tuttle Post, No. 497, G. A. R., was instituted in South Ottumwa, April 28, 1892, with the following charter members: M. T. Dougherty, W. F. Harsch, D. S. Lain, W. H. Duncan, W. H. Morgan, L. M. Adams, John Cherry, C. C. Powell, J. O. Parker, J. J. Ninemeyer, G. W. Wisheart, G. W. Somerville, E. H. Thomas, B. F. Berry, W. G. Powell, William J. Jasper, W. G. Fish, J. H. Riggs and Griff Swinney.

A camp of the Sons of Veterans was organized as Donelson Camp, No. 32, in 1886. W. B. La Force was the first captain and was succeeded by Dr. S. A. Spilman. The camp was reorganized by Lieutenant-Colonel Dilley, who mustered in seventy-five new members in April, 1901. The following were the first officers: Captain, J. K. Dysart; first lieutenant,

John K. Mahon; second lieutenant, Russell Harper; first sergeant, Dr. M. Bannister; quartermaster sergeant, John R. Criley.

Woodland Camp, No. 103, M. W. A., is a strong organization whose headquarters are at the corner of East Main and Green streets. In connection with this and Glenwood Camp are Ladies Auxiliary, Camps of Royal Neighbors.

The Order of Moose is of but recent formation and has a large following in a local lodge. There are other fraternal bodies which can only be mentioned casually. They are: Ottumwa Lodge, No. 227, A. O. U. W.; Ottumwa District Court, No. 157, Court of Honor; Court Wapello, No. 14, Foresters of America; Fraternal Bankers Reserve Society; Friendship Lodge, No. 355, Fraternal Union of America; Ottumwa Aerie, No. 144, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Wanda Tribe, No. 19, Improved Order of Red Men; General Shield's Council, No. 888, Knights of Columbus; Ottumwa Camp, No. 18, Knights of the Maccabees; Ottumwa Hive, No. 29, Ladies Auxiliary of the Maccabees; Hartley Tent, No. 1,255, Knights of the Modern Maccabees; Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; Knights and Ladies of Honor; Knights and Ladies of Security; Modern Brotherhood of America; Nest No. 1,003, Order of Owls; Omikron Council, No. 1,215, Royal Arcanum; Tribe of Ben Hur; Ottumwa Council, No. 169, United Commercial Travelers; Hickory Camp, No. 31, Woodmen of the World; Ladies' Circle of Woodmen of the World; Ottumwa Homestead, No. 407, Yeomen; Ottumwa Legion, No. 11, Select Knights of America.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

For many years past societies and clubs have been maintained by the women of Ottumwa, and today a large number exist.

The first club to be formed by the women of Ottumwa was the Shakespeare Club, organized in 1882. Mrs. Sarah Hutchison was the first president.

The Woman's Suffrage Society dates its existence from the year 1886. Among its executive heads may be mentioned Mrs. Lizzie Millisack, deceased; Mrs. Martin Peck and Mrs. Emily Phillips.

The Clio Club was organized at the home of Mrs. J. G. Meek in 1888. The other organizing members were Mrs. R. A. Watt, Mrs. Eudora Nosler and Mrs. W. E. Loomis.

In 1891 Miss Emma Nye, Mrs. Cora Vance, of Eddyville, Mrs. Charles Fisk, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Mrs. Will Fiedler and Miss Harriet Tisdale organized the Tourist Club.

The Fortnightly Club came into being in the year 1894, and immediately affiliated with the state and general federation. Mrs. Catherine Taylor was the moving spirit of this club work. She was ably assisted by Mrs.

W. D. Elliott and Mrs. Charles Bachman. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Elliott on Court Street, and the first printed calendars were introduced in Ottumwa by this club.

Elizabeth Claypool Ross, Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in 1896. The first commissioned regent was Mrs. Alice Mitchell.

The Art Club was formed in the spring of 1906, and the first meeting held at the home of Mrs. J. G. Hutchison.

Chapter G of the P. E. O., was organized a number of years ago by the Misses Hare and Spaulding of Chapter A, Mount Pleasant, assisted by Mrs. Ella Bartlett, Mrs. Maud Weaver Robinson, and Miss Marlo, of Ottumwa. On the evening of May 27, 1884, when the chapter was organized, the following became charter members: Mrs. Florence Fulton Lewis, Miss Lettie Porter, Mrs. Anna Cresswell, Miss Fannie Burton, Miss Emma Fiedler, Miss Allie Telfer, Mrs. Kittie Simmons Springer, Mrs. Carrie Cresswell, Mrs. Anna Israel Graham, Mrs. Lida Barnes Boude, Miss Tera Godley, Mrs. Belle Foster Springer, Mrs. Alice Sellers Spilman. When Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment Iowa National Guards was organized, Chapter G presented the organization with a beautiful silken flag.

Cloutman Woman's Relief Corps, No. 134, was organized in Ottumwa in 1887, with Laurretta Cowles, now of Chariton, as president.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION

An active and important organization of business men, is that of the Commercial Association of Ottumwa. It got its inception at a called meeting of citizens, September 16, 1902, which met at the Wapello Club, on the 19th of that month for the purpose of organization. There were forty-three of the leading business men of the city in attendance, who placed T. D. Foster in the chair. A committee to draft the form and details of organization was appointed, consisting of H. L. Waterman, T. H. Pickler, S. H. Harper, J. W. Neasham, G. C. Janney, Frank von Schrader and J. H. Mitchell. Later, on October 7, 1902, at a meeting held in the Wapello club rooms, T. D. Foster was elected temporary president, and J. H. Mitchell, temporary secretary. At this sitting President Foster was authorized to appoint a committee of twelve to solicit signers for a permanent organization. The men composing that committee were as follows, namely: W. H. Cooper, T. H. Pickler, who was then mayor of the city; E. H. Emery, Calvin Manning, Leo Stevens, George Haw, Jr., S. L. McGavic, Ira A. Myers, J. H. Morrell, A. W. Lee and J. G. Hutchison. The embryo association of business men assembled in the council chamber of the city hall, November 6, 1902, and was called to order by President Foster, who stated that the meeting was held for the purpose of perfecting a permanent

organization and the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Thereupon, these officers were elected: S. H. Harper, president; T. D. Foster, vice president; Leo Stevens, treasurer; J. H. Mitchell, secretary; directors, W. A. McIntire, H. L. Waterman, Joseph Dain, T. H. Pickler, J. C. Manchester, W. T. Harper, Jr., A. W. Enoch, J. W. Neasham, W. S. Christie. The objects of the association were stated to be: "To aid in the promoting and fostering of the material, commercial and civic interest and welfare of the City of Ottumwa, Iowa."

The Commercial Association was incorporated December 8, 1908, with the following signers of the incorporation papers, all of whom were directors and officers at the time: D. F. Morey, H. S. Merrick, George Haw, Jr., W. J. Donelan, Thomas D. Foster, J. N. Weidenfeller, J. F. Powell, W. T. Harper, S. H. Harper, Henry Phillips, J. W. Neasham.

For some years the members of this organization were quite active in furthering the interests of the city and making good the purposes of the Commercial Association, but by the end of the year 1909, the membership had dwindled down to about sixty, which was an indication that the spirit of the body had waned. It was, therefore, determined that a campaign be inaugurated to reinforce its strength and the association's object was, in a measure, realized by the upbuilding of its membership to about five hundred, which called for a change in the number of directors. This was accomplished in January, 1910, when the articles of incorporation were amended so as to increase the number of directors from nine to twenty-one, from which a president, two vice presidents and a treasurer might be elected.

The first annual meeting in January, 1910, following the increase in membership, elected a board of directors, namely: Joseph Dain, W. T. Harper, Frank McIntire, D. F. Morey, W. J. Donelan, T. H. Pickler, L. T. Crisman, M. B. Hutchison, J. K. Mahon, Henry Phillips, W. R. Daum, E. G. Moon, J. K. Dysart, J. W. Garner, T. D. Foster, J. F. Powell, N. F. Reed, F. A. Nimocks, John Wormhoudt, J. B. Sax, C. A. Wellman. These directors, in turn, elected the following officials: President, W. T. Harper: first vice president, Joseph Dain; second vice president, N. F. Reed: treasurer, M. B. Hutchison; secretary, J. N. Weidenfeller.

Standing committees were selected on association meetings, freight service, fire prevention, membership, freight rates, public improvement, house, public utilities, hotel, publicity, legislative, convention, industrial, passenger service, finance, good roads.

The work of the association is initiated from time to time by the secretary, by its committees, or through suggestions from individual members. Committees frequently initiate their own work, and then bring it up before the board of directors for approval; again matters are first taken up by the directors and referred to the proper standing committee or to a special committee for the working out of details. Open meetings for the entire



Photo by Shaw

COUNTRY CLUB, OTTUMWA



Photo by Shaw

DAM IN DES MOINES RIVER, OTTUMWA

membership of the association are held on the call of the chairman of the meetings committee, or by special order of the board of directors, when there is something of unusual importance on which it is desired to secure an expression of the membership.

The present officers and directors of the Commercial Association are: President, W. T. Hall; vice presidents, S. P. Hartman, M. C. Gilmore; treasurer, W. B. Bonnifield; secretary, J. N. Weidenfeller; traffic manager, C. O. Dawson; directors, Chase Bannister, M. B. Hutchison, L. T. Crisman, J. H. Morrell, F. A. Tisdale, F. A. Nimocks, W. J. Donelan, W. T. Harper, J. F. Powell, W. H. Mynard, C. S. Harper, J. K. Dysart, D. F. Morey, J. K. Mahon, N. F. Reed, R. W. Funk, J. B. Sax.

WAPELLO CLUB

The most popular and leading social organization in Ottumwa is the Wapello Club, which was organized May 1, 1893, by J. C. Jordan, J. W. Garner, Frank McIntire, Frank von Schrader, John H. Morrell, F. W. Grube, and about fifty others. The membership of the club was limited to 150, and the limit is now practically reached, as by the last report it is shown that there are now 148 active members. This club was organized purely for social purposes and from its birth has been incorporated and domiciled in the old Thomas Devin residence, on East Second Street, which for the first few years was rented, and later purchased by the club. The first president was A. W. Johnson. The Devin residence was the most pretentious and conspicuous home in Ottumwa, when built by the pioneer merchant, Thomas Devin. It was remodeled by the Wapello Club to suit the taste and convenience of its members.

The Wapello clubhouse has a fine bowling alley. There are also a card room, pool room, reading room, kitchen and banquet hall. Many persons of distinction have been entertained within its hospitable walls. Such notable men as ex-President William Howard Taft, while the chief executive of the nation, was a guest of the club. Governors of the state and others high in authority, have added to the distinction of the club by being its guests.

The present officials of the Wapello Club are: J. F. Herrick, president; M. C. Gilmore, vice president; W. R. Daggett, second vice president; F. A. Tisdale, third vice president; C. F. Rauscher, secretary and treasurer.

OTTUMWA COUNTRY CLUB

The Ottumwa Country Club was organized in 1906, and now has about two hundred and fifty members. Some time after its formation the club purchased about forty-five acres of land north of and near the corporation line of the city, where the grounds were fashioned into golf links, and

beautiful lawns, and adorned with substantial buildings of appropriate design and convenience. Here already have been held two state golf tournaments, which have attracted the best talent in the commonwealth.

The late A. W. Lee was the first president. G. F. Spry is the present head official; W. O. Hand is vice president; J. N. Weidenfeller, secretary; C. F. Rauscher, treasurer.

OTTUMWA OARSMEN'S CLUB

The dams of the Des Moines River at Ottumwa make a fine sheet of water, nearly four miles in length, which attracts many kinds of pleasure craft. This led a number of young men, in 1882, to organize the Ottumwa Oarsmen's Club. They were Arthur Gephart, W. C. Dana, J. Zellner, F. B. Thrall, Charles A. Walsh, L. Cloutman, W. Israel, F. R. Sleeper, T. D. Foster, Herm W. Merrill, Ed T. Kilby, Justus Hamilton, J. Johnson, and C. Millard. The organization was incorporated, with F. R. Sleeper, president; W. C. Dana, secretary-treasurer; and F. B. Thrall, chairman of the committee on building and grounds. The first eight mentioned members, previous to the formation of the club, bought a four-oared racing shell. Since then other craft have been added to the fleet.

A plot of ground was leased, and in the spring of 1883, a clubhouse was erected thereon, at a cost of about \$1,200. In 1907, the club was reorganized and made a social organization. It has become one of the popular institutions of this description in the county. A fine new clubhouse in mission style of architecture, was erected at a cost of \$7,000, and the membership was increased to 150. Canoes, rowboats and power boats have superseded the racing shell, and regattas have been held. In July, 1909, the Central State Amateur Rowing Association regatta was held here, thousands witnessing the event. The racing course is conceded by oarsmen to be one of the best in the Middle West and the natural beauty unsurpassed.

The present officials are: Otto Armstrong, president; Otto F. Saul, vice president; Emil Fecht, secretary-treasurer; Jesse F. Canfield, commodore.

CHAPTER XXIII

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT THAT FAILED

The Des Moines River is one of Ottumwa's assets. It belongs to the city and its people, insofar as its uses are concerned and its natural beauties are enjoyed by all, free of cost. But for any or all practical purposes the river, up to the present time, has not been navigable, in a maritime sense. The General Government, however, has sought upon occasion to make it so, but labor and expense have been lost in the effort. The improvement of the Des Moines was abortive, but the movement in this direction by Government and its failure to realize the aims and wishes of its projectors, is best told in the words of Hon. Charles Negus, in the following sketch on the improvement of the Des Moines River, written by him:

The river, Des Moines, has connected with its history many things of interest. It is purposed at this time to notice some of the historical events connected with this river since the land through which it passes was purchased by the Government from the Indians.

By the Treaty of 1842, by which the Sacs and Foxes sold all their lands in Iowa, they were permitted to retain possession of that portion which lay west of Red Rock for three years, and the Indians moved up the river, and located themselves near the Racoon Fork, and the Government thought proper to locate a body of troops at that point; and for the conveyance of soldiers and their equipage to that place, the little steamer *Ione* was employed, and laden with stores and a detachment of troops, landed on the site where is now the City of Des Moines, on the 9th of May, 1843. This is the first steamboat that ever ventured to disturb the waters of this river so far from its mouth. The *Ione* having made a successful trip added greatly to the expectation of the estimated importance and value of this thoroughfare, which was brought to the attention of Congress, and on the 8th of August, 1846, a law was enacted, giving to Iowa, for the purpose of aiding to improve the navigation of the River Des Moines from its mouth to the Racoon Fork, an equal moiety in alternate sections of the public lands remaining unsold, in a strip five miles wide on each side of the river, to be selected within the territory of Iowa by an agent, or agents, who should be appointed by the governor of the territory, subject to the approval of the United States Treasury.

When this grant was first made, it was not supposed by any one that it extended above Racoon Fork, and Governor Clark, in communicating

the intelligence to the Legislature, estimated the grant to amount to about three hundred thousand acres. This part of the governor's message was referred to a select committee, for them to take into consideration whether it was advisable for the state to accept the grant, and if so, to devise the method of disposing of the lands and the mode of improving the river.

The committee, after having the matter under consideration several weeks, through their chairman, Dr. James Davis, of Wapello County, made a very lengthy report, in which they took the ground that the grant was not limited to lands below the Racoon Fork, but extended to every alternate section for five miles on each side of the river to the northwestern boundary of the state, if not to the source of the river. They estimated the grant to contain 400,000 acres below the Racoon Fork, and 560,000 above, making 960,000 acres of land. The report of the committee at first was looked upon as visionary, and but very little calculation was made on getting any land above the fork of the river; but a matter of so much importance was not passed over without examination and full discussion.

From this time on, for several years, the improvement of the River Des Moines entered largely into the politics of the state. Politicians became interested in it; the construction put upon the grant by the committee was the popular side, and found many advocates, and scarcely any one opposed it. The committee reported in favor of receiving the grant, with provisos, and a bill for creating a board of public works. On this report the Legislature passed an act accepting the grant, with the proviso that it was not to form a part of the 500,000 acres which the state was entitled to by an act of Congress of 1841, giving to each new state that amount of land for internal improvements. This was conceded by the General Government, and it also permitted the state to divert 500,000 acres from works of internal improvement to the purpose of education. The Legislature, on the 5th of February, 1847, also passed an act creating a board of public works and providing for the improvement of the river. The board consisted of a president, secretary and treasurer, who were to be elected by the qualified electors of the state on the first Monday of the following August. The president was to be the active agent of the work and was required to make monthly reports of his doings and of the progress of his work to the board; the secretary was to record the proceedings of the board and to sell the lands; the treasurer was to receive and disburse the moneys. The officers were required to commence the work on the Mississippi, near Keokuk, at the mouth of Dead Slough, or of the Nassaw Slough, and then up the slough to the river. And subsequently the work was commenced by undertaking to dig a canal from the mouth of the Nassaw Slough to St. Francisville, the first place on the river where it was thought practicable to build a dam.

About \$150,000 were expended in the effort, but the attempt proved to be an impracticable undertaking, and after expending this large amount of

money, the work of digging a canal was abandoned. At the August election, Hugh W. Sample, of Jefferson County, was elected president; Charles Corckery, of Dubuque County, secretary; and Paul Bratton, of Van Buren County, treasurer. The officers elected were qualified, and at first opened their offices at Fairfield. Col. Samuel Curtis, from Ohio, was selected by the board as chief engineer, but there was very little done this season toward improving the river, further than making surveys. The necessary surveys having been completed, early in the spring of 1848, the work was commenced. The canal and three dams were put under contract, and about five hundred hands were put at work. On the 21st of August, the building of ten more dams was contracted for, and there seemed to be a fair prospect for the speedy completion of the entire improvement.

Glowing reports of the country and the advantages to be derived from the improvement of the river excited the public mind to the highest expectations, and the people became very anxious to secure as much of the public lands as possible, that this great undertaking might be speedily completed, and to ascertain the construction put upon the grant by the General Government, application was made to the land department for a decision. Richard M. Young, the commissioner of the general land office, on the 23d day of February, 1848, in a letter addressed to the board of public works, gave it as his opinion that the state was entitled to alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, through the whole extent of Iowa. This decision gave assurance that the amount of land claimed would be received. The board of improvement made great preparation for rapidly pushing on the work, and the public mind was exhilarated with the greatest hopes of speedily realizing the great advantages represented to be derived from this undertaking.

But as it is the lot of man to meet with disappointments, such seems to have been the result in this case, for it was found that the lands could not be sold fast enough to meet the expenses of so expensive a work as had been undertaken. To remedy this difficulty, the board of public works recommended to the Legislature "that bonds, bearing the sanction of the supreme power of the state, should be issued by the board, and pledging the proceeds of the sales of the lands, as well as the tolls of the improvements, for their redemption." But this policy did not meet with the sanction of some of the leading democrats of the state, who regarded such a measure as not being in accordance with democratic principles, among whom were Ver Plank Van Antwerp. Van Antwerp, having held the office of receiver in the first land office established in Southern Iowa, and then holding the same office at Fairfield, and also, for a while editor of a paper, was extensively known, and at that time exerted much influence among the people, and he took a very active part against the proposition recommended by the board. He claimed that the measure was not only anti-democratic, but impolitic, and went to Iowa City, as a lobby member, and

made himself very busy with the members to defeat it; and the opposition with which it met from Van Antwerp, and other private individuals, had its effect with the members of the Legislature and the measure was defeated, much to the discomfiture of Sample. This interference of Van Antwerp with the recommendations of the board created a coolness between Sample and Van Antwerp, which caused some singular results in the future political matters of the state.

For the purpose of securing the full amount of land claimed, the Legislature passed a memorial asking Congress to enact an explanatory law confirming to the state the quantity of land claimed. But Congress did not feel disposed to do this, and the extent of the grant was a disputed question for several years.

At the August election in 1849, the officers of the board of public works were to be again elected and the old officers were desirous of holding on to their offices, and Sample made great efforts to have the old officers re-nominated by the state convention for candidates before the people. Those who were in favor of issuing bonds for the speedy completion of the work were in favor of re-electing the old board; those who were against this measure were opposed to them. Among those who took an active part against the old board was Van Antwerp, and his opposition was particularly made against Sample, which got up much ill feeling between them. Van Antwerp, to accomplish his ends before the convening of the convention, prepared a stricture on Sample's political acts, which "showed him up" in no very enviable light. Van Antwerp went to Iowa City, where the convention was to be held, a short time before it convened, and had his strictures printed in handbill form, and on the morning of the convention circulated copies all over the city, so that a copy found its way into the hands of every delegate. This had the effect to beat Sample, and the other officers of the old board, and William Patterson, of Lee County, was nominated for president; Jesse Williams, of Johnson, for secretary; and George Gillaspy, of Wapello, for treasurer.

These individuals were all elected, entered upon the duties of their trust, and with energy undertook to complete all the work which had been put under contract. But they soon found that they could not sell lands fast enough to meet their expenditures, and had to suspend a portion of the work. But they did not do this until they had contracted a large amount of debts, which they had not the means to pay. The new board, on making settlements with the contractors, not having the money to pay them, issued bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, pledging the lands for their payment, and binding the board to redeem them as soon as they had the means to do it. So the new board, without the sanction of the law, did what the old board tried to get the Legislature to authorize them to do by law, and for which policy they were turned out of office and others put in their place. Those contractors who were stopped from going on with their work claimed

damages. Legal proceedings were had and some of them recovered large amounts.

The course pursued by the new board met with much censure from the public and the newspapers. Particularly the whig press was very severe in its strictures. The course which had been pursued by the board of public works made the improvement of the River Des Moines a prominent matter before the Legislature, which convened in December, 1850. The issuing of bonds did not meet with the approval of that body, and a law was passed abolishing the offices of president, secretary and treasurer, and the offices of commissioner and register of the Des Moines River improvement were created, which, instead of being elected by the people, were appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

As soon as the law abolishing the board of public works went into effect, the governor appointed Ver Plank Van Antwerp commissioner, and George Gillaspie register of the improvement, who, on the 9th of June, 1851, entered into a contract with Bangs Brothers & Company, of New York, in which they stipulated to complete the whole work, from the mouth of the river to the Raccoon Fork, in four years from the time, when for the improvement of the river a confirmation should be secured of the extension of the grant of land above that point. When the contract was closed Bangs Brothers & Company and the officers of the improvement went to work and succeeded in getting the land department of the General Government to reconsider the decision in which it had been held that the grant of land only extended to the Raccoon Fork, and obtained a decision that it extended to the northern boundary of the state, which gave hopes that the river would soon be made navigable. On the first reception of the news there was much rejoicing, but when the details of the contract with Bangs Brothers & Company were made public, it was found that the contract provided that the lands below Raccoon Fork were not to be sold for less than two dollars per acre, and those above, for not less than five dollars.

This gave great dissatisfaction, for a great portion of these lands was occupied by claimants who expected to buy their claims at \$1.25 per acre, as others had done who had settled upon Government lands. This provision stirred up much ill feeling among the settlers. Public meetings were held and this part of the contract was condemned in the strongest terms; and such were the feelings that there were apprehensions of serious difficulties if this part of the contract should be enforced. But when these excitements were at the highest, news came that Bangs Brothers & Company had failed, and probably their contract would be annulled, and this allayed the public feeling. Bangs Brothers & Company did not comply with their contract in furnishing means, and the work on the river did not go on, and the public expectation of a speedy completion of the proposed improvement vanished.

The officers of the improvement were appointed for only two years and at the expiration of their term of office Van Antwerp was reappointed com-

missioner, and Paul C. Jeffries was appointed register. But these last appointed officers held their trust but a short time, for during the past two years the work on the river had progressed very slowly. The contract with Bangs Brothers & Company had been declared forfeited and it was understood that other sources were to be looked to for going on with the work. The officers appointed by the governor not being successful in their undertaking, the Legislature, on the 1st of January, 1853, repealed the law authorizing the governor to appoint, and made these officers again to be elected by the people, and on the first Monday in the following April, Josiah Bonney, of Van Buren County, was elected commissioner, and George Gillaspie, register. And for the purpose of aiding the commissioner in conducting and concluding any contract on the subject of improving the river, the Legislature appointed George G. Wright, of Van Buren County, and Uriah Briggs, of Wapello, his assistants, "with equal powers of the commissioner in making and determining such contract."

From past experience it was not deemed advisable to parcel out the work to many individuals, and consequently these officers were required by the Legislature not to make any contract, unless such contract stipulated for "at least one million three hundred thousand dollars to be faithfully expended in the payment of the debts and liabilities of the improvement, and its completion to the greatest extent possible." And to this end, if it was necessary, they were authorized "to sell and dispose of all and any lands which had been or might hereafter be granted by Congress for the improvement of the river, and if it was necessary to effect a contract, they were authorized to convey the right to tolls and water rents arising from the improvement, for the length of time and upon such terms as they might deem expedient. But in disposing of the lands, they were not to contract them for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre;" and if no contract of this character should be made before the 1st of September, 1853, then the pay of all the officers connected with the work, except the register and one engineer, was to cease, and all operation connected with the work, except such parts as were under contract, were to be suspended until further action by the Legislature. The register was required to put all unfinished work then under contract in such a condition as to prevent it from injury, and to see that all property of the state connected with the work was carefully preserved. If the register, at any time subsequent, should receive propositions which he deemed sufficient for consideration, he was to submit the same to the commissioner; and should a contract be made on the terms required by the Legislature, then the pay of the officers should commence and the work go on as though it had not been suspended.

The new commissioner, being conscientious about the expending of money, immediately after taking charge of the work, dismissed all the engineers except Guy Wells, the chief engineer, and employed no officer or other persons, except when the necessity of the work imperatively demanded

it. There were in several places of the river snags and bowlders, which much obstructed the navigation and had become a source of much inconvenience and complaint; but during the official term of Bonney the river was "cleaned of snags, bowlders and other obstructions to such an extent as to make the navigation of the river, at proper stages of the water, safe."

The commissioner and his associates, after assuming the duties of their trust, entered into correspondence with such persons and companies as they thought likely to embark in such an enterprise. And by this means they succeeded in eliciting the attention of capitalists to such an extent that a number of persons came to the state for the purpose of investigation. These persons, by an examination of the valley of the Des Moines personally, and making themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, on their return East imparted to others the undeveloped wealth and advantages of the valley, which was the means of bringing many good and enterprising citizens to the state. Among others who visited Iowa for the purpose of investigation was Henry O'Rielly, a man who had acquired some considerable notoriety as a contractor in putting up telegraph wires, and he proposed to undertake the work. Such was the known reputation of O'Rielly as a contractor, that the commissioner and his associates commenced the negotiating of a contract. And "on the 17th of December, 1853, Henry O'Rielly, Esq., of New York, entered into a contract with the commissioners, in which, for the consideration of the unsold lands belonging to the improvement and tolls and water rents, and other profits arising from the work for the term of forty years, agreed to complete the entire work within a period of four years from the 1st day of July, 1854, according to the original surveys and specifications made by the engineers."

Immediately upon entering upon this contract, O'Rielly returned East and organized a company, under the laws of Iowa, called the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, to which O'Rielly assigned his contract, himself being one of the officers of the company. On the 9th of June, 1854, by the consent and request of O'Rielly, and with the approbation of the officers of the River Improvement, the contract with O'Rielly was canceled and another contract was made with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company. In this contract the company agreed to pay all outstanding debts against the Improvement within ninety days from the date of said contract, to settle and pay all damage suits against the State of Iowa on account of the prosecutions of said work to mill owners and others who have, or might thereafter, sustain damages on account of the same; to pay the salaries and expenses of the officers and engineers in charge of the work; to complete the improvement from the mouth of the Des Moines River to Fort Des Moines, in accordance with the original plans and specifications of the state engineer, by the 1st day of July, 1858; and to construct the whole work in such a manner as to assure the navigation of the same for the longest period

of each year practicable, and to complete at least one-fourth of the work each and every year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1854.

In consideration of this understanding, the commissioner agreed to convey to the company all the unsold lands belonging to the improvement, the use of the work, the tolls and water rents for the term of forty-one years. And afterward, in consideration of the company enlarging the works and making some other improvements in the navigation of the river, and also on account of there not being as large a quantity of land undisposed of below Fort Dodge as was understood to be by the commissioners and the company at the time of making the contract, a majority of the commissioners, Bonney and Biggs, entered into an article of agreement with the company, in which they promised to extend the time of the company's use and control of the work to seventy-five years.

Under this contract, the public expected that the work would be immediately commenced by the new contractors and speedily completed. The great expectations which at first had been raised by the contractors under the name of the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, soon after they undertook the work began to diminish, for there soon arose disagreements and misunderstandings among themselves. The company had been organized under the general incorporation laws of Iowa, and, consequently, was subject to the laws of the state. At the called session of the Legislature in 1856, Donald Mann, a stockholder of the company, memorialized the Legislature to correct the "manifold abuses" of which he charged the directors of the company to have been guilty. In this memorial he charged that the managers of the company had in various ways "corruptly, and for corrupt purposes," violated the laws of the state, "greatly to the injury of the people thereof, and to the great loss and damage of the stockholders," and showed in detail wherein they had acted corruptly, and violated the laws under which the company was incorporated. Among other things he stated that, "for the purpose of deceiving the people and individuals in relation to their means," they had represented to the public and to individuals that there had been paid into the treasury "enormous sums of money, on account of stock sold, for much larger amounts than had been received. And the better to accomplish and maintain such deceptions, the managers (or a majority of them) caused to be issued certificates of stock to the amount of, nominally, six hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or 6,300 shares of \$100 each, of which shares they had represented to the public and individuals that the holder had paid the sum of \$100, amounting to \$630,000, when, as a matter of fact, there was only five per cent paid on each share, by which means the public and many individuals were deceived."

Henry O'Rielly, the individual with whom the contract had first been made, a stockholder and one of the directors, also memorialized the Legislature for an investigation of the affairs of the company, in which he reasserted the charges made by Mann, and stated that he held himself ready,

if the Legislature would order an investigation of the doings of the company, to prove, from the records of the company and from other evidence, "that there was scarcely an important provision in the code of Iowa (applicable to corporations), scarcely an important point in the Des Moines Improvement laws, scarcely an important provision in the contract which the company agreed to fulfill, scarcely an essential provision in its by-laws, or even in the charter which gave it legal existence, which had not been violated, and violated with a recklessness that will form a memorable feature in the history of Iowa."

A joint committee was appointed from both branches of the Legislature at the called session to investigate the alleged abuses, but, owing to the short time in which they had to act, it was impossible for them to make the necessary investigation. An attempt was made to create a committee for this purpose to act after the Legislature adjourned; but this failed, so that the alleged abuses passed by without examination at that time. These memorials to the Legislature and the discussion of these matters by the newspapers greatly prejudiced the public mind against the company; and while these discussions were going on W. C. Johnson, president of the company, requested the governor to examine into its affairs, in person or by a committee, and proposed to pay the expenses of such an examination. The governor did not feel disposed to comply with the request, but referred the matter to the Legislature, which convened the following December, and recommended that a committee should be appointed, with power to administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers, with instructions to inquire into all the transactions of the former commissioners and registers of the Improvement.

This part of the governor's message was referred to a committee of twelve, consisting of members of both branches of the Legislature, who immediately proceeded to the discharge of their duties. After a careful and thorough examination, this committee reported that they did not consider the contract made by the commissioners with the company a valid contract on behalf of the state, for the law which authorized the commissioner and register to make contracts required that any contract made by them, to be valid, must be approved by the governor, and that the subsequent law, which created two assistant commissioners, did not do away with the provision requiring the governor to approve of such contracts. And, as the contract made with the company had never been approved by the governor, they did not regard it as binding on the state. The committee also reported that the company had acted in bad faith, and violated their charter in many ways; and, among other things, they found that over \$1,000,000 of full paid stock had been issued by the company, upon which had been received but \$167,000, leaving a deficit of \$833,000, for which certificates of full paid stock had been issued, for which not a farthing had been received by the company, which had been sold to innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration, who had

purchased, believing its full value had been paid into the treasury of the company. The company had come far short of completing the amount of work which they were required to do under their contract, and their acts gave strong indications that their object was to expend money enough to get possession of all the available lands and then abandon the work; for more than one-half of the time which was given for completing the entire contract had expired, and on a work which was estimated to cost about \$2,000,000, they had expended about \$185,957.44 for an actual construction of the work, while the company claimed that they had expended \$104,180.74 for incidental expenses, the most part of which did not in any manner benefit the Improvement. Yet the company claimed that they were entitled to land at \$1.25 per acre in payment for the whole amount.

On the 2d of April, 1855, William McKay, of Polk County, was elected commissioner, and John C. Lockwood, of Louisa County, register; but in November, 1856, McKay resigned, and Edwin Manning, of Van Buren County, was appointed by the governor to fill his place. Manning bore the name of a good business man and close financier, and he was not willing to audit the claims for incidental expenses, as one for which the company were entitled to receive land; and this became a matter of dispute between the company and commissioner, and in order to have the matter adjusted, the president proposed to make an abatement of \$72,000. But Manning did not feel disposed to settle the matter himself, and referred the whole claim to the Legislature.

Manning in his report to the Legislature showed that there had been sold by the state, through the board of public works, during the six years that the state prosecuted the work, about \$75,000 worth of land; and for this sum only "three stone-masonry locks" and two dams had been completed; and there had been certified to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, by Bonney and Gillaspy, 88,853 19/100 acres of land, and by McKay and Lockwood, 116,636 4/100 acres, at \$1.25 per acre, making \$256,861.53 worth of land, which had been disposed of to the present company, a part of which amount was for old debts which they had paid.

The report of the committee and commissioner having been made to the Legislature, that body acting upon the premises that the contract which had been made by the commissioners with the company was not binding upon the state, on the 29th of January, 1857, passed an act by which there was to be a commissioner appointed by the governor, who, with the regular commissioner, was authorized to contract for the speedy prosecution of the work, and it was made their duty to ascertain and pay off all just claims against the Improvement; and they were authorized to contract with any company for the sale of all lands, tolls and water rents who would give satisfactory evidence and security for the completion of the Improvement. But they were not to bind the state by any contract further than the appropriation of the land and the income of the Improvement; and no contract made by the

commissioners was to be valid until approved by the governor. And by this act, the offices of register and assistant commissioner were abolished and the register was required to deliver over to the state land office all books and papers in his office; and the register of the state land office was required to perform all the duties which the register of the Improvement had done. And by thus doing, the Legislature gave the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company to understand that they did not regard the contract made by them with the commissioners as binding upon the state, though by this act they made arrangements for auditing their claims and paying them their just dues.

About this time the question was brought up in the land department at Washington, as to the extent of this grant of land, and the opinion was made public that the original intention of Congress was to only give to the state the lands below the Raccoon Fork; but a disposition was manifested to compromise by the department recognizing as being in the grant all lands adjacent to the river within the state. But assumptions had heretofore met with success, and now those interested in the land grant claimed and contended that this grant embraced all the lands to the source of the river. This difficulty about the extent of the land grant, together with the action of the Legislature, nearly suspended all operations on the river and much was said by the company about enforcing their claims by law.

The commissioners appointed to audit and pay the claims against the Improvement did not succeed in adjusting the claims of the company, and the matter was again referred to the Legislature, and on the 22d of March, 1858, there was a joint resolution passed by the Legislature, defining the basis upon which the state would settle and the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company were given sixty days to consider whether they would accept of and ratify this proposition; and if they did not, within that time, then it was made the duty of the governor to enjoin them from further proceeding with the work of the Improvement. Also, on the same day of adopting this resolution, there was an act passed giving all the lands which remained after settling with this company, "and also all the stone, timber and other materials turned over to the state by the company," to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Keokuk up the Des Moines Valley, to the northern line of the state, except the material which it might be necessary to use for the completion of the locks and dams at Croton, Plymouth, Bentonsport and Keosauqua, which the railroad company were to complete; and also, all debts which grew out of the Improvement, which at that time remained unsatisfied, or were in some manner provided for. But in this grant there was a provision made that it should not in any manner conflict with the lands which had previous to that time been given to the state by Congress for railroad purposes, which, on the 15th of July, 1856, had been given by the Legislature to the companies formed to build the four roads designated

by the grant. But it was understood that these lands, having been donated by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the River Des Moines, could not be diverted to the building of a railroad without the consent of Congress, and measures were immediately taken to get Congress to sanction the diversion; but this attempt failed, so that the action of the Iowa Legislature did not avail the railroad company anything that session. The railroad company determined to make another effort at the next session of Congress; but before the time for this effort, another difficulty arose in the way of obtaining the lands for the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company.

In settling up the claims that the grants for improving the River Des Moines extended above the Raccoon Fork, the citizens of Iowa were united, until after the grant of lands by Congress for railroad purposes was made. After this the railroad companies became interested in the lands claimed for the River Improvement, and claimed that the grant did not embrace any lands above the Raccoon Fork, on which the citizens of Iowa were now divided, and both sides of the question were represented. Upon this phase of the case the officer of the land department at Washington had but very little hesitation in deciding against the claims of the River Improvement. After this decision was made the legal tribunals were resorted to, and a case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the same decision was given as in the land office.

On the 3d of March, 1860, there was an act passed abolishing the office of commissioner of the Des Moines Improvement, and George G. Wright, Edward Johnson and Christian W. Slagle were appointed a board of commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining all the liabilities against the Des Moines River Improvement and against the State of Iowa, growing out of the Improvement. They were required to meet at Keosauqua and were clothed with power similar to the District Court, to hear and determine all claims growing out of the Improvement, and were authorized to sell all the interests of the state and all dams and improvements and the lands appertaining thereto. These commissioners proceeded with their duties, and with their labors closed all official acts, as far as the state was concerned, in applying the proceeds of this land grant toward the improvement of the navigation of the River Des Moines.

This was a most magnificent grant, embracing some of the best lands in the state; and if the proceeds had been judiciously and properly expended, would have made a great thoroughfare for steamboats, besides affording an immense water power for driving machinery. But through the incompetency of managing the means, and the intrigues of designing men, the whole of the lands below Raccoon Fork, and a large quantity above, were disposed of and very little practical good accomplished toward the navigation of the river.

CHAPTER XXIV

CENTER TOWNSHIP

Wapello is in the fourth row of counties in Iowa west of the Mississippi River, and in the second row north of the Missouri line. It is twenty-four miles east and west and eighteen miles north and south, having twelve congressional townships and fourteen civil townships. The Des Moines River's average width is about six hundred feet. It enters the county at Eddyville, the northwest corner of the county, flows southeasterly and leaves this territory east of Eldon. Seven wagon bridges and four railroad bridges span the river within the county. The elevation of the land at Ottumwa is about six hundred and fifty feet above sea level.

The east part of Center Township is very near the center of the county. The township itself is composed of congressional township 72, range 14, except parts of sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 south of the river, and sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 in township 72, range 13, and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in township 71, range 14. The north part of the township is prairie and fine bottom land. The south part is practically all bottom land. There is some hilly country near the river, west of the city. Underlying the land is considerable coal and limestone. The coal has been mined at Bear Creek and other places, both north and south of the river. The land is drained by Sugar Creek, Rock Branch and Bear Creek—all tributaries of the Des Moines.

There are 20,398 acres of farm land, which produce cereals of the usual varieties known to this latitude. The raising and feeding of live stock is an important industry of the farmers. Good, substantial farm buildings, fences, well-kept roads, telephone lines, rural mail delivery, and other modern conveniences obtain in this locality; also good district schools and churches.

Center Township was organized June 4, 1844. The first election was held in August, at Louisville, the name of the county seat at that time. The judges of election were John Fuller, Nason Roberts and D. F. Ballard. When the county was opened to settlement, hundreds of families found their way to this section of the county, many of whom remained. Among them may be named the following: James M. Peck, Farnum Whitcomb, Richard Fisher, J. C. Fisher, Peter Fisher, Henry Huffman, Nason Roberts, John Alexander, Reuben R. Harper, J. M. Montgomery, Philaster Lee, John Clark, James Langshore, Doctor Hackleman, Thomas H. Wells,

Jerry Smith, Sr., Clark Williams, Dr. C. C. Warden, Hugh George, William Dewey, Paul C. Jeffries, David Glass, David Hall, Rev. B. A. Spaulding, S. S. Norris, Sewell Kinney, David P. Smith, John Myers, David Armstrong, H. P. Graves, William H. Galbraith, Levi Buckwalter, Jink Vassar, George D. Hackworth, Arthur Eakins, Ammon Shaul, John Overman, John C. Evans, Thomas Reveal, John Humphrey, Sylvester Warner, Paris Caldwell, G. A. Roemer, William Harris, William Crawford, Alexander Crawford, Thomas Crawford, Nathaniel Bell.

Joseph Hayne, long since passed away, was one of the two thousand or more who crossed over an imaginary dead line into Wapello County, at the opening of the "New Purchase," May 1, 1843. One year later, at the first election held in the county, he was returned as sheriff, and succeeded himself three successive terms in the office. He also held the offices of county treasurer and clerk of the court three terms. It is claimed that a daughter of Mr. Hayne, born in 1845, was the first white child born in Ottumwa. Her name was Dora Hayne, and she became the wife of Joseph Rogers. Her death occurred in Chicago, February 20, 1914. The body now lies in the Hayne lot in the Ottumwa Cemetery.

Paris Caldwell was a Virginian by birth. In the year 1841 he immigrated to Iowa, and when the signal was given by the Government in May, 1843, declaring the "New Purchase" open to settlement, he was one of the first to cross the Wapello County line. Mr. Caldwell made claim to and purchased a tract of Government land and made his home thereon until his death, which occurred April 5, 1899. Fifty-four acres of this original purchase lies within the corporate limits of Ottumwa.

William Flint was born in Wapello County, May 9, 1843, and for many years was an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His brother, W. T. Flint, was born in the county in 1845, and was also a locomotive engineer on the "Burlington."

Thomas Bedwell was a "Buckeye" who settled in Agency Township in October, 1843, choosing a tract of land on section 24, on which his energies were expended, to the end that he in a few years owned a fine producing and highly improved farm. He moved to Ottumwa in 1868. He held various offices, was a member of the board of supervisors, sheriff, etc.

Farnum Whitcomb was born in Vermont, in 1810, and moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1839, where he remained until 1843. The "New Purchase" was opened to settlement on the 1st day of May of that year, and Mr. Whitcomb was among the early ones to come into the county. In the year above mentioned, he acquired a tract of Government land in section 1, Center Township, which he cleared and, as time went on, made improvements and developed the property into one of the most valuable farms in the county. An accident terminated the life of this hardy pioneer in 1895, and one year later, his wife, Nancy (Fox) Whitcomb, fol-

lowed him to the grave. Frank Whitcomb came into the homestead, where he was born in 1855, when his father's estate was settled, and where he continued to live till his death in 1914.

Daniel Traul came to Van Buren County in 1840, and to Wapello County in 1843. In 1851 he entered a tract of land in section 32 in this township, which at the time was low land along the Des Moines and fit only for grass. The soil eventually became very fertile and tillable. Thomas Traul, a son, was seven years of age when his parents arrived in the county, and for many years lived on the homestead after his father's death, which took place in 1884.

Sylvester Warner was born in the State of New York in 1817; became a blacksmith; served in the Blackhawk war from Missouri; came to Van Buren County and from there to Wapello County in 1843. He staked a claim under the Homestead Act and received his patent for the same in 1846. To a wagon he had built, and the first made in Ottumwa, Mr. Warner hitched a yoke of oxen and made a trip to Des Moines for supplies. He often went to Keokuk the same way for groceries, hardware and other things. Mr. Warner was a successful farmer, and became well known in Wapello County.

Madison Wellman was a pioneer of 1843, coming to the county and locating on a tract of land in Center Township. Some time later Mr. Wellman removed to Richland Township and located on a farm between Kirkville and Fremont, on Big Cedar Creek. The Indians were troublesome at times, especially after receiving their stipend at Agency from the Government. On such occasions they always managed to procure whisky, and when on their way home were in bad condition by the time they reached the Wellman place. It required great bravery on the part of the women in those days, especially during this absence of the men, their only resource being to get down the rifle from its pegs and threaten to shoot if the Indians did not go on their way. In 1852 Madison Wellman owned a mill in Ottumwa, where he sawed lumber, ground feed and run a carding machine and turning lathe. He sold the mill in 1852, moved back to his farm and died there at the age of thirty-two.

Cyrus Armstrong was a painter and began work at his trade in Ottumwa in 1844. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

Henry Bascomb Hendershott was born in Miami County, Ohio, May 15, 1816, and in the autumn of that year his parents moved to Illinois, where his youth was spent in the prairie state. In winter he attended country schools and when nineteen matriculated in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he worked his way for two years. In 1837 he was a postoffice clerk at Burlington, Iowa, and also did clerical work in the county recorder's office, meanwhile reading law under the direction of Judge David Rorer and M. D. Browning. On May 6, 1839, he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court of Des Moines County, and during the two years he

spent here pursued his studies in the law. Mr. Hendershott was admitted to the bar in 1841. The following year he moved to Mount Pleasant, then to Fairfield, Agency City and finally, on May 16, 1844, to Ottumwa. In February, 1844, the young pioneer lawyer was appointed clerk of the District Court of Wapello County, and while serving in that capacity he organized the County of Wapello in pursuance of the statute made and provided for that purpose. On December 7, 1845, by appointment, he became district attorney for the seventh district. In 1847, while serving as deputy surveyor for the states of Iowa and Wisconsin, he subdivided six townships of Government land into sections. With Joseph C. Brown, young Hendershott, as a member of a commission appointed by the Supreme Court, sat upon the vexed question of the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri, and the report of the commissioners was accepted as a final settlement of a prolonged and bitter dispute over the dividing line. In 1850 Judge Hendershott was sent to the State Legislature and served four years. He was elected judge of the District Court for the third (now second) judicial district, in 1856. In this office he served with great credit and on retiring from the bench, the bar tendered him a complimentary banquet and resolutions of admiration and approval of his services. His paper read before the Old Settlers' Association in 1874, in which he reviewed the history of Wapello County up to that time, was a masterpiece, and was given a leading place in a history of the county, published in Chicago, in 1878. Judge Hendershott was a leading man of Wapello County and of the state, and his death, which occurred August 10, 1900, was justly considered an irreparable loss by the entire community in which he had passed the greater part of his long and useful life.

John C. Fisher was an Indianian by birth. He early sought the prairies, coming to Iowa in 1841, and to Wapello County in 1844, first locating on section 1, in Center Township. In 1855 he sold his land and removed to the county seat, where he became one of the active business men and capitalists of the place. For about one year Mr. Fisher served acceptably as postmaster at Ottumwa.

Peter Hale and Mary, his wife, immigrated from Kentucky to Wapello County in 1844, and located on section 12, in Center Township. Their son, Shelton Hale, was an infant at the time. The latter grew apace and assisted his father in clearing and improving the farm. Eventually, Shelton became a merchant at Ottumwa, where he remained six years and then returned to the old homestead, remaining there until his death in 1901.

George W. Kitterman is the son of Elias Kitterman, who settled in Center Township in 1843. George was born here November 5, 1843. He served his country faithfully and well in the War of the Rebellion. About the year 1866 Mr. Kitterman married Barbara L. King, daughter of Enos

and Barbara King, who came to Wapello County in 1846. Mr. King was known as a local preacher.

George D. Hackworth was among the very earliest settlers of Wapello County, the year of his advent being 1845. In the autumn of 1845 Mr. Hackworth located on a tract of land on section 35, in Center Township, and remained there until 1857, when he moved with his family to Ottumwa. Mr. Hackworth served the county as official surveyor and two years as auditor. He removed to Kansas in 1873 and there remained until his death in 1878.

G. F. A. Roemer, a native of Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1845, and in July of that year located in Ottumwa, having purchased a tract of land near the present fair grounds. On November 6, 1848, Mr. Roemer entered a tract of land on section 29, Center Township, and began farming. Industrious habits and good judgment brought him a competency and in 1894 he died at a ripe old age, having earned the respect of everybody.

A. J. Peck was born in this township in 1845, his parents being among the first people to settle in Wapello County. He remained on the farm until 1867, and then removed to Ottumwa and went into the livery business.

Charles F. Blake was one of the pioneers of Wapello County. He came to Ottumwa in 1845 and later engaged in the drug business. He was one of the original stockholders of the Iowa National Bank, and in 1873 was elected president of that financial concern.

J. H. Myers, a pioneer nurseryman, came to Ottumwa in 1845, and became one of its leading citizens, holding various offices of trust. He served in the Civil war three years. Mrs. Myers' maiden name was Cochran, and her brother contracted to build the first mill in Ottumwa.

N. Bell was an early settler here, coming in 1845. B. F. Bell located here the same year. Both these pioneer husbandmen assisted materially in the growth and prosperity of the township.

John Overman settled here in 1845, and soon had in operation a ferry between Ottumwa and Richmond, which he managed eight years; he also farmed and became prominently identified with affairs of the community.

Madison Leonard, born in Missouri, located here in 1844, and chose farming for a livelihood.

Gen. John M. Hedrick, a native of Indiana, came to Wapello County in 1844. He passed his winters in teaching and summers on his father's (Hon. J. W. Hedrick) farm. He became a clerk in 1852, later a partner and then sole owner of a business establishment. In 1861, he largely assisted in recruiting a company of men for the Civil war, received a commission as first lieutenant of Company D, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. A few months later he was made quartermaster of the regiment, and was then promoted to the captaincy of Company K. He distinguished himself in the war and returned to Ottumwa with the brevet of brigadier

general. He was appointed postmaster of Ottumwa and held the office until 1870, and was supervisor of internal revenue for the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado and Dakota, 1870-76. During his incumbency as postmaster in 1866, he became editor of the *Courier* and in 1869 owned a half interest in the paper. In the latter year Major Hamilton bought the other half and they together had charge of the publication until January 1, 1878. Retiring from the *Courier*, General Hedrick gave his time chiefly to looking after the interests of the Cedar Rapids, Sigourney and Ottumwa Railway Company, of which he was president. He was active in many enterprises of local benefit. He died October 3, 1886.

Joseph Hill settled in Center Township in 1846, coming from Ohio. He first engaged in farming, later became a general merchant in Ottumwa.

J. W. Carpenter, after teaching school in Cincinnati, Ohio, sixteen years, came to Wapello County and took up farming. He settled in Ottumwa in 1858, where his time was chiefly spent in looking after his business interests as a capitalist.

Nathaniel Bell followed farming in Indiana and desiring more land at a small price, came to Iowa in 1846, and located in this township, choosing a tract of land four miles northwest of Ottumwa. Mr. Bell lived on this farm until his death in 1877. A son, Adam W. Bell, who was born in 1831, lived on the homestead until twenty-three years of age and then bought a quarter section of land in this township, which he cultivated and improved. Adam Bell married Nancy E. Goodwin in 1854. She was a daughter of Rolla and Hannah Goodwin, who settled in Wapello County in 1852.

George W. Bowen was born in the State of Ohio and came to Ottumwa in 1848, and for many years thereafter was engaged in the milling business.

Richard H. Warden came to Ottumwa from Ohio in 1848 and with J. H. D. Street established that year the *Ottumwa Courier*. The following year he was appointed postmaster and his connection with the *Courier* continued until 1855. That year Mr. Warden's activities were turned to the mercantile and hotel business. He served in the Civil war with distinction and in 1870 resumed the duties of editor of the *Courier*. A fuller description of Mr. Warden's career is given elsewhere in this work.

William E. Jones, an Ohioan by birth, located in Center Township in 1849. Later he became one of Ottumwa's dry-goods merchants. Is now (1914) engaged in wholesale and retail hay, grain and feed.

Charles Lawrence located in Ottumwa in 1849, dealing in general merchandise. He first formed a partnership with D. P. Inskeep and later with J. W. Garner.

J. M. Roney, born in Kentucky, became a resident of Wapello County in 1849, locating on a farm in this township.

Prior S. Wilson located in this township in 1849 but remained a short time. He returned in 1852 and located on sections 10 and 15, where he followed successfully the avocation of the farmer and stock-raiser.

Gerard Derks, who became an influential citizen of the township, was a Hollander, who located here in 1850.

O. P. Bizer was an early settler here, coming from Missouri in 1850 and purchasing a farm in Center Township. In 1869 he purchased and removed to a farm on sections 4 and 9. Mr. Bizer became a prosperous and influential citizen. He was a member of the board of supervisors and was on the building committee at the time the courthouse was under construction.

M. Roos established a butcher shop in this township in 1851. From 1860 to 1870, he followed farming in Green Township.

Grimes Pumroy left his old home in Ohio and located on section 33, in this township, in the year 1851. For many years he run a sawmill on Soap Creek. Mr. Pumroy was a veteran of the Civil war; moved to Ottumwa in 1890 and died there in July, 1898.

Matt Lawrence was running a farm in this township as early as 1854.

George Hatch was one of Center Township's pioneer farmers, coming from Jefferson County in 1854.

William Lewis, who died in 1891, came to this township from Illinois in 1856.

John Finley located in the township in 1857. He was a farmer and also kept a general store at Richmond, becoming the first postmaster of the place.

Richard Areingdale became identified with this community in an early day and located on a large farm in 1865. Later in life Mr. Areingdale retired from the farm and removed to Ottumwa.

SOME LATER ARRIVALS

John R. Kerfoot came to Ottumwa from Maryland about 1845 and owned a farm north of the city. His son, J. F. Kerfoot, was born in Ottumwa in 1870. He established the Kerfoot Clothing Company.

Maj. John Stuart Wood came to Ottumwa in 1848, in company with Major Donelson, Major McMenomy and Charles Handserker, all of whom remained a short time and then left for their homes. Major Wood was back in 1851 and with others organized a party and went to California, where he remained until 1855. He then returned to Ottumwa and took up a permanent residence there. He assisted in organizing the Seventh Regiment Iowa Cavalry, for the Civil war, was in charge of Camp Hendershott, at Davenport, saw active service against the Indians in the "sixties;" was deputy sheriff in 1856; city marshal 1867-8-9; 1871-4 in the employ of

the Burlington Railroad Company and from 1874 to 1876, India agent with headquarters in the Northwest.

William A. McIntire was born in Keokuk Township, Wapello County, April 11, 1849, the son of William C. McIntire, who was a pioneer of 1843. William A. McIntire was raised on the homestead, in the fall of 1877 was elected county superintendent of schools; defeated for the position in 1881; elected again in 1883-5-7; established a hardware store in Ottumwa in 1888 and in 1897 was elected to the Senate by the Democrats.

James and Sarah (O'Connor) Cullen began life in Ottumwa in 1850. Mr. Cullen was a contractor and had charge of the brick and stone work of many of the early buildings in the city. He died in 1887.

Henry Wilson came to Ottumwa from Indiana in 1851. He was a farmer and plasterer for several years and later devoted his attention to real-estate operations.

Stephen Barnes settled half a mile south of Ottumwa in 1852, and here his son, Stephen, was born in 1854. The elder Barnes farmed until 1885 and then removed to Kansas. Stephen Barnes, Jr., became a leading merchant of the county seat.

Joseph Wagg was said to be the first barber to open a shop in Ottumwa. He located in the place in 1852 and served on the board of aldermen.

L. E. Gray became a citizen of Ottumwa in 1852, when the town was young and growing into importance. He followed farming two years and in 1859 was elected sheriff of the county. In 1878 he had a grocery store near the Ballingall Hotel, and two years later erected a \$30,000 hotel building, near an artesian well of mineral water, which he obtained by boring. Gray sold the sanitarium to E. K. Shelton in 1890, and in 1892 the property was destroyed by fire. James D. Gray, a son of L. E. Gray, was born in Ottumwa in 1860, while the elder Gray held the office of sheriff.

H. B. Sisson was among the first dentists who opened an office here, coming to the county seat from Indiana in 1853.

Samuel H. Harper was a business man in Ottumwa as early as 1853, choosing hardware as his specialty.

Rev. John Kreckel, a Prussian, was educated in Europe and the United States. He came to Ottumwa in 1853 and presided over the Ottumwa parish of the Catholic Church.

Conn Lewis, a native of Ohio, located in Ottumwa in 1854, and became well known as a liveryman and the proprietor of Lewis' Opera House.

Maj. Augustus H. Hamilton is still living in Ottumwa. He became a resident in 1854, when the city was in its infancy, and began the practice of law. Mr. Hamilton served in the Civil war and from 1869 to 1878 was associated with Gen. John M. Hedrick in publishing the Courier, after which he became sole proprietor. Major Hamilton was Ottumwa's second mayor and all during the years of his business career was among the leaders of the city's progressive men.

W. T. Harper was an arrival in Ottumwa of 1854, coming from Ohio. He became one of the prominent retail and wholesale merchants of the city. Further mention of him is made in the second volume of this work.

Will T. Major was a resident of Ottumwa as early as 1855. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1870, when he was tendered and accepted the position of secretary of the Johnston Ruffler Company. Later, he secured an interest in the enterprise.

Rev. John M. McElroy was a native of Ohio, a graduate of Jefferson (Pennsylvania) College and a theological student at Princeton. Being licensed to preach in 1855, he at once came to Ottumwa and took charge of the Presbyterian Church here, then recently organized. The same year he was ordained by the Des Moines Presbytery in the Congregational Church, which stood at the corner of Second and Court streets. This pioneer clergyman kept up his labors for the local congregation until 1869.

Aaron Carr moved to Ottumwa in 1856 and became one of its early merchants.

Jacob W. Dixon was a pioneer lawyer of the Wapello County bar, settling in Ottumwa in 1856. He became prominent in his profession and held several offices of trust, among which was that of member of the state Legislature.

One of the early business men of Ottumwa was William Daggett, who appeared here in the year 1856, coming from Onondaga, New York. He engaged in the hardware business and later took into partnership one of his clerks, J. W. Edgerly, who became a large factor in the commercial activities of the place. Upon the retirement of Edgerly from the firm, W. T. Harper became the junior member of the firm of Daggett & Harper. In 1875 the latter concern sold out its stock of hardware and transferred its energies to the linseed oil business. For some time Mr. Daggett was associated with I. N. Mast in operating the Ottumwa Starch Works, an industry discontinued upon the destruction of the factory. In many ways this pioneer was a valuable asset of Ottumwa. He was connected with all enterprises of note and advantage to his home town. He was vice president of the Ottumwa Railway, Electric Light and Steam Company, president of the Equitable Loan Association, vice president of the Iowa National Bank, and a director of the Ottumwa Opera House Company. His death occurred February 26, 1900.

James T. Hackworth, whose extended sketch appears in the second volume of this work, came to Wapello County with his parents in 1845 and took up his residence in Ottumwa in 1857.

The name of Robert Porter is well known in Ottumwa's business circles. Mr. Porter was early in the field, coming to the city in 1857 from Virginia, albeit he was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He began his career here by working at his trade in various harness shops and in 1859 started a retail harness shop for himself. For a while and until it burned down, Mr. Porter had

an establishment on the corner of Main and Market streets, where the Ottumwa National Bank now stands. He built in 1868 one of the first brick business buildings in the city, at 104 East Main Street, where the firm of Cope & Porter was engaged in business until 1872. Cope retiring from the firm, the partnership of Porter Brothers & Hackworth was formed, for the manufacture of harness, particularly high grade buggy collars, of which Mr. Porter was the patentee.

Daniel Eaton, born in Templeton, Mass., in 1831, came West from Jamestown, New York, to Wapello County in June, 1857, with his wife and daughter, and located in Ottumwa. He began the manufacture of lumber in a small way, but adding to his plant eventually established a large business, erected several business houses and became an important factor in the growth and progress of the town.

R. L. Antrobus was one of the men who early engaged in the grocery business here, coming from Indiana in 1857.

J. W. Garner became a citizen of Ottumwa in 1857 and for eight years clerked for T. Devin & Sons. Later he formed a business partnership with Charles Lawrence.

Jacob H. Webber was a brick layer, who began his residence in Ottumwa in 1859, where he soon took over contracts and put up many of the early substantial brick buildings of the town. He removed to Eddyville in 1870. Mr. Webber died in 1892.

John G. Baker was one of the early hotel men of Ottumwa and a pioneer of the county. He conducted the Ottumwa House, which was a popular resort, especially during the Civil war, when Baker expended time and money for the benefit of the soldiers.

Many of the men whose names have been mentioned engaged in business at the county seat; others went on to farms and later retired to Ottumwa, where they engaged in business or other pursuits. Most of these pioneers, however, opened farms, cultivated the land, improved the farms by the erection of substantial buildings and remained upon them for the rest of their days, in the meantime raising large families, representatives of whom, in many instances, still remain either in the township or in other parts of the county. The history of Center Township is so closely related with that of the county seat as to hardly make it necessary to take up any further space in giving details.

CHAPTER XXV

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This township is composed of congressional township 71, range 12. It is situated in the southeastern corner of the county and has for its southern boundary Davis County; on the east is Jefferson County; on the north, Pleasant and Agency townships; and on the west, Keokuk and Agency townships. The prairie and bottom lands are both fertile and highly productive. They are drained by the Des Moines River, which cuts across the southwestern part of the township, and its tributaries. The Keokuk & Des Moines Valley and Chicago & Southwestern Railroads, both now parts of the great Rock Island system, enter the township on the east and west and leave it at the southeastern and northwestern corners, crossing each other at Eldon. Here abounds considerable coal and one of the largest mines in the county is at Laddsdale, on the Davis County line near the point where a branch of the Rock Island leaves Wapello County. The township has 10,911 acres of farm land, which produces large quantities of corn, oats, wheat and hay. Considerable cattle and hogs are raised for the markets.

Washington was the first township organized in the county. It was erected at the first meeting held by the County Commissioners' Court, May 20, 1844. The house of Thomas Ping was selected for the polling place and the judges were Reuben Myers, Robert Wright and Silas Garrison.

The settlement of Washington Township began with the coming of John B. Groover, a German, who located on the present site of Eldon in 1842, before the treaty had been signed by the original owners of the soil with the United States Government. Groover built a cabin near where the round house stands in Eldon, but was not permitted to remain unmolested, as he was a "squatter" and on the land illegally. He was driven off by Government troops but soon after the opening, in May, 1843, he returned and lived upon his claim about three years, when he died and was buried at a point in Eldon which happened later to be on the grade of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. In excavating for the road bed this pioneer's bones were brought to the light of day by a breaking plow.

The first sheriff of the county, Joseph Hayne, was one of the first settlers of the county and located here. Among others who came about the same time were John Priest, Gideon Myers, Joseph H. Flint, S. M. Wright, Thomas Ping, James Acton, John Acton, L. A. Myers, G. D. La Force,

Demps Griggsby, Thomas Foster, Daniel Dennison, G. B. Savery, John Mael, Reuben Myers, Martin Fisher, E. Cummins and James H. Cartwright, who came to this township in April, 1843, bringing with him only one leg, as he had lost the other. Cartwright had the distinction of being the original of a justice of the peace, the central figure in John Mulvaney's celebrated painting, "The Trial of a Horse Thief in a Western Justice's Court," which was valued in Chicago at \$8,000, and occupied a place of honor in the gallery of the Lotus Club at New York City.

From a sketch prepared by a representative of the family it appears that William Betterton, who was born in Washington, D. C., came to Iowa in 1837 and settled in Wapello soon thereafter, locating in Washington Township. As the county was not then open to the settlement of "Whites," the query arises, "why was he permitted to remain?" However, the birth of Edwin Betterton, a son of William, is given as having occurred in Washington Township, January 3, 1840, so the family must have been here at that early day and before the county was legally given over to settlers. Of the Betterton family there were twelve children. The elder Betterton died in 1860 and his representatives give him the distinction of being the first white settler in this part of Iowa.

L. A. Myers was here in 1842 with a view of locating, but returned to his home in Indiana. He was back in 1844 and purchased a claim on section 15.

Reuben Myers settled in this township in 1843, coming from Indiana.

Thomas Foster was one of the original pioneers, who came in 1843 and located in this township. He married Miss P. J. Dennison in 1845 and reared a family of nine children. The Foster home was on section 8 and here the children were born. Mr. Foster was well known in the county as an influential citizen and a prosperous farmer. At one time he owned 1,000 acres of land.

May 1, 1843, S. M. Wright, one of many others, stepped over an imaginary line in response to a signal that the "New Purchase" was open, and coming into this township, selected land for a farm. He was energetic and industrious and soon had to his credit 1,000 acres. Mr. Wright was Wapello County's first coroner. He also served the county as superintendent of schools and for a time was postmaster at Old Ashland.

Joseph H. Flint, who came into Wapello County in 1843, was one of the men to whom can be ascribed the title of pioneer. That was the year when Wapello County was given over by the Government to the white man and Joseph Flint was one to take advantage of the homestead law. His claim was one-half mile east of Eldon, where he lived until 1866 and then bought what was known as the Knight farm in Washington Township. Here he resided until his death, May 22, 1871. Rev. Flint was a minister of the Baptist Church and followed his vocation most of his active life. This hardy settler also served in the State Legislature in 1846 and was

county judge from 1858 to 1862. A son, Isaac Flint, attended a district school of Washington Township, and the school year of 1857 in Ottumwa. For a number of years he was identified with newspaper work, part of which was on the Ottumwa Democrat, Ottumwa Times and El Paso Times. In 1899 he returned to farming in this township.

J. W. Acton belongs in the class of 1843, coming that year into the county from Van Buren County. He was a native of Ohio. Mr. Acton entered land in Washington Township soon after his arrival and followed farming until his death in 1875. A son, James J. Acton, was born on the homestead in 1848. The Actons figured largely in the history of this community.

D. P. Cremer may be classed among the first settlers of Wapello County, as he was here as early as 1844 and located in Washington Township. Mr. Cremer's daughter, Rebecca, married Richard Cremer, who was one of the pioneers of this county, his parents bringing him here when a child.

William Strickland, with his seven-year-old brother, Marshall W. Strickland, came from Illinois to Wapello County in 1844 and located on section 10, Washington Township. He remained here several years and then removed to Missouri. Marshall became a resident of Agency City in 1851 and for three years ran a blacksmith shop. In 1854 he returned to this township and began farming on a tract of land lying on sections 2, 11 and 12, which was his home for many years.

Enos Moore, of Ohio, settled in the county in 1845 and for many years was known as one of the staid and reliable men of Washington Township. For years he served faithfully and well as justice of the peace.

Henry Kuhns came to Wapello County in 1846, and in 1867 he moved from his former farm to section 26.

Z. T. Knight was born in Wapello County in 1847. He married Susan Flint, who was also a pioneer, her birth taking place in Wapello County in 1853.

D. Newell was one of the men who located in the township in 1847 and acquired large tracts of land before his activities ceased. T. B. and John D. Newell both were born here, the former in 1856 and the latter in 1852. L. F. Newell came with his parents. The Newells were of the salt of the earth and were valuable additions to the community. John D. Newell married Ida M., daughter of Dr. Weir. She was born here in 1852.

Elijah Johnson, born in Indiana, came to Wapello County with his parents, Nicholas and Diadama Johnson, in 1848, the journey being made by wagon in two weeks. The family settled in Washington Township. In 1863, Elijah located on section 24, in Agency Township, and acquired several hundred acres of land by industry and superior judgment.

Jesse Hodson, an Indianian, removed to Wapello County from Henry County in 1848 and settled in Washington Township in 1849. Here his son, Reuben Hodson, was born March 4, 1849. The elder Hodson was a

good farmer and also followed the occupation of a miller. His death took place in 1857.

Vincent Vass, a blacksmith by trade, began his farm life in this township in the year 1849. John C. Vass, a son, was then a lad of seventeen summers, who assisted his father in turning the virgin soil into a highly cultivated and productive farm, which eventually became his property through purchase.

Washington J. Warren located in this township and at once began the life of a farmer, in which he made a success. His record as a soldier in the Civil war was worthy of every commendation.

J. A. Israel located on section 3, in this township, in 1853. He was sent to the Legislature in 1877.

Patrick Henry immigrated from Indiana to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1838, and to Wapello County in 1854, locating on section 2, Washington Township.

Leonidas M. Godley became one of the residents of this township in 1854, coming from Jefferson County. Mr. Godley was a veteran of the Civil war. In 1864 he was elected clerk of the courts and held the office fourteen years.

Moses C. Israel was born and lived in Ohio until six years of age, when he moved with his father, Thomas Israel, to Indiana. He came to Wapello County in 1854, locating on a farm in this township, in section 11.

M. B. Myers came west from Indiana in 1834 and finally settled in Wapello County in 1855. He first began clerking in Thomas Ping's store at Ashland. After several removals he returned to Wapello County and entered the grocery business. Later he was a member of the railroad contracting firm of Gray, Baker & Madison. He was elected county auditor in 1875 and 1877.

William J. McCarroll was born in Ohio. He came to Wapello County in 1856 and settled in Washington Township. Mr. McCarroll removed from his farm to Ottumwa in 1871, where he opened a hardware store.

Alfred Carr came from England in 1857 and took up farming in this township the same year. Their son, Alfred, was born here in 1859 and became one of the well-to-do and influential men of the locality. The parents both died within a few years after taking up their residence here.

George W. Creath was a "Buckeye" by birth. He came to Wapello County in 1858 and located in Washington Township and lived for a long period of years on a farm he had purchased. His Civil war record was a good one and as a citizen he stood well. Mr. Creath married Melissa J. Myers, whose father, Reuben Myers, settled in this township in 1843.

Hiram J. Israel, a son of Thomas Israel, was born in Washington Township in 1859. At the age of twenty-two years he purchased a tract of forty acres of land in section 10, in this township, and as the years accumulated added largely to his possessions.

Moses C. Isreal was an early settler of this township, entering a claim and improving his land holdings, which made him a prosperous and influential citizen.

S. L. Hearn was one of the very early settlers in the county, coming a year before the opening of the "New Purchase." His home was on section 35. Mr. Hearn entered land and by his industry accumulated several hundred acres in Washington Township.

Washington Township was organized into four school districts in 1844, each district being three miles square. The first schoolhouse was built that year in the northwest district and taught by John H. Nicholas. Thomas Foster was the school director and G. B. Savery, secretary. There are now nine school buildings in the township.

Thomas Ping was the first justice of the peace in the township and John B. Caldwell the first constable; S. M. Wright was the first coroner.

Silas Garrison took the initiative in religious matters and discoursed the first public address on biblical topics given in the township. Reuben Myers and Enos Moore organized the first Sabbath school in the first schoolhouse built here.

Washington Township has its "deserted village," which in early days was a thriving little trading point and the literary center of this part of the county. One of the pioneer teachers of Ashland, to which reference has just been made, has written of the past glories of the old place and given its history in detail, which is here reproduced:

OLD ASHLAND

The village of Old Ashland, in Washington Township, was once a prosperous place of several hundred inhabitants. Thomas Ping laid out the town, kept a large hotel and entertained the travelers. The state road passed through Ashland and was the stage coach route across the state. "Stage drivers," as they were called in those days stopped at the Ping Hotel. Mr. Ping also kept a large barn for the stage coach horses and here the drivers would change horses before going on. They drove from four to six horses at a time, owing to the condition of the roads and number of passengers.

At one time Ashland had four stores of merchandise, a bank, the Good Templars Hall, a sawmill and brick yard and the postoffice, with a daily mail.

Ashland schools were good, students coming from all the adjoining towns as far as Burlington, Oskaloosa, Albia, Fremont, Drakesville and Brookville. The school building was a two-story brick, two rooms below. The upper story was left in one large room and was used for religious purposes until the Methodist Episcopal Church was built. At first the school was called Ashland Seminary; this was during the '50s. Some of the

teachers who taught during those years were Miss Ann Frizzelle, Messrs. Dwight, Dawson, Nelson and Fish. About 1860 the school board hired Professor Hull and sister to take charge of the school. Then students paid tuition. Professor Hull changed the name of the school from seminary to Ashland Academy. His wife taught music and drawing.

Gov. F. M. Drake had two sisters who attended school at this time. In 1862 Professor Hull resigned and enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry as lieutenant of Company E. Professor Shelton and sister took charge of the school for a while. Afterwards Miss Everett and Miss Ward had charge. Professor Hull resigned and came home from the army. In the fall and winter of 1863-4 he had what he called a "select school," kept up by tuition, in the upper room of his residence. Beside the schools already mentioned, there was a public school which was well attended.

Ashland is justly proud of her past record, when we remember such men as Dr. D. A. La Force and L. M. Godley, at one time county clerk of Wapello County; P. I. B. Ping, state senator of Kansas; Andrew Israel, now of Denver; Judge George W. Nimocks, of Great Bend, Kansas; Rev. T. J. Myers, of Mount Pleasant; Ira A. Myers, and others who have gone from Old Ashland to be a blessing to the world. The church and the school buildings were built of brick that were made and burned in the brick yard south of the school building. The old style manner of making brick was by mixing the clay by hitching a horse to a rude looking hopper and grinding until of the proper consistency, then molded and dried in the sun until ready for the brick kiln.

The mail came to Agency after the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passed through the country, and there was no more need of the stage coach. Ashland still had daily mail but it had to be carried from Agency.

Latham Searle, father of Dr. W. B. Searle, was postmaster during the Civil war and was always on time with the mail. People knew just when to expect their mail and all rushed to the postoffice to hear the latest news from the enemy. Who was killed? Who taken prisoner? Who missing? Where was the latest battle fought? Who of the Ashland boys were among the killed and wounded? Such were the questions asked in those days, while the postmaster was distributing the mail. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passed north and the Keokuk & Des Moines south; the Rock Island came from the northeast and crossed at Eldon and all left Ashland to one side. A number of Ashland people bought lots in Eldon known then as Ashland Crossing, and moved, until now there are only a few houses left that were here in 1860. Ashland still has good schools, employs good teachers, has Sunday school and preaching every Sunday. Our forefathers have laid a good foundation, the young and rising generations are following in the way that makes for peace and happiness here and the promise of eternal life hereafter.

ELDON

Eldon is situated on the north bank of the Des Moines River, in sections 26 and 27, and was laid out in 1870 by J. M. Love, George Gillaspay, Edward Johnston, William Leighton and George Williams. O. Baldwin, of Keokuk, did the platting. Among the first to locate in the new railroad town were James Bradley, Peter Mulvaney, Martin Dooley, W. H. Cass, Ed Dibble, Patrick Russell and J. C. Nelson. The inception of the town was by reason of the site being made a station, on the line of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, now the Rock Island, and named Ashland Crossing; later it was called Williamsburg and eventually, Eldon.

The land on which Eldon stands attracted William Riordan, John Flynn, Timothy Ryan, Jere Keefe and a few others, in 1861, as a desirable place in which to live and here they erected modest homes, which became the nucleus of the future town. William Flint built a sawmill, which was kept busy supplying lumber to others desiring to build; and the place grew. It is now a division point of the Rock Island Railroad and the Southwestern branch of that road crosses here. The population is about two thousand and the town is centrally located between Ottumwa, Keosauqua, Bloomfield and Fairfield. It has a municipal electric light and waterworks system, many churches, two good school buildings, library, opera house and holds yearly the splendid "Big Four" fair.

The town of Eldon separated from Washington Township in 1872 and was incorporated. The first officials were: D. K. Taylor, mayor; Ed Dibble, recorder; Peter Mulvaney, treasurer; A. L. Irving, Adam Blair, J. C. Nelson, F. X. Kaffer, trustees.

THE POSTOFFICE

Ashland was laid out on section 9, by Thomas Ping in 1844, and was one of the leading trade centers in the county. Here the mother church of the Methodist Society in Wapello County was organized by Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick in 1843, and Thomas Ping was made the first postmaster in the township, in 1844. The office was discontinued in 1868, when the place was deserted for Eldon the more fortunate new town, which had secured a railroad. The Eldon office was first known as Williamsburg, and was established March 2, 1868. B. D. Loftus was the first appointee, but remained in the position of postmaster only a short time. His successor, Bradford C. Wicks, was commissioned August 27, 1868. E. I. Cummins was the next postmaster, his commission being of date October 22, 1868. In 1871 the name of the office was changed to Eldon and E. I. Cummins was the first one to serve the new town in the capacity of postmaster. His successors were: E. T. Roland, June 26, 1871; William Houston, July 22, 1885; John J. Croddy, January 13, 1888; E. T. Roland, March 25, 1889;

Edmond J. Bradley, September 21, 1893; William G. Crow, September 17, 1897; E. T. Roland, March 1, 1902.

CITY HALL

For many years Eldon had no town hall, but rented rooms for the council. About the year 1899, a one-story brick building was erected, costing probably two thousand dollars. The front room is used for meetings of council and the mayor's office. A central room is devoted to the volunteer fire department and apparatus, consisting of hose cart and hose. In the rear are iron cages for the unfortunate ones falling into the hands of the marshal, who represents and is the whole police force of the place.

WATERWORKS

A good system of waterworks has been in operation here since 1893, when the city built the waterworks. The *aqua pura* is obtained from two large wells and is pumped to a reservoir on top of a hill 190 feet high. This affords a pressure of about eighty pounds, which is more than sufficient to throw a stream of water over the highest building.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

The streets, public places, business houses and residences of Eldon are furnished lights by a municipal plant which was built out of funds on hand in 1897. The dynamos and other apparatus are installed at the waterworks pumping station, where power is furnished for generating the invisible power. The power house is one story in height and was built of brick and cement. Eldon also has a sanitary sewerage system over a small part of the city. A movement is now on foot for its extension.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

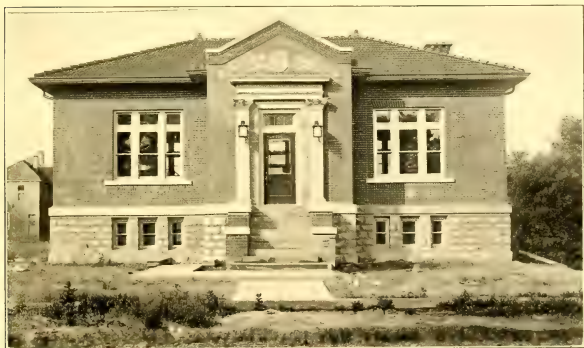
Through persistent and strenuous efforts of a coterie of energetic and high-minded women of Eldon, sufficient funds were collected through contributions of citizens and entertainments of various descriptions to establish a library in 1906. A room was secured in the Hunnell Building which, after about 1,000 volumes had been collected, was thrown open to the public every afternoon. The innovation was heartily appreciated by many patrons and the promoters were greatly encouraged in their enterprise. In 1908 the library association was incorporated under the state laws and at that time support was secured from the city for the maintenance of the institution. Some time thereafter correspondence was begun with Andrew Carnegie, the Iron King, for the purpose of securing a donation from him



HILL SCHOOL, ELDON



SOUTH SIDE OF ELM STREET, ELDON



PUBLIC LIBRARY, ELDON

with which to erect a library building. The effort was successful and \$7,500 was obtained. A splendid little brick building was erected on Elm Street on a lot purchased from St. Mary's parish, for \$700. On Friday evening, May 9, 1913, this splendid benefaction was opened to the public, after dedicatory exercises had been observed at the Christian Church.

The first permanent officers were as follows: Miss Blanche Norton, president; Mrs. E. E. Hillis, vice president; Mrs. C. E. Abbott, secretary; Mrs. J. O. Hunnell, treasurer; Mrs. N. I. Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Varnum, Mrs. Henry Vass, Mrs. E. E. Finney, Mrs. W. O. Bagley, Miss Blanche Norton, Mrs. E. E. Hillis, Mrs. C. E. Abbott, and Mrs. J. O. Hunnell, directors; Miss Jessie Alford, librarian, and she is the present incumbent.

FINANCIAL

Eldon has two banks, the first of which, the Eldon Savings Bank, was incorporated June 5, 1895, with a capital of \$10,000, by W. G. Crow, George Earhart, H. C. Mason, S. H. Sawyers and J. E. Varnum.

The first officials were: W. G. Crow, president, and George Earhart, vice president, both of whom are now deceased; and J. E. Varnum, cashier.

The bank began doing business in a brick building on Elm Street and later removed to its present home in a building which was formerly the home of the Bradley Bank. The present officials are: Dr. S. H. Sawyers, president; J. W. Hall, vice president; J. E. Varnum, cashier. Capital, \$10,000; surplus, \$5,000; deposits, \$90,000.

The First National Bank began doing business under its charter in 1900. This institution grew out of the private bank of William Bradley and until 1907 occupied the building where the Savings Bank is established.

D. C. Bradley was the first president of the First National, and in June, 1909, retired in favor of his brother, James A. Bradley, both of whom are residents of Centerville. J. O. Hunnell is vice president; C. W. Finney, cashier; and K. C. Finney, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$6,000; deposits, \$167,000.

SCHOOLS

The first school in the Township of Washington was built at "Old Ashland" in 1844, and taught by John H. Nicholas. This school was near Eldon and the children of that vicinity attended there. In 1872 Eldon was made an independent district and on April 23d of that year E. H. Kaffer was elected president and J. E. Alverson, secretary of the first school board. Soon a school building was erected and some years later a high school building. The town has always felt a just pride in its educational advantages, which equal any in the county, as its high school is an accredited institution, with all the modern systems and appliances required for turning out graduates fit to matriculate in colleges of the land.

CHURCHES

St. Aloysius Catholic Church was the first religious body organized in Eldon, this being about 1872. Building operations began upon a house of worship in that year, but before much headway had been made a high wind blew the incompleted structure to the ground. This was only the beginning of trouble in this regard. Before the church was completed, it was blown down a second time. The first church edifice stood one block west and one north of where the Methodist Church is located. The present structure succeeded the old one in a new location and was put up at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars. Father O'Brien, now deceased, was the first pastor. Father Hogan and others later served the church from Fairfield. Father M. W. Vaughn came here July 21, 1913 and is the first resident priest. He is now building a two-story frame rectory. This parish has a membership of thirty-five families. Services are held three Sundays in the month.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Society at this place was formed through the earnest efforts of Mrs. Henry Dornsife, mother of Mrs. Murray, a present active worker in the church, who induced a number of the citizens to gather together in 1872 for the purpose of making a permanent organization. A meeting was called, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dornsife, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shore, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Myers, Mr. and Mrs. George Knight, Mrs. L. M. Godley and Mrs. Maria Cross, and before adjournment the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eldon had taken on a permanent character. The society was incorporated and after holding services in various places the society occupied a small frame building, which it erected in the spring of 1873. The building was enlarged and remodeled in 1884 and is still in the service to which it was consecrated. Rev. George H. Byrket was the first pastor to occupy this pulpit and remained in the charge two years. He was followed in 1874 by John Davis, whose pastorate also covered two years. Reverend Allender came in 1876 and among others of the early pastors were J. B. Hill, John Hackley and J. B. Hill for the second time. Rev. J. B. Kendrick succeeded Reverend Hill and was followed by Rev. J. D. Simmons, who took up the work on this charge in the year 1888. Then came Reverends Gardner and Patterson. Reverend Boydston began his pastorate in 1892 and remained two years. His successors were Rev. W. G. Barber, who was here two years; Reverend Beckum, one year; F. T. Barker, six years; Reverend Styles, two years; Reverend Tuttle, two years; Reverend Cogshall, two years; Reverend Cummins, two years; and W. T. Selby, now in charge, in his second year.

About the 1st of September, 1879, Rev. A. S. Elliott, a home missionary, stationed at Belknap, Davis County, visited Eldon, and finding six or more persons members of Congregational Churches proposed to preach to

them occasionally. This was acceptable, and on Sunday, September 14th, he held services at the Methodist Episcopal Church and at the schoolhouse that same evening. Meetings continued to be held by Reverend Elliott, Reverend Hayes, a Baptist minister, and Reverend Adams, state superintendent of Home Missions, until the evening of January 2, 1880, when a formal organization of the Congregational Church was perfected, with the following charter members: Charles A. Dibble, Mrs. Catharine Dibble, Miss Laura Dibble, Mrs. Cynthia Huston, Edward P. Howard, Mrs. Mary J. Howard, H. S. Fertney, Mrs. Amelia B. Fertney, Mrs. Charlotte Scheffer, T. C. Boorne, Mrs. Carrie Boorne, Mrs. Hannah Wright, Dr. C. Allen, Mrs. Emma Scheffer, Mrs. Emma Norton, Mrs. Francis Holsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Healy, Mrs. Frances Mosely, Mrs. P. L. Whitney, Mrs. Sarah Hoagland and William D. Hoagland.

January 14, 1880, T. C. Boorne and A. J. Scheffer were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to secure a lot and to erect a church building. The house of worship was finished that year and on December 8th was dedicated. Rev. B. St. John occupied the pulpit and was the local pastor until 1883, when he was succeeded by J. O. Emerson. Those who followed were namely: Revs. W. M. Brooks, 1884; W. E. Holyoke, 1887; W. A. Black, 1888; E. E. Willey, 1890; J. G. Hodges, 1890; William Jones, January 1, 1892; S. A. Miller, October, 1893; George Marsh, December, 1898; J. R. Kaye, January, 1900; P. M. France, April, 1901; Edwin S. McClure, September 1, 1903; Marion D. Reed, 1906; and the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Skyles, who took charge in 1909.

The Free Methodist Church was organized at Eldon in 1887, with Cyrus Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Alman, Lizzie Haines, Ruth Shunterman, Independence Hollen, Ida Hollen and Sadie Hollen, charter members. The church building, a frame structure, was erected in 1887, and cost \$1,000. The pastors have been the following named: 1887-90, S. S. Stewart; 1890, J. P. Doud; 1891, George J. Cameron; 1892-4, J. M. Lute; 1894, S. S. Stewart; 1895, George J. Cameron; 1896-8, L. A. Bishop; 1898-1900, W. E. Ambrose; 1900-1902, W. A. Whitlock; 1902-1904, J. M. Lute; 1904, E. J. Fish; 1905-1907, John Booton; 1907, L. S. Gilkison; 1908, William Hager; 1909-12, B. H. Beahner; 1912, L. S. Gilkison, 1913 to the present time, S. S. Stewart.

J. J. Ritz came to Eldon about 1888 and soon after with Thomas Sheets canvassed the town and got names of all who had been members of a Christian Church elsewhere. He then issued a call for a meeting, which was attended by the following persons, who afterwards became members of the local Christian Church: J. J. Ritz and wife, Thomas Sheets, Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs. Gus Alford, Mrs. George Rock, Mrs. Box, wife of the doctor of that name, and Mrs. Beard. This meeting may be considered the beginning of the Christian Church here. For a year thereafter prayer meetings were held every afternoon at the Ritz home. In the

meantime Mr. Ritz secured a minister from Pittsburg, who held services in the schoolhouse, the G. A. R. Hall and homes of members. Later a room was rented over Trott's Store and used by the society, which finally bought the old schoolhouse and moved it to the site of the present church building. Previous to this, however, a lot had been purchased in another part of town but it was sold and the site on which the church now stands was purchased. The schoolhouse was remodeled as it now appears. The present pastor is Rev. C. H. Clark, who took charge early in the year 1914.

The Baptist Church was organized about the year 1893 and had for its first pastor, Rev. Jacob Cornelius. A church building was erected in 1894, which cost about two thousand, five hundred dollars. There are now about seventy members.

The Church of Pentecostal Nazarenes was organized in the year 1913 by Rev. F. C. Behner and Reverend Flanery. Reverend Behner was the first regular pastor. He was succeeded early in the year 1914 by Reverend J. R. Yount. The church has a Sabbath School and Young People's Society. As yet it has no church building. The meetings are held in a hall south of the depot.

For some years past a Christian Science Church has been established here.

SOCIETIES

At the town of Black Hawk, Van Buren County, opposite Iowaville, Pulaski Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., was established August 18, 1850, with twelve members. In 1852 the lodge was taken to Iowaville, and the name changed to Iowaville Lodge, No. 28. From 1863 to 1872 the lodge was dormant, but on May 26th of the latter year it was revived with thirteen members, namely: W. H. Cross, J. D. Alverson, B. F. Welch, T. M. Taylor, T. P. Kelley, T. Barnes, T. B. Allen, E. T. Roland, D. Yeoder, J. C. Nelson, J. W. Nicholas, and W. H. Nicholas, of Magnolia Lodge, No. 24, Agency City, who were granted the privilege of removing the lodge to Eldon and changing the name to Eldon Lodge, No. 28. The charter in accordance with the above was granted October 17, 1872, and on the 27th of December following, the removal was made. About 1891 the lodge erected a brick building on Elm Street, two stories in height, and in 1913 built the east half of it. The ground floor has two business rooms, while the upper floor is taken up by the lodge.

The auxiliary lodge, Rachel Chapter, No. 77, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized October 19, 1876, with thirty-six charter members.

The Masons have a strong lodge here but no details can be given as to its organization, owing to lack of data. The Order of Eastern Star, Grand Hope Chapter, No. 66, which is auxiliary to the A. F. & A. M., was organized September 13, 1888, with thirty charter members.



Baptist Church



Methodist Episcopal Church



Christian Church



Catholic Church

A GROUP OF ELDON CHURCHES

Vorhies Post, G. A. R. was organized in the '80s, and the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 43, was organized October 19, 1885, with sixteen charter members.

Advance Lodge, No. 97, Knights of Pythias, was established October 7, 1884, with the following charter members: William Huston, R. W. Huston, E. T. Roland, M. J. Pusey, J. A. Broconfield, B. O. Foss, J. M. Dodge, W. H. Hyde, A. S. Craig, W. S. Stone, J. D. Renfrew, J. M. Schee, F. J. Milks, O. J. Garriott, C. A. Simmons, E. C. Nichols, C. W. Nicklin, I. M. Burgess, D. O. Drake, L. B. Carl, T. J. Knouse, D. W. Drake, L. E. Courtney, J. A. Northrop, C. J. Stevens, J. W. Whitmore.

Eldon Camp, No. 553, M. W. A., organized May 13, 1888, with O. J. Garriott, J. S. Barley, J. R. Patterson, Mark Hillis, W. H. Bierce, R. W. McEldery, A. C. Mowery, A. Schunterman, J. A. Trott, J. E. Bates and M. Whitmore as charter members.

Riverside Camp, No. 4225, Royal Neighbors, organized June 2, 1905, with twenty-four members.

Other societies established here are Eldon Lodge, No. 1033, Royal Order Moose, organized June 21, 1912, with forty members; Eldon Lodge, No. 291, A. O. U. W., organized April 24, 1890; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railroad Conductors, Order of Railroad Trainmen, Order of the Maccabees.

The ladies of Eldon have been quite active in the formation of societies peculiarly their own, among which may be mentioned the Fortnightly Club, organized in the '70s; the Four M Club, the P. E. O., the Thimble, the L'Regene and the Bay View clubs.

BIG FOUR DISTRICT FAIR ASSOCIATION

An organization that has attracted considerable attention to this section of the county is the Big Four District Fair Association, which was formed in the fall of 1890. The first officials of the enterprise were W. G. Crow, president; R. Ritz, vice president; Mark Hillis, treasurer; H. R. Baker, secretary. The association bought thirty-one acres of land lying along the river and Rock Island tracks, upon which were erected necessary buildings. The first meeting was held in the fall of 1891 and since that time annual meets without any cessation have drawn crowds to exhibitions of a high order. The present officials are: Dr. D. A. Jay, president; J. W. Hall, vice president; H. R. Baker, secretary.



Wagon Bridge, Des Moines River
 Soldiers' Monument, City Park
 High School

Flood Scene, 1903
 Walnut Street

SCENES OF EDDYVILLE

CHAPTER XXVI

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP

Columbia Township comprises all of congressional township 73, range 15 west, except sections 34 and 35 and those parts of 23, 25, 26 and 36 which lie southwest of the river. Des Moines River enters Wapello County at the northwest corner of the township and flows in a southeasterly direction. Its principal tributary in the township is North Avery Creek, and these streams water and drain a fine body of prairie land which is very productive. Underneath the soil lay coal and limestone in large quantities.

Columbia is bounded on the north by Mahaska County, on the west by Monroe County, on the south by Polk and Cass townships and on the east by Richland Township. It was organized June 4, 1844. The first election was held at the house of David Meigs, and the judges were Walter Clement, John Miller and Jacob Burgett.

The history of Columbia Township begins with the advent of J. P. Eddy, an Indian trader, who made his appearance here in 1841, bringing with him a government grant to 640 acres of land (section 6), upon which he established the town bearing his name. Mr. Eddy bartered and traded with Hard Fish's band of Indians and cultivated the land upon which he settled with his family and about a dozen artisans he brought with him from Warren County, Ohio.

James Benedict arrived in the township in 1843; also E. D. Fish, Richard Butcher, Walter Clement, Nicholas Scribner, J. T. Wiley, Scott Steele, Jacob Burgett, John Miller, Martin Tucker, Doctor Ross, Homer D. Ives. Mr. Benedict located about four miles above Eddyville, where he built the first sawmill in that section of the country. He became a prominent factor in this new county and was the first justice of the peace in the township and performed the first marriage ceremony here in 1845. The couple he united was James Wilson and Catherine Steele, daughter of Scott Steele.

The first white child born in the township was George Caldwell, son of J. W. Caldwell, and a daughter of this pioneer family, Clara, was the first person to be buried in the settlement.

William A. Roberts came to this township in 1844 and located on a farm in section 29, which his father entered. He married Amanda Stuber, born in Wapello County in 1854.

Joseph Gardner was a native of Ireland, who came to America at the age of fifteen. The year 1844 found him in Iowa and a settler in Columbia Township. He purchased a farm and died there many years ago.

Washington Olney, a native of Ohio, removed from Illinois to Iowa in 1844 and located in Wapello County, selecting a farm in this township on which to live.

W. L. Palmer was brought to Eddyville by his parents in 1845. He was then three years of age. He served in the Civil war and became editor and proprietor of the Eddyville Advertiser.

Silas Warren settled here in 1845 and Amos West in 1855.

John Kavanagh entered a tract of land in section 4, Columbia Township in 1845 and took up his residence there. He had a fine farm in a few years and became one of the solid men of Columbia.

Samuel Fish moved to Eddyville from Van Buren County in 1846 and there lived in retirement from his medical practice. A son, Erasmus D. Fish, with Doctor Ross and J. P. Eddy, helped lay out the town of Eddyville. Doctor Fish died in 1849. Erasmus Fish opened a store in Eddyville in 1843, which was purchased by his brother, John M. Fish, in 1846. John M. Fish, however, did not locate in Eddyville until 1852, when he formed a partnership with ——— Dunlap. Selling out to the latter in 1856. John M. Fish purchased the land at what is now known as Fishville, situated about seventeen miles from Eddyville. This property he leased to outside parties on a royalty of one cent per bushel of coal and realized handsomely on his venture. Later, the property was leased to various persons and companies.

Dr. James Nosler was one of the pioneers of Columbia Township, locating with his family at Eddyville in May, 1846. His son, Henry C. Nosler, was three years of age when he arrived here. This son went into the Civil war when a boy. He made a good record and returning home worked for the United States Express Company, finally becoming its agent at Ottumwa, and is now, 1914, a justice of the peace.

Leonard Knox came to Wapello County in 1847 and became one of the industrious farmers of the community.

Homer D. Ives located in Eddyville at an early date, after graduating from the law department of Yale College. Here he practiced law and became well known among the legal fraternities of Wapello, Monroe, Marion, Appanoose, Mahaska and Keokuk counties. He at an early period purchased lots in Eddyville and from time to time as he became able, increased their value by erecting on them buildings. He was the agent of Berdan, who bought of J. P. Eddy the original town plat of Eddyville. Mr. Ives was a public-spirited man and a successful financier. He died suddenly in Keokuk, October 14, 1867.

Arnold Johnson came to America in 1847, landing at New Orleans. Coming up the Mississippi to St. Louis, he soon reached this section of Iowa and settled on a claim in section 7, Columbia Township. He built a log house and began the improvement of the farm which in later years was enlarged by the acres Mr. Johnson added to it. In 1892 he sold the

place to his son, Arnold E. Johnson, who was born there and in May of the same year the pioneer passed to his final rest.

Peter Knox left his native Ohio for Iowa in 1847 and located on section 21, in this township. He held several important offices, among them being county treasurer and recorder, supervisor and member of the Legislature.

John W. Nye was born in Cass Township in 1848 and in 1869 removed to a farm in this township on section 33.

David Brown, a Virginian, moved to Indiana and from there to Missouri. In 1846 he began a residence of two years in Mahaska County, Iowa, and from there removed to Wapello County in 1848, locating on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he entered from the Government. In time Mr. Brown became one of the wealthiest men in the township. His death occurred in 1900. His son, William A. Brown, may be considered a pioneer of Wapello County, as he was born in Columbia Township in 1849.

One of the first lawyers to locate here was R. W. Boyd, who removed from Des Moines to Eddyville in 1848 and began the study of law two years later. He held the offices of mayor, city attorney and justice of the peace.

Caleb Heacock immigrated from Ohio to Wapello County in 1849 and entered 160 acres of land in this township.

Thomas J. Newell came to Wapello County in 1849 with his parents, who located on a tract of land in section 15, this township. The elder Newell died within one year after his arrival, and for forty-six years their son lived on the place. At the time of his death, August 9, 1900, he had acquired 679 acres of land.

John B. Miller settled on section 23, Columbia Township, in 1850.

David Cook, Sr., entered land on section 2, this township, in 1850, and became a leading citizen.

William Bolibaugh was born in Columbia Township in 1853. His father, Aaron Bolibaugh came into the township from Indiana in 1851 and began farming 134 acres of land, which he had entered in 1848. The Bolibaughs were frugal and industrious, which means they became valued citizens of the community.

Peter Kurtz, a Pennsylvanian, settled here in 1852.

John Burgess commenced farming in Columbia Township in 1853.

James Anderson began farming on section 19, Columbia Township in 1853 and became one of the influential men of the community.

Samuel Shawver was born in Ohio and when a young man came west. The country in and about Wapello County looked good to him and he was induced to settle with his family in this township in 1853. He purchased a farm, raised a family of children and added gratifyingly to his worldly possessions.

William J. Bower was one of the early boot and shoe merchants of Eddyville, opening a stock of goods here in 1854.

Peter Francis became a citizen of Eddyville in 1855, where he worked most of his time as a wheelwright, his work being of the best, as it was done by hand. He was a skilled workman and an article turned out by him was always noted for its excellence.

John H. Gish, Sr., was a pioneer settler of Eddyville, coming here from Indiana in 1856. He was a man of importance locally.

EDDYVILLE

The Town of Eddyville was laid out in 1843, on section 6, by its owner, J. P. Eddy, who gave the place his own name with the addition of ville thereto. It is on the east bank of the Des Moines River and corners on three counties—Wapello, Monroe and Mahaska. Here the Indian trader built a log structure, which he stocked with general merchandise, over which he placed Richard Butcher, a young man, who had worked for Eddy on the farm. This was the first building in Eddyville and the first store, the stock having been transferred to it from the farm house, where the trader had bartered with the Indians the preceding two years. Mr. Eddy was familiar with the red man's habits and tastes and kept on hand, among various other articles, saddles, bridles, calico, beads, coffee and sugar. He kept an account book, one of which fortunately, is preserved and is now one of the historic treasures of the Ottumwa Library. That the reader may gain an insight into the dealings of this trader with his red brothers, when the latter prevailed here, a reproduction is here given of a page taken from the day book of J. P. Eddy, kept by him in 1841.

Mr. Eddy left the town he founded in 1844 and spent the remainder of his days at St. Louis. A daughter, however, remained in Eddyville for many years thereafter and lived to see it grow into an important trading point. Before his departure, however, Eddy built a frame schoolhouse, possibly the first in the county, which was used for various purposes—school, religious, political and amusement. The last vestige of this building disappeared in the early '80s.

Mr. Eddy, in 1844, sold his stock of merchandise to E. D. Fish; in 1846, Richard Butcher, erstwhile clerk for Eddy, formed a partnership with William Cox and began a rivalry with the pioneer store established by Eddy.

The town of Eddyville was practically in existence at the time the county was opened to settlers and thus preceded the county seat in the order of birth. For a while, therefore, there was no question of rivalry between the two towns, but Ottumwa soon began to gain importance, being the seat of justice, overtook Eddyville in the struggle and passed on, leaving her in the distance. But Eddyville continued to grow. A weekly mail was established in 1844, a school and church were in existence, the merchants were getting busier daily.

137y *Moto Cows* Dr

1840						
July 12	30	35	Mts	Curran	(in family)	40
"	"	5	"	Stannet	"	100
"	"	1/2	"	Blk	Stom	800
"	"	5	"	Mts	Calico	40
"	"	"	"	Shred	"	100
13	"	7	"	Mts	Curran	40
"	"	"	"	Curran	100	112
July 15	"	143	with by Trade Man			250

2 1/2
3092

In 1844 Martin Tucker began feeding travelers at his hotel established in an abandoned Indian wigwam made of bark. Not long afterward William Dunlap and Nicholas Scribner opened taverns.

The first blacksmith shop in Eddyville was built and conducted by J. W. Caldwell and J. T. Wiley, in 1844, and in 1847 the town had a pottery, which was started that year by J. H. McNamee.

By the year 1847, Eddyville had a population of about twenty families, among whom were J. T. Wiley, Nicholas Scribner, Walter Clement, William Dunlap, B. H. Palmer, David Campbell, Robert Akins, James Amos, Richard Butcher, Doctor Fish, Milton Fish, W. T. Caldwell, Doctor Nosler, Doctor Ross, Homer D. Ives, William Cox, Martin Tucker, John B. Gray, Joseph Roberts, and R. W. Boyd.

Roberts brothers carried the first mail and a man by the name of Martin ran the first ferry.

Tradition has it that J. P. Eddy and his wife, Elizabeth, could not agree as to what the town should be called. They thereupon drew cuts to determine the name. The head of the house was successful in the game of chance and favored his own name. His wife won, the town most likely would now be known as Elizabethtown. Walter Clement, who afterward became county surveyor, ran the border lines of the town and laid off the lots. He was the first school teacher at Eddyville and in the township.

Dudley Barker was also a pioneer pedagogue and maintained a private school. Among his pupils were children of Scott Steele.

A woolen mill was built by James Brady in 1851, and operated by ox power. In 1855 Benedict and Vance also engaged in the business; in 1858 Mr. Benedict operated a mill on his own account and in 1862 took a Mr. Wilmot into partnership, which lasted until 1866. A new mill was erected by a Mr. Stanley in 1867, which went into the control of John M. Fish in 1873 and was operated by him until 1877. The old brick woolen mill remains standing to this day—an old brick structure that would indicate from the black spaces on its walls that it had at one time been used as a schoolhouse.

The first wagon making establishment in Eddyville was opened by Joseph Perry in 1853.

Isaac Riggs began the milling business in 1865 and the mill is still running. In 1867 John M. Fish, Robert Cooper and George Bliss & Company built the Star Mills at a cost of \$29,000. Manning & Caldwell ran a pork packing house from 1865 until 1875 and B. Waltz started a brewery in 1868. These two latter industries long since have been out of existence.

THE EDDYVILLE BRIDGE

In 1855 a number of enterprising citizens inaugurated the Eddyville Toll Bridge Company, and \$30,000 was subscribed in stock. A contract was let but before the completion of the bridge, all but eight of the original stock-

holders refused to pay the amount of their subscriptions and withdrew. Those who remained in the enterprise secured money to put up the improvement and opened a toll bridge which became a source of no little profit to them. The company was incorporated and at one time had the following officers: James Nosler, president; S. A. Welch, treasurer; Elijah Quillen, secretary; directors, H. H. Williams, J. T. Wiley, Joseph Roberts, Sr., and Mary Ives. The bridge of course was a great convenience and an improvement over the ferry but it eventually became a source of dissatisfaction to the people of the locality and a movement was inaugurated to build a county bridge. The people and the board of supervisors of Wapello County were perfectly willing to expend their share but Monroe County was not in favor of the innovation. Finally the Legislature's assistance was sought and obtained through and by which Monroe County was forced to join in the construction of a steel bridge, for which the contract was let and in 1887 the present structure across the Des Moines River at Eddyville, consisting of four spans of 165 feet each in length, was built and opened to the public. The cost was about twenty-five thousand dollars, two-thirds of which was paid by Wapello County and one-third by Monroe County. The first bridge was a wooden truss affair with a draw for vessels on the Wapello side. While negotiations were pending between the two counties in regard to a new bridge, an ice gorge swept the old structure away and while the present bridge was building the citizens went back to the primitive ferry.

EDDYVILLE INCORPORATED

Eddyville was incorporated as a town in the spring of 1857, and held its first election Monday, May 1st of that year. The initial officers returned by the electorate were: Dr. F. H. Buck, mayor; E. L. Smith, recorder; F. R. Manning, treasurer; Benjamin S. Slemmons, marshal.

CITY HALL

The officials for many years met for deliberation in rented rooms but in 1895 a two-story brick building was erected as a city hall, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The ground floor is arranged for the fire department and jail and a large room has been fitted up for the library. On the second floor are the council chamber and general purpose rooms. The fire department is a volunteer organization having for its apparatus a hand pump, hose cart, hook and ladder and about five hundred feet of hose. The town is policed by one man, who has the title of city marshal.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT

In 1902 Charles F. Sturtevant, of Evanston, Illinois, was granted a franchise to erect an electric light plant, which was built that year at a cost of

about eight thousand dollars. Under the franchise the city of Eddyville was given the privilege of leasing the plant and at any time to purchase it. The builder mortgaged the property and the notes were held by the Manning & Epperson State Bank. In a short time the town came into possession of the plant and eventually paid off the notes. About four thousand dollars additional has been spent on the utility and an outlay of \$3,000 more is anticipated on additional equipment, so that the town can give a continuous service. The plant is installed in a brick and cement power house.

WATERWORKS

Eddyville has not what may be termed a modern system of waterworks. A number of years ago, however, mains were run through the principal streets and connected with a system of springs by the father of Mrs. Ida Rowe, who established the convenience, which gives to a limited number of patrons a pure, delicious water for drinking and culinary purposes. The leading men here, however, fully realize the necessity for a greater supply of water. The project of building a system of waterworks is now quite prominently before the people of the community and it is only a question of a short time before they will have this modern convenience and a sewer system also.

POSTOFFICE

The history of Wapello County, published in 1878, states that while J. P. Eddy was running his store at Eddyville in 1843, he was made postmaster and that he was the first one to hold the position at that point. It is possible that Mr. Eddy, being of an enterprising spirit, undertook to handle mail for the people of that vicinity, but there is no record at Washington of his ever having been appointed postmaster at Eddyville. The first one to hold the position at this place was William R. Ross, whose commission was dated September 12, 1844, that being the time the office was established. The names of his successors follow: Stephen Roberts, February 2, 1846; R. C. Warriner, June 12, 1849; B. F. Anderson, September 23, 1850; Michael Welch, August 22, 1853; J. T. Cook, April 2, 1861; C. E. Phillips, October 8, 1861; E. L. Smith, December 30, 1861; Aaron Melick, May 10, 1865; John Wilcox, April 16, 1869; E. M. Fausnaugh, October 22, 1879; Anderson Crosson, August 25, 1885; John M. Ryan, March 25, 1889; Jacob Kussart, Jr., June 28, 1893; William W. DeLong, July 16, 1897; Josiah M. Crosson, February 9, 1909; Frank Kussart, July 23, 1913.

LIBRARY

As early as the year 1849 there was established in Eddyville what was called the Eddyville Mutual Institute, the objects of which were municipal

improvement and discussions of scientific and literary subjects. The promoters of the institute were Homer D. Ives, who was Eddyville's first lawyer; Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Doctor Fish, R. W. Boyd, W. H. Dunlap, Walter Clement, H. H. Williams, W. M. Allison, Robert Coles and W. H. Cross. The members met on stated occasions and participated in reading essays on various subjects and often listened to lectures by persons of ability invited for the purpose. In the meantime quite a number of books was collected, which was the first attempt at establishing a library in the place. The society went out of existence about 1856, at which time the collection of books was scattered. About 1896 an effort was again made to revive interest in a public library and a number of the worthy and energetic women of the town put forth every effort to further this end. Entertainments of various kinds were given to raise funds and a library association was organized January 9, 1897. The first president was Prof. F. S. Thompson; secretary, George Elliott; board of directors, Mrs. Sarah Lafferty, Mrs. F. M. Epperson, Manita Harper and W. R. Nelson. In the year last mentioned the city authorities undertook to maintain the library and since then levied a tax for that purpose. A room in the city hall was set apart for the library, which now has a collection of books numbering 1,100 volumes. The institution is very liberally patronized as shown by the fact that for the last fiscal year its distribution of books numbered 4,540 volumes. The present officers are: President, Mrs. M. E. Bell; secretary, Fannie D. Wing; librarian, Miss Pearl Fields.

THE SCHOOLS

Columbia Township was not more than established when J. P. Eddy built the first schoolhouse, in 1844, already referred to. It seems that a school board was also organized that year, which was composed of Walter Clement, Heman Snow, Doctor Nosler, James Workman, and David Campbell. As far as can now be ascertained, the next school building was erected in 1867. This was a splendid brick structure for the time and cost \$18,000. Its ground dimensions were 64x50 feet, three stories in height, with basement. The schools of Eddyville have always been maintained on a high plane and now rank among the best in Wapello County.

CHURCHES

Reverend Kirkpatrick, pioneer in Methodism in Wapello County, preached in the schoolhouse built by J. P. Eddy in 1844 and became the pastor of the church, which was organized at that time. A house of worship was erected by this society in 1848, the first building erected for religious purposes in the place. It was an ordinary frame affair and stood until 1862, when it was replaced by a brick building at an outlay of \$4,000. This



RED MINERAL SPRINGS INN, EDDYVILLE



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EDDYVILLE

building remained until 1901, when it was destroyed, with all the other buildings in the block, by fire. That same year a new edifice took its place—a modern brick building, which probably cost all of six thousand dollars. The society is one of the strongest in the community and its pastor is Rev. J. H. Koch.

The Congregational Church was organized February 18, 1845, by Revs. B. A. Spaulding and Daniel Lane, also J. A. Reed and Erastus Ripley, members of the Iowa Band. The charter members were: William Dunlap, Jane Dunlap, Richard Long, Albert Long, Elizabeth Long, Elizabeth McCall, Isabella Dunlap and W. H. Dunlap.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Spaulding in the Sac and Fox council house, which was still standing, at the point now known as Second and Bridge streets; the congregation was made up of both whites and Indians. In those early days the church had a hard struggle to exist, the settlers all being poor. However, the American Home Missionary Society paid the larger share of the pastor's salary until 1862, when the local society became self-supporting, under the ministrations of Rev. Daniel Lane. In 1849 funds were secured and a church building erected. The structure was subsequently sold to the Baptists and in 1862 a new house of worship was built at a cost of \$3,600. This building, a view of which appears in this volume, was remodeled in the latter part of 1909 and rededicated March 13, 1910, under the pastorate of Rev. Lucy Whittier Carter.

The names of the pastors who have served this church follow: Revs. B. A. Spaulding, L. B. Marsh, George B. Hitchcock, J. T. Cook, A. D. French, Daniel Lane, William Windsor, J. M. Chamberlain, Dutton, Rowley, Foster, Tomes, Hand, Hughes, Carl W. Hempstead, Lucy Whittier Carter, John T. Steele, S. A. Martin and James L. Jones, who came early in 1914.

In the spring of 1914 a building standing on a lot adjoining the church was bought for a parsonage.

Two of the early members of this congregation are still living—Mrs. Gervais Fais, who entered the church in 1859, and is living with her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Reed, in Greeley, Colorado; and Mrs. J. N. Elliott, who joined in 1863, and is still an active member of the church.

The Baptist Church was first organized by Rev. Moses H. Post in the early '40s, and kept up the interest in the work until about 1846, when he removed to Pella. In 1865 the present church organization came into existence and among the charter members were A. B. Bush, Mrs. Rhoda Briggs, Isaac Riggs and a Mr. Montony, who was one of the deacons and furnished material for the building of the first church, for which he took a mortgage from the trustees. This obligation was eventually met through the efforts of A. B. Bush and Mrs. Briggs, who made a canvass and raised the money for the purpose. Eventually the church building was sold and the present one—a frame building—erected.

In the early days this society and the one at Pleasant Corners engaged ministers under a mutual arrangement, the same pastor preaching in both pulpits. Among the ministers of this church are Reverends Cornelius, Bush and Yard; the later ones are: Reverend Alexander, who was here in 1906; he was followed by Rev. Perry Silvara, who remained but a short time and was succeeded by Reverend Barton, in December, 1907; Rev. S. E. Wilkins, who came in May, 1908; Reverend Pruett, in November of the same year; Reverends Eldridge, H. H. Williams and Goad, and the present pastor, Prof. Ransom Harvey, Jr., who holds a chair in Pella College. The society is small, having fifty-nine names on the church roll, but only fifteen active members.

The Christian Church at Eddyville was organized in a small brick building, which at the time was used as a schoolhouse and which stood across from the Rock Island Depot, on the 2d of July, 1857. The charter members were Robert Oldham, Nicey Oldham, Carson Whited, Abigail Whited, Samuel Vance, Rebecca Vance, Aaron Oldham, Mary Oldham, Elizabeth Wroth, Mary Bassinger, Elizabeth Morgan, Susan Benedict, Louisa McCurdy, John Kirfman, Lydia Kirfman, Peter Kirfman, Elizabeth Kirfman, George Oldham, Martha J. Carr, Margaret Littrell and Eleanor Holmes.

The first elders of the society were Carson Whited and Aaron Oldham; deacons, Robert Oldham and Samuel Vance; and clerk, George Oldham.

In the year 1859 the society built a frame house of worship, which was remodeled and enlarged in 1898. Some of the earlier pastors of the church are: Reverends Noe, Jacob Creath, Jr., G. T. Garrett, N. E. Cory, N. A. McConnell, G. T. Carpenter, William Thompson, Freeman Walden, William Cowley and Job Combs. The present pastor is Rev. S. K. Coats, who took charge early in the year 1914. The present membership numbers about one hundred and thirty-five. In connection with the church there is a prosperous Sunday school, Christian Endeavor Society and Woman's Auxiliary Society.

The Seventh Day Adventists have a society here, organized August 8, 1886, in a tent, with a membership comprising the following named: Cassie Baker, Catherine Burt, Ree Stoner, Jennie Watkins, Hattie Clark, Joanna Dixon, Mary Hitabidel, Nelia Bamer, Mary Northrop, A. P. Heacock, E. J. Morgan, Amanda Medowes. The following named were taken into the church one week later: J. H. Robinson, Letitia Robinson, Neoma Secress, Eliza J. Gray, Alice Steel, Rose Evans, Myra Thomas, William B. Miles, Maggie A. Miles, Mrs. M. C. Heacock.

The society continued to worship in a tent until winter came on when they purchased a church building of the Presbyterian Society, a brick structure, standing near the Rock Island Depot. The present membership numbers twenty-one.

The Church of Christ was organized in 1892 by W. P. Gray, Martha E. Gray, Jacob Yoder and Sarah, his wife; George Mahaffey, and Elizabeth, his

wife; Alfred and Sarah A. McMahan, Mrs. Lewis Townsley, Mrs. Rebecca Bowden, Mrs. Kenister and Mrs. Ella McNeese. Elder W. P. Gray held the first services and remained with the church ten years. The same year the church was organized a house of worship was built which cost the society about eight hundred dollars. It is a frame, hexagonal in shape. There are ten active members.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was established here fifty years or more ago, through the efforts of Father John Kreckel. The first pastor was Father Feely. At one time the church had a strong following, which has now dwindled down to fourteen families. There has never been a resident priest, mass having been held for the greater part of the time by an attending pastor from Oskaloosa. There have been two church buildings, both frame. Father M. W. Vaughn, stationed at Eldon, holds mass here once a month.

The latest religious body organized in Eddyville is the First Reformed Church, which came into being in 1909, through the efforts of Rev. F. B. Manson and certain of the sect living on farms near by. The members, all of whom are Hollanders, built a neat appearing house of worship and dedicated it in the summer of 1910. The property cost \$4,000. Reverend Manson accepted another call after a pastorate here of three years and for a few months past the pulpit has been vacant.

SOME FACTS

The Town of Eddyville now has a population of about one thousand two hundred. It is an important station on the Rock Island and M. & St. L. railroads, sixteen miles north of Ottumwa. The mercantile establishments are equipped with stocks of goods that meet the desires and demands of a people accustomed to the best the markets afford. There are good schools, fine churches, active fraternal lodges, safe and sound banking institutions, a weekly newspaper, well organized commercial club, a library well patronized, a Chautauqua Association, Opera House, a band and a baseball team. Two companies have a lucrative trade in sand pumped from the bed of the Des Moines River, and stone quarries and coal mines furnish employment for a number of men.

The Woman's Civic Improvement Club, organized in 1911, has done a great deal toward beautifying the town. The worthy women comprising its membership, through their efforts, built and paid for a cement walk in the city park, and also a cement walk from the city hall to the wagon bridge. This includes an approach to the bridge of the same material. The club now has in contemplation the erection of a pagoda in the park for the convenience of Eddyville's excellent band.

FINANCIAL

S. T. Caldwell established a private bank along in the '60s, which was still in operation at the time of his death in 1878. That year the mercantile firm

of Manning & Epperson, composed of Calvin Manning and F. M. Epperson, began taking deposits to accommodate their patrons. At the time they were located in a brick structure on the river front, built by Edwin Manning in the '50s, where he kept a general store for many years. The banking business of Manning & Epperson increased with the years and on February 10, 1902, they incorporated the Manning & Epperson State Bank, with a capital stock of \$30,000. Associated with them at the time of the incorporation were H. G. True, Grant Cowley, John Jager, and I. S. Riggs. The first officials of the institution were: F. M. Epperson, president; Calvin Manning, vice president; H. J. Wing, cashier. Mr. Manning resigned from the presidency in 1904. At the same time John Jager was elected president and F. M. Epperson, cashier. Previous to this, however, Calvin Manning had served as chief executive of the institution from some time in 1902 until 1904. The present officials are: John Jager, president; Frank Epperson, vice president; and F. M. Epperson, cashier.

Soon after the bank was incorporated under the state laws, the present home of the institution—a two-story brick with brown stone front—was erected on the corner of Walnut and Third streets. The bank is a United States depository for postal savings and its capital is still \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$30,000; and deposits, \$400,000.

The Eddyville Savings Bank began operations December 3, 1906, as a private concern under the management of Homer Miller, H. B. Allfree, W. H. McElroy, L. A. Andrew and Walter T. Hall. The concern was incorporated under the laws of Iowa as a savings bank, November 25, 1908, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators were W. L. Hays, H. G. True, D. W. Ward, E. L. Bay, L. A. Andrew, Walter T. Hall and W. H. McElroy. The first officials were: L. A. Andrew, president; Walter T. Hall and H. G. True, vice presidents; and D. W. Ward, cashier.

On November 6, 1911, W. T. Hall, D. W. Ward, L. A. Andrew, W. H. McElroy and H. B. Allfree disposed of their stock to H. H. Harold, and previous to the incorporation Homer Miller had withdrawn his interests. In 1910 H. G. True was elected president, and with him at the head of the institution the official list is completed with the addition of A. Stuber, vice president; H. H. Harold, cashier; and D. W. Ward, assistant cashier. The capital is \$10,000, and deposits, \$200,000.

CLUBS AND FRATERNAL ORDERS

Eddyville Commercial Club was organized in 1905 and had the following officers: O. F. Seifert, president; W. G. Shinn, vice president; George L. Gillies, secretary; J. S. Oldham, treasurer.

The Fortnightly Club was organized January 7, 1894; and the Woman's Civic Improvement Club was organized in 1911.



EARLY DAY PACKING HOUSE AT EDDYVILLE



EDDYVILLE IN AN EARLY DAY

John Wilcox Post, No. 138, G. A. R., was organized February 28, 1883. The charter members were F. M. Epperson, A. M. Lafferty, J. C. Logan, R. M. Young, W. A. Edwards, Hiram McKim, D. H. Hudson, Silas Chase, William Allison, W. A. York, William Spencer, H. C. Beamer, F. R. Barnett, J. P. Totman, W. L. Palmer, J. M. Ryan, E. G. Wellman, O. H. Vance, Samuel Stuart, J. B. Mummert, Nathaniel Totman, John Kirkpatrick, H. M. Sparks, H. G. True, John Jager, J. M. Welch. Its present members are but few and they are becoming less year by year. They meet at irregular intervals in Masonic Hall.

Eddyville Lodge of Odd Fellows was chartered July 5, 1850, and had the following initial members: John Kline, Doctor Warner, Doctor Buck, William H. Dunlap and Walter H. Cross. On December 6, 1873, the home of the lodge was destroyed by fire, with all of its contents. In 1874 the lodge obtained a new charter.

Eddyville Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., was organized June 5, 1856, the charter members being William Thompson, W. M., Thomas Ogden, D. W. Corwin, Henry Graves and James Sherrod.

The other lodges of Eddyville are as follows: Order Eastern Star, Eddyville Chapter, No. 99, organized May 12, 1891, with sixty members; Eddyville Camp, No. 1837, M. W. A., organized November 23, 1892, by William M. Brunt, Charles Kussart, Jacob Kussart, Jr., John W. Linderman, Edwin M. Lester, Henry G. Mathews, John S. McMahon, Ed Rector, Fred W. Schafer, Charles J. Schafer, and William T. Steinhoff; Unity Camp, No. 2020, Royal Neighbors, organized March 3, 1900, with thirty-five members; Pleides Lodge, No. 15, K. P., organized November 16, 1886, with ninety-six members; M. B. A., No. 342, organized November 28, 1904, with thirty members; Homesteaders, organized in 1906.



Photo by C. H. Shafter

PUBLIC SCHOOL AGENCY



Photo by C. H. Shafter

STREET SCENE, OLD TAVERN TO THE RIGHT, AGENCY

CHAPTER XXVII

AGENCY TOWNSHIP

This township is composed of sections 19, 30 and 31, of congressional township 72, range 12; also sections 1, 2, 3 and that part of 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 north of the river in congressional township 71, range 13; also sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, in township 72, range 13. The north end of the township is fine prairie land, which has been so improved that many fine farms are in evidence. The middle part is hilly but good grazing land. There is also considerable timber. Several coal mines are open among the hills. Alpine Mine is situated near Cliffland. There is also good stone for commercial purposes. The bottom land is very rich. Corn, oats, wheat, hay and fruits grow in profusion. The number of acres farmed is 11,180. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad enters the township on section 31 and leaves it at the southwest corner of section 27.

The civil Township of Agency was organized April 16, 1851, with the polling place at Agency. Jesse Brookshire, Thomas Wilcox and Norman Goodspeed were judges at the first election which was held that spring.

The establishment of the Sac and Fox Indian Agency in this locality under the command of Gen. Joseph M. Street, in 1838, was the forerunner of the settlement of the locality by whites. In April, 1839, General Street arrived with his family and took up permanent quarters here. Other white people soon followed him and an interesting account of the Indians in this reservation and the pioneers who first came to this locality, penned by Maj. John Beach, who succeeded General Street at the time of his death in 1840, appears in another part of this volume. The history of the agency is practically that of the township. The building of pioneer homes and stores was commenced here and established. "It is a fact not generally known," relates S. B. Evans, in the Wapello County History, published in 1901, "that the buildings and improvements of the old Indian agency were made through the aid of slave labor. The contractor was a Missourian, who owned a large number of slaves and who brought them into the territory of Iowa and held them here to service and labor during the erection of the agency buildings."

At the time, and very soon after the opening of the "New Purchase" in May, 1843, many settlers came into the township. Among them were James Weir, who later was elected probate judge; James Stevens, S. S. Dwire, Charles F. Harrow, Joseph Myers, William H. Cogswell, Jesse Brookshire, Reuben Myers, H. B. Hendershott; there were also the sons of General Street—William B., Alexander and J. H. D. Street.

Other pioneers who should be mentioned were Edward and Charles Dudley, Walter and Hugh Connelly, John Fullen, J. S. Wheaton, H. C. Humbert, Maj. S. J. Creamer, H. C. Van Zant, Samuel Wilcoxon, John Q. A. Dawson, John Phillips, George L. Nye, David Farnsworth, N. A. Woodford, Charles Connelly, J. M. Murray, David Sautbine, George Reynolds and his sons, J. T., W. C. and W. H. Reynolds.

Maj. John Beach was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, February 22, 1812. He was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated at the age of twenty, in 1832, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the First Regiment United States Infantry, under Capt. Zachary Taylor, who became President of the United States. Upon the death of Gen. Joseph M. Street, in 1840, Major Beach received the appointment of agent to the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians and filled the office with much credit to himself and the Government until 1847, when he was obliged to resign, as his hearing had become seriously affected. From 1847 to 1863, Major Beach engaged in mercantile pursuits in Agency City and from the latter year until his death, which occurred August 31, 1874, devoted himself to literature. In 1851, Major Beach married Caroline Sprague, daughter of a pioneer, who located first at Walnut Grove, in 1845, and in 1849, at Agency City. Two years after the death of Major Beach she became the wife of John Hannawalt, a carpenter, but continued to live in her old home, which was the first brick residence erected in Wapello County.

Elias Myers was in Agency Township a short time after the "opening."

G. W. Knight was on the ground at the opening of Wapello County to settlers in 1843. He was a native of Maryland. The farm he entered some years later became known and was designated as the old Rail place. Here Z. T. Knight, a son, was born March 8, 1847, and this was among the earliest births in Wapello County of a white child.

J. S. Phillips, a native of Indiana, moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1839, and with the opening of Wapello County to settlers in 1843, took up a claim in section 27, Agency Township. On this land Mr. Phillips built a log cabin and lived there until 1856, greatly improving his property in the meantime. In the year last mentioned he removed to Pleasant Township and became a valued member of the community.

Mary A. Harrow, daughter of Charles F. Harrow, came with her parents to Wapello County in 1843 and was married to James Stevens in 1844. Mr. Stevens died in 1868 and the Widow Stevens took for her second husband, John Hardin, who settled in Wapello County in 1855. All of these pioneers settled in Agency Township.

Charles Dudley was among the first settlers in Wapello County. He located on section 30, Agency Township, in 1843, having entered land there, which he tilled and improved. Mr. Dudley was a man of intensive activity and good judgment. He became a large landowner and influential in the

growth and prosperity of the community. Among other offices ably filled by him was that of state representative.

James Daniels and Thomas W. Bradley were residents of Agency City in 1843. Octavia Daniels, daughter of James Daniels, married Thomas W. Bradley in 1845. As will be seen, these people were among the first settlers in the county.

Among the pioneers who settled in Wapello County in 1843 was Daniel Traul. He first located in Agency Township and then in Center.

Stephen Boyce was also of the band of 1843, who settled in this county and converted the prairie soil into cultivated fields. Mr. Boyce entered land in section 22 and remained there for many years.

David Clodfelter was early on the scene, coming to the township in 1844, from Indiana, although he was a native of North Carolina.

Charles H. Smith settled on section 30, Agency Township, in 1844, and was the father of eight children. He died in 1861. Two sons, Charles N. and James S. Smith, began merchandising in Agency City in 1858 and long continued in the business.

S. K. Cremer came here in 1844 and entered 160 acres of land. With several hundred acres later in his possession he also owned fifteen acres in Agency City. Mr. Cremer was one of the representative men of the county and among other offices he ably filled was that of a member of the General Assembly. L. K. Cremer was born here in 1851.

W. W. Connelly settled on the old "Agency Farm," intended as an experiment for the Indians, in 1845. Charles Connelly was born in the township in 1848.

James E. Dedell immigrated to this county from Indiana in 1846 and took up farming in Agency Township.

D. S. Farnsworth was one of the first millers to locate in Wapello County. He bought a horse-power circular sawmill at Agency City in 1847 and in 1851 erected a steam sawmill, to which he attached a grist mill in 1852. Two years later he built a more modern mill, both for grist and lumber, which was long known as the Agency City Grist Mill. This he sold in 1864 and in 1871 built another mill that was operated by him many years.

Edward Dudley was born in Charleston, Maine, and immigrated to Ohio. He located in Agency Township in 1847. He was a minister of the Freewill Baptist Church at Agency City several years.

N. A. Woodford peddled clocks in Wapello County in 1847, making his headquarters at Agency. He then opened a general store and became one of the leading men of the place.

H. C. Van Zant settled in this county in 1848 and in 1850 went on to a farm in section 36, which he cultivated for a long period of years.

Elijah Johnson, an Indianian, settled here in 1848.

J. S. Smith was born in Wapello County in 1849.

David Sautbine was a "Buckeye" and served in the Mexican war. His natural bent was tilling of the soil and in 1849 he came to Wapello County and found land in Agency Township that suited well his purpose. He purchased a farm and lived to see the township thickly populated and thriving.

Joseph Foreman removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1844, and in 1850 became a citizen of Wapello County. His first activity was that of farming. In a few years after his arrival he opened a bakery in Agency City, one of the first in the county.

S. M. Brown, a native of Indiana, engaged in farming in this township in 1850.

William Reeves and wife, who was a daughter of William Murphy, settled on section 22, this township, in 1850. Mr. Reeves died in 1876.

George Springer became a settler of this township in 1850, coming that year from Maryland.

Andrew J. Headley is the name of an Agency pioneer of 1851.

J. Q. A. Dawson was born in Maryland. From Ohio he crossed the plains to California in 1850. He returned to Ohio in 1851 and the same year located in Agency City, where he was a general merchant for many years. He had a good Civil war record and held most, if not all, the township offices.

John Green was a giant Kentuckian, who located in Agency Township in 1851. For five years he followed farming and then opened the Quiet House in Agency, presiding over its destinies ten years. Again he took up farming, this time on a tract of land about a mile southeast of Agency. The Greens moved to Kansas in 1878.

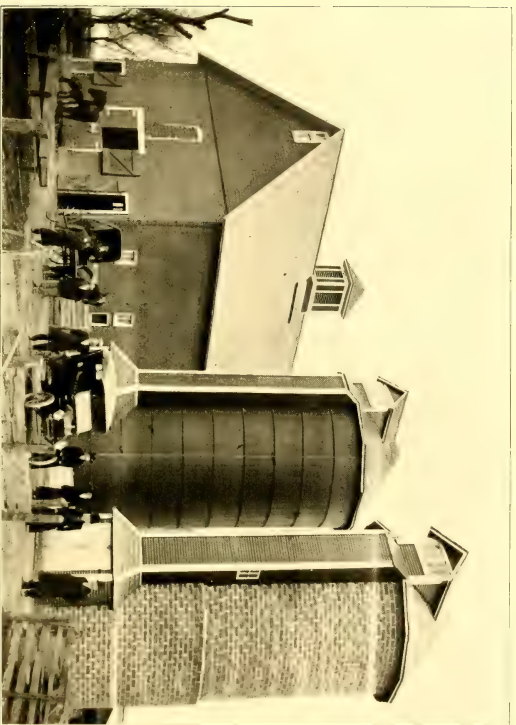
Leaving his native state, New York, in 1851, William Reeve arrived in Wapello County, and on the 22d day of March purchased a farm in Agency Township, where he resided until the day of his death. A son, William, who came to the county with his parents, lived on this farm for several years after the death of his father.

Joseph P. Grout took up his home in this township in 1853, going onto a farm and greatly improving its resources. He later manufactured the Challenge churn.

In 1856 Andrew Timonds of Maryland settled on a farm of 400 acres in this township, which he rented. He went to the Civil war, returned to this township and prospered.

THE TOWN OF AGENCY

The land upon which the agency was located, and the "Pattern Farm," mentioned in Major Beach's article, was entered under authority of the government, and for its use by Capt. George Wilson, son-in-law of General Street. The agency, until the land was opened to settlement, was made up



SILOS, BARN AND FARMYARD OF N. O. JOHNSON, AGENCY TOWNSHIP

of a number of buildings belonging to the Government, but in 1843, Shaphat Dwire put up a building, and about the latter part of the year, or early in 1844, opened a general store. He was the pioneer merchant not only of Agency, but of Wapello County. This was the beginning of Agency, separate and apart from the Indian agency. The original plat of the town is not in existence, but it is presumed that Agency was laid out in the spring of 1844. The oldest plan extant was made in 1848, by Capt. George Wilson, who was a civil engineer, and a graduate of West Point. The drawing was made in a skilful manner, and had also attached a map of the county.

Rev. B. A. Spaulding, who figures so largely in the church history of Wapello County, visited the agency in 1844 and established a Congregational Church. Subsequently, he wrote entertainingly of the occurrence. He says: "We went to the Indian agency in Wapello County, on the New Purchase. On our way to that place, we passed through a part of the country which had been settled but two or three months. It was literally a new country. Many of the settlers had not struck a furrow or erected a fence. All that reminded us that we were in a settled country was the occasional sight of an uncompleted cabin, in which we found families staying rather than living. They were not only destitute of conveniences, but were so open that the family could be seen about as well from the outside as by going into the door, or rather the hole that was left for a door. How those families were to be kept comfortable, and how they were to be supplied with provisions during the inclement season, were questions that often occurred to us. We found but few inhabitants at the agency. A few were anxious to have the Gospel preached to them at that place, and expressed a strong desire to have one of our number settle amongst them. It will probably be a thickly settled place within a few years. A town has been laid out near the agency house, and such is the character of the land and the facilities for procuring timber, that settlers will soon be induced to come in. A good, faithful, persevering minister might, in the course of a few years, build up a flourishing church there. We visited the grave of General Street, the late Indian agent, and also the grave of Wapello, an Indian chief, which are side by side. The tribe of which Wapello was chief was devotedly attached to General Street and his family, and, as an expression of their friendship, they presented him with a section of land containing 640 acres, which is now in possession of his widow."

On another occasion Reverend Spaulding gives one a further insight into the early efforts of the people of the community toward forming religious societies, in the following words:

"On the 27th of October, a Congregational Church was formed in this town, consisting of six members, three males and three females. There were, however, seven other candidates for admission, who were unable to be present. Meetings held on Friday and Saturday nights and on Sunday during the day and at night were large and interesting. On the next Sab-

bath, a Methodist class was formed, embracing about twenty. A county bible society has been formed in this place, and also at Ottumwa, the county seat of Wapello.

"There has been a good degree of religious feeling in the circle in which I have labored, with some interesting cases of revival in individual hearts, both of professors and non-professors. A small Congregational Church has been formed in this place (Agency City), and the prospect is that it will be considerably increased within a few weeks, chiefly, however, by those who are already professors of religion. There has also been considerable interest among the Methodist and Baptists, and several additions to their churches. There is also a Sabbath school connected with the Methodist Church in the southern part of the county."

The first Methodist society organized in the county was that of the Agency church, which was founded by Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick, whose name is indissolubly associated with all early Methodist movements in this region. He organized the church in 1844, at about the same time that Reverend Spaulding was active in bringing his flock together. The Congregational society has long ceased to hold meetings in Agency. The Methodist and Baptist societies are still in existence and have good substantial houses of worship. The former was erected in 1854, and the latter in 1858.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1844. It was 16x16, and constructed of logs and clapboards. This was also the first schoolhouse built in the county, and the school was presided over by Mary Starr. Among her pupils were Dan A. and James La Force; George, Wesley, Alexander, Emeline, Pearl, Julian and Caroline Griggsby; Edwin, Catherine, Elizabeth, Eli, Gideon, Chris, J. R. and George Myers. This old log building soon gave way to a frame and then a splendid brick structure was erected, where the children of the community are afforded educational advantages not thought of by their forebears.

E. D. Myers was born in this township in 1844. This was probably the first birth in Agency Township. The first death was that of Gideon Myers.

The first marriage ceremony was performed at the wedding of Emeline Griggsby and Eli Myers.

The only industry started in the township was a grist mill, built by David Farnsworth, who run it by horse-power. Some time in the '60s C. A. Bryan and sons purchased the Farnsworth Mill, in which a run of stone was installed, and later machinery was set up for the manufacture of woolen yarns.

The town was quite a busy little trading center for a number of years, but the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad brought the place nearer to the county seat, and the greater part of the business was transferred to that place. However, Agency is situated in the midst of a splendid farming region, and still has a comparatively good trade in

that locality. It is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with a good depot building, and the population is 322. In 1875, there were 658 souls in the town. Agency is also an attraction to visitors to this section of the country on account of its historic interest, and the fact that the graves of the old Indian agent, General Street, and the Indian chief, Wapello, after whom the county is named, are valued spots in the village burial ground.

POSTOFFICE

The Sac and Fox Agency postoffice was established December 23, 1843. William B. Street was appointed postmaster on that date. He was succeeded, November 21, 1844, by Shaphat Dwire, the pioneer merchant. He remained in office until November 28, 1845, when he gave way to James C. Ramsey, and on May 14, 1849, the name of the office was changed to Agency City, with Thomas M. Mackerel as postmaster. His successors are as follows: Joseph Myers, September 15, 1849; William B. Street, June 30, 1851; Joseph Myers, November 17, 1851; F. M. Knight, April 9, 1861; George F. Knight, April 2, 1862; James Montgomery, November 27, 1863; Joseph Myers, September 3, 1866; J. C. Johnson, March 19, 1869; H. B. Wagers, March 7, 1871. On June 14, 1883, the name of the office was again changed, this time to Agency. H. B. Wagers was the first postmaster, succeeding himself. He was followed by E. T. Sage, July 23, 1885; John T. Reynolds, March 25, 1889; E. T. Sage, July 3, 1893; John Fullen, June 26, 1894; George L. Nye, October 27, 1897. Mr. Nye has now been in the office seventeen years continuously.

AGENCY IS INCORPORATED

Agency was incorporated as a town January 6, 1859, upon application of a committee of citizens composed of J. Q. A. Dawson, B. B. Allen, J. T. Rowe, Thomas Lyon and Joseph R. Myers. The first election was held in March, 1859, and Jesse Myers was chosen mayor; J. H. Cartwright, recorder; J. Q. A. Dawson, Edward Dudley, Samuel Packwood, Matthew Hixon, E. D. Black, trustees; E. F. Hoffslatter, marshal; J. S. Wheaton, treasurer.

THE PRESS

Agency had a newspaper as early as the year 1869, when the Agency City Newsboy was established by William Axline. The publication was continued until the spring of 1871, when the plant was moved to Chariton.

The Agency Independent was brought from Eldon in the spring of 1874, and was edited by C. L. Morehouse. W. F. Moeller had the paper in

1875. C. J. Best became the proprietor in February, 1878, and after a few years of indifferent success discontinued its publication. Since then Agency has depended upon her neighbors for the news.

LODGES

The Masons organized a lodge in Agency on June 6, 1850. Its name is Olive Branch, No. 21. The charter members were: S. P. Yeomans, W. M.; Willis Griffing, S. W.; S. E. Griggs, J. W.; Luther M. Davis, S. D.; John Wiley, J. D.; James Weir, secretary; John Priest, treasurer; William Griggs, tyler.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 27, 1852. The encampment was chartered October 21, 1874.

Evening Star Lodge, Rebekah degree, No. 81, was organized October 19, 1876, with the following members: G. L. Littler, Mrs. M. J. Littler, F. G. Turner, Mrs. M. V. Turner, A. Wing, Mrs. M. J. Wing, William Hill, Mrs. N. Hill, E. T. Sage, Mrs. E. J. Sage, G. W. Shaw, William Hatfield, Mrs. M. E. Hatfield, William H. Brooks, Mrs. L. Brooks, S. Ryan, Mrs. M. Ryan, William Cole, Mrs. M. Cole, J. Hardin, Mrs. M. Hardin, N. J. Richards, Mrs. M. Richards, C. Wood, Mrs. J. Wood, M. J. Warren, Mrs. D. Warren, G. W. Clevenger, Mrs. M. Clevenger, and J. W. Dunbar.

Crystal Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, was organized February 8, 1876, and had the following officers: J. A. Israel, P. C.; Eugene Chilson, C. C.; C. L. Littler, V. C.; G. B. Wheaton, P.; W. J. Warren, M. of E.; N. I. Richards, M. of F.; S. Ryan, K. of R. and S.; A. Wing, M. at A.; J. Q. Wood, I. G.; John Hannawalt, O. G.

BANK

The Agency Bank was established in 1906, with a capital of \$10,000. Sam Mahon is president; J. D. Newell, vice president; Watson Enyart, cashier; Retta Enyart, assistant cashier. It has a surplus of \$5,000, and deposits of \$160,000.



Photo by C. H. Smeater

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AGENCY



Photo by C. H. Smeater

BAPTIST CHURCH AT AGENCY, BUILT IN 1858

CHAPTER XXVIII

DAHLONEGA TOWNSHIP

Dahlongega Township was organized June 4, 1844. The judges of the first election were Edward Haggard, Isaac Hill and C. Gleason. The township is situated in the central part of the county, and is bounded on the west by Center, on the north by Highland, on the east by Pleasant, and on the south by Center and Agency townships. It has but fifteen sections, which are drained by Sugar and Little Cedar creeks. The land is good prairie soil, and about three-fourths of the township consists of well tilled fields. There is some coal. From its 8,379 acres of farm land were produced in 1913, 109,000 bushels of corn; 45,000 bushels of oats; 7,500 bushels of wheat; 1,300 tons of hay; 2,500 bushels of potatoes; 600 bushels of apples; 2,315 head of hogs, and 660 head of cattle.

It is claimed that William Giltner, who presided over the old "Hoosier House," which stood about two and a half miles southeast of Dahlongega Village, was the first white man to cross the line at Agency, when the New Purchase was opened to settlers, at midnight, May 1, 1843. A number of others came in, however, at about that time, among them the Godfreys, Kittermans, Lewises, Sharps, Hills, Haggards, Gleasons, William Brims, Wesley Hedrick, Joseph H. Hedrick, Martin Koontz, James Woody, W. B. Woody, Benjamin Brattain, John Moore, N. D. Earl, N. H. Gates, Peter White, John and Joseph Kight, John W. Caldwell, the Whitners, McClungs, Wrights, Gossages and Lowenbergs, who came in the '40s and '50s.

George Godfrey entered Dahlongega Township in 1843. In 1848 he married Margaret West, daughter of a pioneer. George M. Godfrey, one of the children, was born in this township in 1850, and in 1863 removed to Ottumwa with his parents and became a jeweler.

Elias Kitterman was born in Virginia in 1809. He immigrated to Indiana with his widowed mother and in 1842 they were in Princeton, Illinois. At the time of the "New Purchase" opening, in May, 1843, Elias Kitterman settled in the county, choosing a tract of land in Dahlongega township, on which he located and farmed until 1874, when he removed to Ottumwa.

Alvin Lewis was one of the hardy and venturesome sons of the soil who came out from Ohio in the year 1837, and began life on the prairies of Jefferson County, Iowa. In May, 1843, he came into the "New Purchase," and located in Dahlongega Township on section 5, where he re-

mained fifteen years. He then removed to Ottumwa and conducted a drug store a couple of years.

Peter Kitterman was among the two thousand or more pioneers who came into the "New Purchase" in 1843. He located in Dahlonga Township and took part in the "Dahlonga War" so called, which was a hand-to-hand fight among settlers over land claims.

John J. Sharp was a pioneer settler in 1843. He was a Virginian by birth and a miller and blacksmith by trade. Coming to Iowa in 1837, Mr. Sharp finally reached Wapello County in 1843, and at the time of the opening settled in Dahlonga Township. In 1849 he removed to Ottumwa and ran a hotel until 1853.

Caleb Miller was born in Indiana, and in the fall of 1846 settled in Dahlonga Township, on a claim which he entered. This was the pioneer's home until his death, which occurred in 1874. W. H. Miller, a son, was nine years of age when his parents located here.

William M. Dimmitt, a native of Indiana, settled in Wapello County in 1848, choosing that part of it lying within the borders of the present Township of Dahlonga. He bought a farm in section 10, and for several years he spent a busy life tilling the soil and engaging in other useful pursuits, finally moving to Ottumwa, there to enjoy the rewards of industry and thrift. His son, William H. Dimmitt, was born on the homestead in 1851.

Alexander Vanwinkle settled on a farm here in 1850, and James Anderson located on section 19, this township, in 1853.

L. Lively was a Virginian, who immigrated from Indiana to Wapello County in the spring of 1852, and located in Dahlonga Township, where he cultivated a farm until 1865. In the latter year he removed to Ottumwa.

J. C. Hinsey came to Wapello County in 1854, and settled in Dahlonga Township, where he remained until 1861. He resigned as an army surgeon in 1863, and returning to Iowa, took up his residence in Ottumwa, where he practiced medicine. While in Dahlonga, Dr. Hinsey served as a member of the board of supervisors. He was also county coroner four years. A distinction he prized highly came to him in 1856, when he acted as chairman of the meeting at which the republican party was organized.

Joseph Schertz was born in France. He became a resident of Wapello County in 1855. He followed milling as an occupation.

J. A. Webb, a blacksmith, came in 1856, and worked at his trade.

The first white child born in Dahlonga Township was George W. Kitterman, and Dr. McClintock was the first physician. Dr. J. C. Hinsey came some time later.

There never was but one church in Dahlonga. A Methodist Church was built a mile and a half southeast of Dahlonga. Among the early

preachers were Reverends Hestwood, Darrah, McElroy, Joe Street and Michael Long. It is said the last named could not even read.

There always have been some coal mines operated up and down Sugar Creek, in the southwest part of the township. The first vein, however, which is about thirty-five feet below the surface, is all that has been worked.

In the early days there was a pottery shop, long operated by L. F. Stewart, not quite a mile west of the Town of Dahlongega. There was also a brick plant on the old Clapp Farm, which was in operation about a year. About two and a half miles southeast of Dahlongega there was another brick yard, which furnished the material for the brick houses in the town.

HAMLET OF DAHLONEGA

Dahlongega's history is co-extensive with the township, as it originated soon after the county was opened for settlement, in 1843, and became quite a business center, claiming at one time a population of 300, with three stores, a tavern and two small pork packing houses. It had high aspirations and made efforts, early in its history, to have the seat of justice located within its borders, but failed in attaining the coveted plum. The town is located on the northeast and northwest corners of sections 8 and 9, respectively, and never has been incorporated.

In the early '50s hogs were brought to the packing houses, which consisted of log cabins, one of which was just north of the town and run by the firm of Earl, Thompson & Tharp. The products of this concern in those early days were packed and transported by wagon to trading points on the Mississippi and there disposed of.

The farm on which Dahlongega is located was entered and platted by Jehu Moore. The first store here was opened by N. D. Earl and one Street, who called their establishment the "Red Store." N. D. Earl had settled on what is now the Jacob Lowenberg farm, situated about a mile east of Dahlongega. In the early days James Bowen ran a store on the west side of the square.

A four-story grist mill was built in the northwest part of the town early in its history, and was moved to Kirkville in 1865. There was also a tannery here in the early '50s, and three or four saloons, but no traffic in whisky has been permitted since the Civil war.

John Gillaspay was one of the early blacksmiths, also Elias Kitterman, whose shop was located just across the street from the grist mill.

Peter White was the first wagon maker in the township.

At one time Dahlongega had one of the largest hotels in this part of the country. It was a large log structure, built in the early '40s, and was presided over by mine host, Clapp, a short time. There was also a pottery shop here about this time, run by one Haswell.

The first schoolhouse built in Dahlonge was a log structure that was torn down in 1853 to give way to a brick school building. A little later this schoolhouse was abandoned and sold to a church society, which in turn disposed of the property to a society of farmers for hall purposes. It was torn down in the '90s. The present two-story brick school building was erected on the square after the first brick schoolhouse was sold.

At one time Dahlonge was quite prominent in the affairs of Wapello County. It was the first town to secure a postoffice and the man first to preside over its destinies was Edmund G. Haggard, who was appointed postmaster at the time the office was established, which was June 13, 1844, six days before the office was established at the county seat. Those following Mr. Haggard in the office until its discontinuance, November 30, 1907, were the following named persons: Jehu Moore, July 31, 1845; Thomas G. Given, July 27, 1847; F. G. McClintic, October 27, 1848; Jehu Moore, August 22, 1853; William Lewis, April 21, 1856; L. E. Gray, July 29, 1858; M. M. Lane, July 14, 1859; William Brown, March 26, 1860; M. M. Lane, May 23, 1860; J. C. Johnson, April 1, 1861; M. M. Lane, November 14, 1861; W. B. Fisher, November 6, 1862; James M. Lamme, April 15, 1863; M. M. Lane, December 19, 1864; John Davis, December 11, 1865; Lydia Norris, September 5, 1866; M. M. Lane, Jr., January 18, 1867; Norris Pyle, September 10, 1867; Joseph Bowlie, February 19, 1869; Eli S. Ward, April 11, 1877; B. F. Pratt, November 1, 1877; M. M. Lane, December 19, 1878; Samuel Denny, September 6, 1880; M. M. Lane, March 20, 1882; William Denny, January 8, 1883; William Anderson, November 20, 1884; William Denny, January 25, 1894.

It is not necessary to go over and reiterate the events in connection with the so-called Dahlonge war, as the details have been fully presented elsewhere in this work. But the town still remains; that is, a vestige of it. While it had at one time five stores, two packing houses, a good hotel and shops of various kinds, it is now but a hamlet, in the midst of a rich agricultural region. However, there are seven houses still standing that were built in the early '40s. One of these is a large store building, in which the late General Hedrick had a stock of general merchandise.

CHAPTER XXIX

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

Richland Township is composed of congressional township 73, range 14, excepting the southwest corner of section 31, which is cut off by the river. The township was organized June 3, 1844, and the first election was held at the house of Thomas Pollock. The judges were Jacob C. Mosin, Sidney H. Saylor and Cyrus Spurlock.

The land is drained by Cedar and Fudge creeks, and is rolling prairie, underlaid with lime stone and coal. Carver, two miles south of Kirkville, was the mining center of this county at one time. In 1913 there were some 17,361 acres of farm land, from which were garnered 243,630 bushels of corn; 79,480 bushels of oats; 28,309 bushels of wheat; 2,870 tons of hay; 3,117 bushels of potatoes; 119 bushels of apples. The farmers also raised 3,855 head of hogs and 1,441 head of cattle.

Richland Township lies in the northern tier and is bounded on the west by Columbia, on the north by Mahaska County, on the east by Highland Township, and on the south by Center. It was settled in 1843 and among the first comers may be mentioned the Pelhams, Browns, Kirkpatricks, David Whitcomb, John and J. G. Baker, Isaac Fisher, the Hardeslys, Pollocks, Mosins, Saylor, Spurlocks, Manns, Rosses, Coles, Sinards, Vanderpolls, Abernathys, Comstocks, John D. Bevens, William A. Winsell, John M. Spurgeon, the McGlassons, Hills and Baylisses.

B. C. Pelham was born in the State of Ohio and learned coopering. In 1843 he came to Iowa with his family and stayed for a while at the home of the Indian agent, General Street, at Agency City. Some time later the Pelhams were at Eddyville, guests of the trader, whose name has adorned the town, and in 1849 located in Richland Township. After his death, a son, William S. Pelham, who came in 1843, with his parents, assisted his mother in managing the homestead, finally becoming a merchant of Kirkville.

Hugh Brown immigrated from Ireland to the "land of the free" when a boy of fifteen years and lived in Philadelphia three years. He then removed to Ohio. At the time of "the opening," in 1843, he was among the first to enter the confines of the future County of Wapello. He at once purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Richland township and forty acres of timber land, upon which part of Ottumwa is built. Upon his arrival there were but two houses in Ottumwa. Building a cabin on his

claim, he otherwise improved the property and was one of the energetic and prosperous farmers of the community. This hardy pioneer left the farm in 1861, and took up his residence in the county seat, having been elected clerk of the district court, an office he capably filled two successive terms. The year 1870 found him back on the farm in Richland. Mr. Brown filled many positions of trust, to which he was elected by the votes of an admiring constituency.

There were a host of hardy men and women who crossed the line upon the Government's signal, May 1, 1843, and started life anew, in this wild prairie country or timber land of Wapello County. Dr. A. B. Comstock and wife were of these and besides his own, there were in the summer of 1843 twenty-four families in Richland Township. Dr. Comstock became a man of importance and value to his neighbors. He practiced his profession of medicine twenty-five years and for a year after coming here he was one of the only three physicians in the county. His later years were devoted to farming.

John Kirkpatrick was born in Ohio and immigrated to Iowa from Illinois in 1844. He settled on a farm in Richland Township and after many years of industry retired to Kirkville, a small town founded by him and taking a part of his name. H. K. Kirkpatrick, a son, now living in Ottumwa, was two years of age when his parents settled here. John Kirkpatrick was a member of the board of supervisors.

Thomas Hardesty was one of the very early settlers of Wapello County, the year of his location here being 1845. Mr. Hardesty was an excellent farmer and business man, his industry realizing over one thousand acres of land. He settled on section 22.

Abraham Sinard was a Wapello pioneer of 1845. His daughter, Alice J. Sinard, married James M. Ogden, an early settler, who lived on the Sinard homestead, on section 15, many years.

A. J. Vanderpoll, a Hollander, came to the United States in 1847, and in May of that year settled here on a farm. He was industrious and successful in his undertakings.

John A. Abernathy left his native Virginia for Ohio when fourteen years of age and three years later removed to Indiana, from which state he immigrated to Iowa in 1847, and located at Agency City. He conducted a hotel there until 1851, when he removed to Richland Township, and began farming. Here a son, James M. Abernathy, was born in 1852. He married Sarah Comstock, daughter of Dr. A. B. Comstock, a pioneer.

R. H. Tindell located on a farm in this township in 1848. He was a carpenter and followed his trade in the community.

David McCullough and family settled here in 1850. Samuel McCullough, his son, was a young man at the time and assisted his father materially in opening a farm and improving it.

George W. Pike came into this township in the spring of 1850 and engaged in farming.

Z. W. Wood came to Richland in 1850.

Benjamin Carpenter removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1850 and settled in this township, on section 36. Later he purchased another farm on the same section and died there in 1853. His son, Luther M. Carpenter, secured the homestead and lived there many years.

R. E. Williams came from Ohio in 1851 and became a resident of this township. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

William Hirst crossed the high seas from England to America in 1847, when twenty-four years of age. He spent a year in Ohio and then came to Iowa, locating in Richland Township in 1851, after a short stay in Eddyville. Mr. Hirst began farming on a tract of land in section 21 and brought the place up to a fine state of cultivation. In 1892 he retired to Kirkville.

David Wilson was born in Pennsylvania, came west from Ohio in 1852 and located in this township. A son, Ira, came with his parents and at the time was eighteen years of age.

W. A. C. Brown, a son of Hugh Brown, a pioneer of this township, was born here in 1853. He married Minerva Whitcomb, born in Center Township in 1853, the same year as her husband. She was the daughter of Farnum Whitcomb, one of Wapello's early settlers.

William B. Wycoff became a resident of this township when his parents, James and Rachel Wycoff, removed here from Jefferson County in 1853. He followed farming some years. For over thirty years past he has been one of Ottumwa's prominent real-estate men, although he now has practically ceased his activities in that direction. A son, J. C. Wycoff, was born on the homestead in this township in 1859.

John Carr came to this township from Ohio in 1854, and began farming. His son, Samuel B. Carr, arrived in the county at the same time, but spent a year in Ottumwa. In the fall of 1855 he settled on section 27, this township. Josiah, a brother of Samuel, settled here in 1856, but shortly afterward moved into Mahaska County. In 1861 he returned to Richland Township, and became one of its valued citizens. Josiah Carr died in April, 1900.

George W. Arnold was an early settler, coming here in 1856. With the family at the time were their sons, J. M., John C. and Ruthy J. William F. was born in Wapello County in 1857 and George W., in 1860. The old homestead was situated on section 27.

EARLY EVENTS

Within a few months after a sufficient number of families had established homes and gotten things in running order, a schoolhouse was built on a tract of land about a half mile west of what is now known as Kirkville. It was built of logs and had the inevitable fire place, puncheon floor,

doors made of rough clapboards, with wooden hinges, benches of split hickory trees and where a hole was left for light a hewn log was adjusted against the rough wall, which answered as a writing desk. Lessons in writing always took place toward evening. Soon an old cabinet-maker came into the township from Pennsylvania and made his boys desks out of clapboards, which were innovations, and the first writing tables in this section. Granville Mann and Thomas Ross were among the early teachers and the pupils were Harry, Jane, James and F. L. McNair; Will and Dan Kyger; Noah, Jim, Martha, Elizabeth and Marion Majors; Henry K., Frank, Eliza, D. W. and Hannah Jane Kirkpatrick; William, Emanuel and Eli Evans.

The first church in the township was built on the east side of the street in Kirkville, in the early '50s. Prior to this the schoolhouse was used for religious purposes. Father McElroy helped build the church and preached the first sermon. Prior to this time, however, Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick organized a Methodist Episcopal Society in 1844, and it was this pioneer preacher to whom Judge Hendershott gave the credit of having preached the first sermon in Wapello County.

KIRKVILLE

The village of Kirkville lies on sections 7 and 8, in Richland Township, and was laid out in 1848, by John Kirkpatrick, who owned the land upon which it is located. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organized by Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick and incorporated in 1852, built the first house of worship here and dedicated it in September, 1853. The Presbyterians organized a society at Eddyville in 1850, which was transferred to Kirkville in March, 1854. This religious body built a church and dedicated it in 1876.

Kirkville grew to be quite a busy little trading point. It was the original polling place for the township until Keb, a second precinct, was created. One of the early physicians was Dr. Henry Kirkpatrick, who was a pioneer of the township. William Cole and family were also early settlers, coming in the '40s to section 6. Among the pioneer lawyers were George M. Davidson and Samuel Carver, the latter now located in Los Angeles, California. T. H. Carver, a native of Kirkville, is now holding a good position in Oberlin University, at Oberlin, Ohio.

In the early days of this little town, a building was erected and rented to a man from Eddyville for saloon purposes. The structure stood about eighteen inches above the ground. On the first floor was the saloon and in the second story the bachelor proprietor had his apartments. The traffic did not appeal to many of the citizens and one night, presumably when the proprietor was absent, a keg of powder was placed under the building, which ended the saloon history of Kirkville.

In 1865 J. M. Lane and John Kirkpatrick moved a large grist mill from Dahlonga to Kirkville, which was well patronized by the settlers who largely

depended upon it for their grist. In the early days Thomas Ross was engaged here in general merchandising, having his stock of goods in a log cabin. A creamery was also built here about the year 1874 and was known as the Farmers' Creamery, it having been built and operated, as its name indicates, by men whose occupation was the tilling of the soil. Principally those interested in the industry were John H. Carver, John Kirkpatrick, J. N. Barker, Oliver Jones, Theophilus Slutts, William Thompson, John Funk and Jacob Zentz. The management was in the hands of L. A. Chamberlain, an expert cheese maker.

In 1870 Kirkville had a population of 236. By 1880 it had increased to 280. The census of 1890 gave the population of the town at 714. It had dwindled down to 402 at the end of the next decade and in 1910 there were but 300 souls in the town.

During its prosperous years coal mining operations had much to do with its progress, but when the mines were abandoned the population and traffic of the town decreased. However, Kirkville from its natural surroundings, composed of fertile land and improved farms, continues to be a good local business center. At the present time there are four stores: hardware store, operated by Williams & Glass; dry-goods and groceries, by Ralph Shaw; dry-goods by Theophilus Reed; and a general mercantile establishment by Martin Pelham.

The postoffice was established here September 7, 1849, with Henry Kirkpatrick as postmaster. His successors have been the following named persons: M. B. Lee, April 8, 1854; Jacob Failure, January 8, 1855; Henry Crabbs, April 9, 1855; David Moore, July 17, 1856; David G. McGuire, September 8, 1857; L. L. Pollock, April 9, 1859; George F. House, June 11, 1861; F. K. Kirkpatrick, July 16, 1861; J. W. McGlasson, February 21, 1862; Isaac E. Page, October 27, 1873; G. W. Kirkpatrick, March 17, 1882; Isaac B. Carson, April 2, 1886; Sarah R. Wilson, June 21, 1889; Sarah R. Johnson, December 15, 1900; Robert P. Johnson, April 12, 1910; John G. Dana, June 18, 1912.

The Kirkville Savings Bank was established under the laws of Iowa in 1904. W. B. Bonnifield is the president; B. F. Thomas, vice president; William Abegg, cashier. Capital, \$20,000; surplus, \$4,000; deposits, \$120,000.

Kirkville Station lies south of the village on section 30, through which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad runs, paralleling the river. A spur of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was built from a point on that road in section 9, Center Township, to Keb, a mining town, located on section 34, Richland Township.

CHAPTER XXX

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

Adams Township occupies all of the congressional township 71, range 14. It lies in the southwestern corner of the county, with Monroe County on the west and Davis County to the south of it. The Township of Green is its eastern boundary, and Polk Township the northern. The land, which is high rolling prairie, is drained by Bear Creek and Little Soap. There is some coal. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad enters the township on section 6, and running in a southwesterly direction, leaves its boundaries at the northwest corner of section 7.

This township was organized in June, 1844, and at the first election James F. Adams, R. B. Holcomb and Lawson Bradley were the judges.

Among the first settlers in this township were James F. Adams, for whom the township was named; Theophilus Blake, Cyrus Van Cleave, Lawson Bradley, the Brocks, Drapers, Ralstons and others.

Caleb Cloyd came in 1844 and bought a farm in section 8, Adams Township. With the assistance of his father, he cleared the land and became a successful farmer. Mr. Cloyd died in 1891, leaving a widow, who was the daughter of a pioneer of 1843. This couple were the parents of several children born in the community.

N. Derby was a veteran of the Civil war. He settled in Wapello County in 1846, and was one of the pioneers of Adams Township.

John Lober, after coming to Adams Township in 1849, worked at shoe-making until 1875, when he started a general store at Blakesburg.

B. Abegg was a native of Ohio. He came here in 1851. He served in the Civil war.

M. Nichols was born in Wapello County in 1851 and married Lizzie Reedborn in the county in 1852. This family located in Adams Township.

D. W. Shepard engaged in farming in this township in 1853.

Samuel Millard settled here in 1854. He was prosperous and enterprising. He held important township offices.

W. A. Arnold settled in Adams Township in 1855. He was a native of Ohio.

Allen Johnston came to Wapello County from Ohio with his family in 1855, and located on a farm one mile northeast of Blakesburg. He came to Ottumwa in 1867; began selling sewing machines, cutlery, machinery and many other useful articles.

G. Schoech, a German immigrant, located here in 1856. He became prosperous and reared on an Adams County farm, a large family of children.

Benjamin Fritz, a German immigrant, located on a farm in this township in the '50s. He built a residence, married and reared a family of eight children. Soon after marriage Mr. Fritz left the farm and became a merchant at Blakesburg. Henry Fritz, born on the homestead, succeeded his father in the Blakesburg establishment.

C. Kosman located in the township in 1857.

J. B. Miller, of Ohio, came to Blakesburg in 1857, and the following three years had a tin and stove establishment. He removed to Ottumwa in 1860, and in the following years was identified with the firm of Kraner, Washburn & Company.

C. S. Bomar, a native of Kentucky, came to Wapello County in 1858, and opened a general store at Blakesburg in 1866.

As a matter of course, there were no mills or anything else in the county made by man. Many who came at this day were compelled to go to distant mills for flour and corn meal. Some went to Moffett's mill on the Skunk River; at Augusta, in Des Moines County, seventy-five or eighty miles distant; others went to Meek's mill in Van Buren County, forty or fifty miles distant. Some used an old coffee mill, with which to grind buckwheat for cakes. Six and eight days were frequently spent on these mill trips.

It was in the early '40s that the first schoolhouse was erected. It was built of hewn logs, with ground dimensions 20x30, and was located at Cross Roads, on the edge of Wapello County, about one mile north of the southwest corner. It was long known as the Jay schoolhouse. The first teacher was Elizabeth Ricketts. She had for her pupils children of Archibald and Charles Dorothy, Enoch Way, the Ellsworths, James A. Begg, the Cowans, John Commons and Grinstaffs. The building was used for many years also for church purposes. Then a church building was erected across the line in Monroe County, and was attended by settlers of Adams Township.

BLAKESBURG

Blakesburg is located on section 7 and is a railroad station on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It was laid out in 1852 by Theophilus Blake and Cyrus Van Cleave, pioneer settlers of the township. The hamlet is situated upon high rolling prairie, and at the time of its birth, was near a heavy body of timberland. In this vicinity there is considerable coal. In 1856 the place had grown to considerable importance and contained a good grist and sawmill, four dry-goods stores, three blacksmith shops, a wagon and plow shop, a cabinet shop, shoemaker,

gunsmith, tailor and saddler's shops. There were also three physicians, two ministers, and a lawyer.

Both the Methodist and Baptist societies early organized, and put up houses of worship in the town.

In 1860 there were 265 people, residents of the village; this number had increased by 1910 to 344.

Among the first settlers was Daniel Carl, who located here in 1847. He was justice of the peace thirty-four years, and was given the distinction by Judge Hendershott of being the best justice in Wapello County.

Capt. S. G. Finney located in the vicinity of the town in 1854. He built the first brick house in Blakesburg. The building later became the home of the Blakesburg bank.

The first merchants were Butcher & Van Cleave, and Leighton & Warden. The Leighton mentioned was the father of A. C. Leighton, of Ottumwa, and the junior member of the firm was Dr. C. C. Warden, later of Ottumwa. Other early merchants were Samuel Hurst and the Long brothers.

POSTOFFICE

The postoffice was established in Blakesburg, January 24, 1851, with William Kinder as postmaster. He was succeeded February 2, 1853, by S. H. Butcher, and S. G. Finney took up the burdens of the position February 28, 1857. During his administration the name of the office was changed to Amador, December 8, 1857, which meant the reappointment of S. G. Finney at that time. His successors in office under this name were as follows: S. W. Hurst, June 8, 1859; S. A. Swiggett, April 20, 1861; G. A. Derby, August 23, 1862; J. F. Adams, November 6, 1863; under Mr. Adams' administration, on August 25, 1865, the office was renamed Blakesburg, and has so continued to the present day. Mr. Adams was reappointed and held the office until he handed it over to his successor, D. C. Rybolt, September 3, 1866. Those who followed Mr. Rybolt are the following named persons: B. F. Pratt, February 9, 1869; C. W. Pratt, February 12, 1872; D. C. Rybolt, April 14, 1874; D. L. Hardy, March 23, 1880; L. F. Stuart, July 22, 1885; Charles W. Reading, April 25, 1889; Mrs. Samaranus Barnes, April 11, 1893; Moses H. Abernathy, April 17, 1897.

BANK

The Blakesburg Savings Bank was established in 1900, with a capital of \$20,000. J. T. Hackworth is president; Walter Abegg, cashier. The surplus and undivided profits are \$10,000; deposits, \$90,000.

BLAKESBURG IN THE CIVIL WAR

W. H. H. Asbury, who resided in Ottumwa at the time, prepared the following history of the part played in the great war by Blakesburg boys, which was read here on the occasion of the Blakesburg Old Settlers' and Old Soldiers' Association meeting, held August 24, 1903:

President Lincoln issued his first call for soldiers April 15, 1861, to serve for three months. The Blakesburg boys answering this call were Ermon E. Maestick, Z. M. McAllister, Joseph Berkey, Jr., James Blake, John Coen, George W. Graves, George Lottridge, William Reed, W. H. H. Asbury, Henry Blake, Conrad Stocker and H. H. Hornbaker, they enlisting in a body at Ottumwa in Capt. C. C. Cloutman's company. The company was filled to its maximum and was ready to go to the front in less than a week from the date of the president's call.

Failing to get his company into the regiment allotted to Iowa, the governor offered Captain Cloutman's company a place in the Second Iowa Infantry, a three-year regiment. On the company's reorganization for three years, eight of the twelve boys from Blakesburg became a part of the company, to wit: Ermon E. Maestick, who in less than a year became the company's captain; Z. M. McAllister, Joseph Berkey, Jr., James Blake, John Coen, George W. Graves, George Lottridge, and William Reed. Of these eight young fellows, two, Joseph Berkey, Jr., and James Blake, were killed in the Second Iowa's famous charge on Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862, all the Blakesburg boys participating in the assault.

A HOME GUARD COMPANY

During the months of June and July, 1861, a "home guard" company was drilling in the streets of Blakesburg at least two days of each week. The people of the burg were scarcely a day during this time out of hearing of the fife and drum. Out of this "home guard" company there went into the Third Iowa Cavalry in August, Alvin H. Griswold, who was made a second lieutenant of the company, George W. Stamm, who was promoted through the various grades of minor company offices to that of first lieutenant; Thomas Commons, who became an orderly sergeant; John D. Pickett, A. K. Ewing, W. H. Blake, A. D. Woodruff, Willard S. Lewis, John Church, George W. Holt, Aaron Millard, James M. Miller, August Ortloff, Robert Terrill, Nathaniel W. Williamson, Thomas Bourman, Nathaniel Barnes, William Austin, W. H. H. Asbury and Andrew J. Graves, all became members of Company K of the regiment, except Barnes, Asbury and Graves, who were members of Company D, E and M, respectively. On the regiment's return home in February, 1864, on veteran furlough, the following Blakesburg boys joined, to wit: Samuel Austin, Adolph Carlton, Walden W. Lewis and Hugh McQueen.

THE DEATH LIST

Of the Blakesburg "squad" who went into the Third Iowa Cavalry, Lieut. A. H. Griswold was killed by the enemy in ambush at Village Creek, Arkansas, June 27, 1862; A. K. Ewing was killed in battle at La Grange, Arkansas, May 1, 1863; James Monroe Miller was killed in the assault on Columbus, Georgia, in the last battle of the war east of the Mississippi, April 18, 1865; William Austin and Thomas Bourman were captured at Ripley, Mississippi, June 11, 1864, carried to Andersonville, where they died of starvation. W. H. Blake returned home broken in health and died at his mother's home in Blakesburg shortly after the close of the war, as direct a victim of army service as any who died of battle wounds. Robert Terrill died of pneumonia while at home on veteran furlough, in February, 1864.

OTHER ENLISTMENTS

During the summer of 1861, other Blakesburg boys went to the front as follows: William K. Litsey, Conrad Stocker, Watson Woodruff and Daniel Stocker as members of the Seventh Iowa Infantry; Daniel Easeley, Jr., Silas Adams, Lawson Carlton and R. W. Tuttle, First Iowa Cavalry; Hiram Hull, Eighth Iowa Infantry; A. N. Stamm, Fourth Iowa Cavalry; George Rybolt, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; the four Stocker brothers, Hiram, Henry, Isaac and Alvin, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry; Capt. D. L. Hardy and Joseph Shay of the First Colorado Cavalry. Of these William K. Litsey was killed at Layo Ferry, Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1864, and Watson Woodruff died in the hospital at Keokuk, of wounds received in the same engagement.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH IOWA

During the summer of 1862 the Thirty-sixth Iowa was organized. Blakesburg and its tributary neighborhoods furnished many men for this regiment, Company B being largely made up in Adams Township. These men were: Capt. S. A. Swiggett, B. F. Abegg, John W. Ayres, Lucius Bond, William Daniton, Nelson Derby, John R. Fent, Lacy Garlinghouse, Ashford Goode, Daniel Goode, Peter Goode, George Howard, Thomas Kendall, John W. McMahill, Amos J. McCormack, H. A. Pratt, Earl Barrows, Ben Carter, Orin A. Derby, Thomas Peters, S. J. Bader, C. W. Reeding, John H. Smith, P. R. S. Tinsley, David S. Turpin, John Wood, Jacob West, Levi West, John N. Belles, Isaac N. Belles, W. C. Derby, and Calvin Smith, all of Company B; Asa S. Baird, Marshal Law, Laurel Belles and John T. Riddle, all of Company A; Anderson Hopper, William H. Taylor and J. S. Robertson of Company K.

LONG LIST OF FATALITIES

Of the above, Isaac N. Belles, Banion O. Custer, Benjamin Carter and Isaac Belles were killed at Marks Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864. The following were wounded in the same engagement: Lucius Bond, James B. Fent, Levi Gates, Peter Goode, Thomas J. McCormack, Calvin H. Smith, Daniel Williams, David E. Williams, Albert Grimes, Thomas A. Carter. Those who have died were Earl Barrows, Henry R. Fent, J. H. Smith, David S. Turpin, John Wood, Samuel H. Terrell, W. H. Taylor and Joseph Robertson

RECAPITULATION

Number of Blakesburg men in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, total, 44; killed, 4; wounded, 10; died, 8; total, 22. Fatalities and wounded being just one-half of the number enlisted. All those in the battle of Marks Mills who were able to travel were taken to Tyler, Texas, as prisoners of war.

In 1863, J. C. Barrows, George Reed and Charles C. Ross entered the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and W. S. Coen and Frank Perrin joined the Fifth Iowa Cavalry as recruits.

THE "OLD BOYS"

Blakesburg furnished a contingent of "old boys" who went into the Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry known as the Grey Beards. They were Theophilus Blake, Sr., Thomas Lottridge, Benjamin Asbury, Joseph Berk-eyson, Charles W. Derby, William Fent, Isaac Hornbaker, Silas Reynolds and Frederick Schroyer. While these old boys were not intended for active field duty they were quite as valuable to the service as the younger and more active regiments in guarding prisoners and doing post and garri-son work.

Of the above, Theophilus Blake, Sr., returned home on sick furlough, in 1864, and died shortly afterward. All these are now dead except C. W. Derby, now in his eighty-eighth year, and who lives with his son, Nelson, near Blakesburg.

Thus I have briefly gone over the part taken by Blakesburg people in the great slaveholders' rebellion. The subject is worthy of better treatment than I have given it. I think I am correct as far as I have gone, but I fear there are some omissions.

In conclusion I will call your attention to the fact, that in no campaign west of the Alleghenies, but in some part a Blakesburg soldier could be found. Blakesburg soldiers were at Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Pea Ridge, Moors Mills, Hartville, Helena, Vicksburg, Jenkins Ferry,

Marks Mills, Little Rock, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Sherman's campaigns of a dozen battles before Atlanta. Some were fighting Indians and guarding emigrant trains. Some of them were with "Sherman's dashing Yankee boys" that went "marching through Georgia." They were in the great cavalry raid in 1864, that annihilated Price's army in the states of Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas; some of them were in that greatest cavalry movement ever made, that left Gravelly Springs, Mississippi, in February, 1865, and in three columns rode over Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and fought in the last battle of the war at Columbus, Georgia, April 18, 1865. Some of them were in the chase to catch Jefferson Davis and his cabinet, but a Michigan cavalry regiment had the good luck to make the capture. Blakesburg boys were all right in the Civil war, and made a good record. None were better.

CHAPTER XXXI

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

In the eastern part of the county is located Pleasant Township, which has for its northern boundary Competine Township, western boundary Dahlonga and Agency townships; on the south is Washington Township, and on the east, Jefferson County. It is composed of all of congressional township 72, range 12, except sections 19, 30 and 31. The township was organized June 3, 1844. The first election was held at the house of John McDowell, Sr. The judges of election were Charles Colman, John Clarke and John McDowell.

The prairie land composing Pleasant is equal to any in the county. It is drained by Cedar, Jordan, Bush and Buckeye creeks. There are about nineteen thousand, one hundred and sixty acres of farm land, which produce fine crops of corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, apples and other fruits. The raising of stock is also an important industry. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad enters the township on section 6, and running due west, leaves it on section 32.

Among the early settlers were George Harman, John Henderson, James Hill, John Murray, John Huffstetter, James T. Colman, Lewis F. Temple, Thomas Larwood, Samuel McGee, Thomas Brumsley, Manley Blanchard, John Phillips, Calvin Carson, Hiram Fisher, John McDowell, Templin McDowell, John Clarke, Thomas Bedwell, Hugh Conley, Moses Luther, Abel Marsh, John O'Bryant, J. A. Hartman, Thomas Nelson, Thomas C. Carman, Nathaniel Sands, W. F. Parker, Jacob Dailey, Jacob Myers, James Burbage and L. Z. Rupe.

Jacob Dailey, an Ohioan, slipped over the line and into Wapello County, the night before May 1, 1843, the time set for the opening of the "New Purchase," and staked a claim in sections 15 and 22, in the future Township of Pleasant—not, however, before he and others had been driven back by dragoons, or border patrols. Mr. Dailey had his family with him, and built a log house. One side was left open, before which a fire was kept burning to frighten animals and discourage mosquitoes. The first night the women and children were left alone, while the men were on picket duty some distance from them. When disturbed from their sleep by the barking of dogs, the women were greatly alarmed upon discovering a number of snapping, snarling wolves, which were prevented from doing any damage by the presence of the camp fires and the dogs. Jacob

Dailey, Jr., was at this time about sixteen years of age. He married Angeline Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright, who entered a quarter section of land in sections 15 and 22, at the same time as the Daileys. Representatives of these two old families are living in the county at the present time.

John H. McDowell was a pioneer of 1843, coming to Pleasant from Indiana, and taking a claim on section 17, which he entered in 1845. Mr. McDowell was a good farmer and lived on the homestead over sixty years, and reared a large family of children.

B. J. Harman was an early settler. Coming from Ohio to Jefferson County in 1842, it was but a step into Wapello, which he made in 1843, at the time his father entered a tract of land in Pleasant Township, part of which afterwards came into his possession.

John Murray, a Virginian, married Catherine Whitmore and in 1841 moved to Iowa. In the spring of 1843, at the opening of the "New Purchase," they entered a farm on section 10, Pleasant Township. Mr. Murray became a substantial citizen of this community. He died in 1878.

Jacob Myers settled here in June, 1843, and P. C. Shaw came the same year.

Samuel Marsh was born in Tennessee and became a settler in Wapello County in 1844.

In the year 1840, James Burbage left his native "Albion" and landed in New Orleans. Four years thereafter he was a citizen of Wapello County, having located in Pleasant Township. Here he carried on farming for a period of twenty-three years, when he removed to a smaller farm west of Agency.

William Sands was a settler of 1845.

L. Z. Rupe, a native of Ohio, settled in Keokuk Township in 1845, and engaged in farming. He was justice of the peace over a quarter of a century, and also held other offices. His son, John M., and other members of his family, were born on the homestead in section 27.

Edward Carman, of New Jersey, came to Iowa in 1846, and upon seeing the land in Pleasant Township, his fancy was pleased and he at once settled on section 27. He lived on the farm until his death, which occurred in 1875. Mr. Carman was no small factor in the development of this section of Wapello County. He was a good man behind a gun, and when a squatter attempted to jump his claim, the Carman keen black eye and unerring rifle immediately induced the intruder to peacefully leave the claim unmolested.

S. B. McClung was a resident here in 1847.

Benjamin Alverson was a native of Kentucky. He located here in 1848, and was justice of the peace a number of years.

H. Creamer left Ohio in 1838, and lived in Illinois until 1848, when he located on section 34, Pleasant Township.

John O'Bryant came from Ohio in 1849, and settled in this township on section 20.

Joseph G. Hannah came from Indiana to Wapello County in 1849, and located on section 18, Pleasant Township. His death occurred in 1900.

William Shumaker became one of Wapello County's prosperous farmers. He was a pioneer of 1850, locating that year in Pleasant Township, on a farm of 160 acres. In 1861 Mr. Shumaker removed to Agency Township, but returned to Pleasant in 1891, taking up his residence on section 11.

Washington J. Warren resided in Ohio until twenty-one years of age, and moved to this township in 1850. This was his home one year, after which period he became a citizen of Washington Township, where he purchased a farm on section 10. Mr. Warren served his country in the Civil war, after which he returned to his farm and made a success of his undertakings.

William H. Dillon came here in 1850, and Mason Fling in 1853. G. R. Hanna was also here in 1850; J. T. McMinn, in 1857; T. J. Nelson, in 1851; Lyman Perry, in 1851; M. C. Warder, in 1852; Norman Reno, in 1855. He married for his first wife, Mary E. Gillis, born in Wapello County in 1845; for his second wife he took Matilda Smith, born in this county in 1852.

John H. Carter settled in Wapello County from Indiana, in 1852. He married Martha Harman, who came to the county with her parents in 1843. Mr. Carter acquired several hundred acres of land in this township.

John Reno, of Pennsylvania, engaged in farming in this township in 1854, and at the time his son, Norman, was seven years of age. Both became substantial citizens and Norman made a good record as a soldier in the Civil war.

William Campbell was a Pennsylvanian, who settled here in 1855 with his family. Mr. Campbell represented the county in the State Legislature.

The first schoolhouse was a log building and fashioned like the others described in this volume. The children of Thomas Brumsley, Hugh Conley, Thomas Bedwell, James Kennedy, Thomas Larwood and others, were taught the rudiments of an education in this primitive school. Who taught it and when it was established has not been determined even by the most diligent research.

Julia Brumsley, who became the wife of Warren Riffle, died in the residence which her husband had built on the school site after it came into his possession.

The society of the Christian Church built the first house of worship in the township at Bladensburg, in an early day, and among the early ministers were Revs. Uriah Long, William Spurlock, and G. T. Johnson.

George Harman was one of the first wagonmakers in Pleasant Township, building his shop on sections 5 and 8. At one time a sawmill and

grist mill was owned and run by Elijah Eggers and David Bedwell. The old industry is a thing of the past.

Bladensburg is an unincorporated village, which was laid out on parts of sections 9 and 16, on the 18th day of March, 1853, by George D. Hackworth, for Artemus Cockran and William Wright. The place never grew to be of any great importance as a trading point, and now has but a few inhabitants. It has a church and near the village is a schoolhouse.

W. F. Parker ran the first store.

CHAPTER XXXII

COMPETINE TOWNSHIP

Competine Township is the extreme northeastern township in Wapello County. Keokuk County is to the north of it and Jefferson on the east. Pleasant Township forms the southern boundary line and Highland is on the west. Its territory is composed of Congressional Township 73, range 12. This is one of the best townships in the county. Its prairie land is very productive. 22,004 acres are under cultivation. There is some limestone of commercial value and coal in this part of the county. The land is drained by Competine and Wolf creeks.

Competine Township was organized June 3, 1844. The first election was held at the house of Mahlon Wright, and the first judges were Joseph Leighton, W. H. McGuire and Mahlon Wright. Its fine lands attracted some of the first families venturing into the "New Purchase" immediately after the opening. Among them may be mentioned the family of Joseph Leighton, Mahlon Wright, Jesse Scott, Dr. Lewis, Alexander Smith, W. H. McGuire, Doctor Troxel, William Payne and others.

Joseph Leighton, with his wife and son, Alvin C., became settlers here at the opening, in 1843. Joseph took up a claim and followed farming until 1846. In the fall of 1847, the family moved to Ottumwa. For an extended sketch of the Leightons, see second volume.

A. Durbin was an Ohioan, who came to Wapello County in 1843. He was a successful farmer.

Thomas M. Dickens came from Ohio in 1845, and settled on section 32, Competine Township. G. W., Harvey and M. A. Dickens settled here in 1846. G. W. is still a resident.

G. W. Rabout was born in Wapello County in 1847, and for many years was one of the industrious and energetic farmers of Competine Township.

Solomon McReynolds became a resident of Competine Township in 1849, and with his family, was a son, M. L. McReynolds. The family became prominent in the community.

Benjamin B. Phelps, of Ohio, located in this township in 1852, and died in 1875, while on a visit to his son, living in Franklin County, Iowa. Another son, Anselum B. Phelps, also came in 1852.

J. C. Ives came in the fall of 1850; John Phelps in 1852; R. T. Hawthorne and P. M. Warder in 1853; E. C. Thompson in 1855; and David Siceloff in 1856.

John Lanz was a native of Germany, who came to Wapello County to carve out for himself and family a home in a land free from vassalage and military despotism. He selected Competine Township for his purpose in 1854, and located on section 6, where a son, William J. Lanz, was born in 1856.

Notwithstanding strenuous and persistent efforts were made to secure material pertinent to the history of Competine Township, but little was discovered relating to the main points of interest. A few families who early settled in this locality still remain but their memories of early events, while given in a general way, fail them in recalling names and dates, hence their recollections are not so clear as to warrant the writer of history to place dependence on the declarations to the extent of transcribing them to these pages. This explanation might also be made in relation to most, if not all, the townships in the county. Unfortunately, too much time has been permitted to pass before the important work of collecting data was begun. The men and women who came here, entered land, opened farms and built up the various community interests of the county, are either dead and gone to their final reward, or moved to distant places. But few remain who can tell the story of the early days and the majority of them can only tell the story in a general way, not being able to recall the date of an important occurrence or the locality where such a one settled, or where the first church or schoolhouse had been built. This handicaps the historian and leaves him with only one recourse—that is an explanation of the situation.

However, it is learned that within a few months after a few habitations had been put up by the pioneers, a school was opened for the children and soon thereafter a log schoolhouse was built and was called the Laurel schoolhouse. The building was also used for religious meetings and entertainments gotten up by the neighbors. One of the first teachers was Nancy Lemmons, who subsequently married John Weaver. Among the children who attended the school were John and Peter Payne, children of William Payne. One of the Payne boys is now a member of the law firm of Payne & Goodson, at Bloomfield, Iowa; James and Thomas Dickens, long since deceased; Catherine, Henry, Elizabeth, G. W. and Scott Dickens, children of F. M. Dickens. G. W. Dickens is president of the Farson Savings Bank.

A Dunkard church was organized when the township was still young, and the first meetings were held at the house of George Harman. A Methodist church was organized at Pleasant Hill soon after. Among the first members of the latter society were the Shearers, McVeys, Hayes, Slayters and McCougars.

Solomon McReynolds built a grist mill and sawmill, which was run by horse-power. Here the settlers took their grist, and also logs, to be converted into lumber for the erection of homes and outbuildings.

FARSON

Farson is a little town—a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which was laid out for the Milwaukee Land Company, by Burton Hanson, vice president, on section 16, August 1, 1902. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, who maintain a church and school, support three or four general stores and a bank.

The Farson Savings Bank was established in 1905 under the laws of the State of Iowa, with a capital of \$10,000. G. W. Dickens is president; A. G. Harrow, vice president; F. L. Warder, cashier. The institution, while comparatively young and in a small community, is well supported. The last report of the bank showed a surplus of \$5,000, and deposits of \$85,000.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Green Township was organized June 4, 1844. The first election was held at the home of Richard Jackson. The judges were David Glass, Benjamin Hammitt and Richard Jackson. The township is composed of all of congressional township 71, range 14. It is bounded on the north by Center, on the west by Adams and on the east by Keokuk townships. Its southern boundary is Davis County. The land is drained by Little Soap, Brush and Village creeks, and is very fertile in the bottoms. Grasses grow in luxuriance and corn is practically a certain crop. The township contains about sixteen thousand five hundred acres of tillable soil, from which were produced in 1913, 87,500 bushels of corn; 25,600 bushels of oats; 5,540 bushels of wheat; 2,870 tons of hay; 1,000 bushels of potatoes; 2,500 bushels of apples, and there were also raised here 1,540 head of hogs and 1,355 head of cattle.

Among the early settlers in this township whose names can now be recalled were: J. A. Parker, Lee J. Michael, J. W. Hollingsworth, D. H. Michael, once sheriff of the county and member of the board of supervisors; Benjamin Baum, William C. Thompson, Ezekiel Rush, Benjamin Powell, Isham Higdon, A. J. Redenbaugh, Fred Harness, Levi Orman, A. K. Houk, David Hughey, James Plunkett, Benjamin Hammitt and David Glass, some of whom came in 1843 when the "New Purchase" was opened. Others came in 1844 and later on.

J. A. Parker, a native of Maryland, was in Wapello County as a settler in 1843, locating on a farm in section 7, Green Township. He afterwards dug for gold in California, worked at teaming in Ottumwa, and then farmed for many years. He married Pherryba Wellman, daughter of Madison Wellman, a pioneer of 1843, who permanently settled in Adams Township. Mr. Parker died on his farm in 1890.

Lee J. Michael was born in Indiana. He came to Iowa and settled in Wapello County in 1843, engaged in farming in Green Township, served in the Civil war, and was mustered out with the rank of captain. He also served as sheriff of the county from 1888 to 1890.

J. W. Hollingsworth settled in Green Township in 1844, and engaged in farming and milling.

D. H. Michael settled in Green Township in 1845, and located on section 1. He was sheriff from 1853 to 1854; supervisor several years, and held various township offices.

William C. Thompson was born in Ohio. He came to Green Township with his parents in 1848, and engaged in farming and teaching until 1873, when he removed to Ottumwa and was identified with the Ottumwa Business College. Served as county clerk from 1879 to 1885.

Samuel Spangler was a native of Ohio. He came to Wapello County in 1853, and located on section 30, in Green Township, purchasing the farm which was thickly covered with brush. Soon the land was cleared, good buildings appeared and prosperity came in due time. A son, Louis, took the home farm, on which he was born, upon the death of his father in 1877.

Daniel Neil came from Ohio to Wapello County in 1856; purchased land and farmed in Green Township; sold the land and moved to Ottumwa, where he operated a flouring mill and a transfer line for several years, and then returned to farming, this time in Keokuk Township.

The first schoolhouse, a log structure, was built about one mile west of Ormanville, in 1857 or 1858. It was taught by one of the Redenbaughs. The pupils were John Henry, Gideon and Mary Ann Harness, Jim and Will Hendricks, Elnora and Alice Goldsberry, Eliza McKee, Mary, M. L. and Lizzie Reed, Mary, daughter of James Hendricks; the other Hendricks children are of the L. Hendricks' family; Willoughby, Mary and Martin Orman, Ferdinand, Margaret and Starling Owens, Pauline and Catherine Terry; children of the A. K. Houk family; George and Elisha, members of the Adam Houk family; George and Eli Hughey. These were the first children who attended school in Green Township.

The only industry Green Township has ever had was a flour mill—a frame structure, 120x40 feet, and three stories, built about 1855, by Levi Orman, who was also the miller and did grinding for the settlers living within a radius of fifteen miles. Mr. Orman also owned a sawmill, which he built out of native timber.

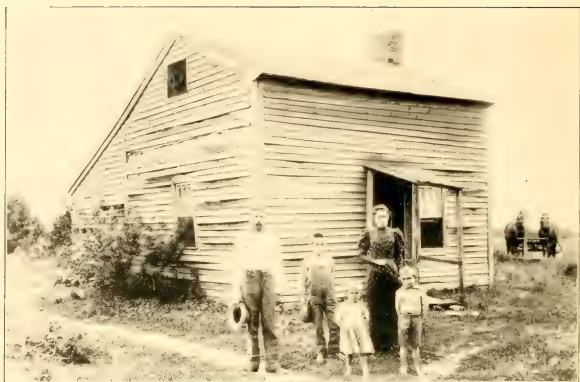
There were no roads in this township to speak of until about 1865, and the beasts of burden were principally oxen. The first road, however, surveyed in the township was in 1855. Ten years later bridges were built by driving piles into the mud. These were washed away by the first rain of any proportions.

Reverend Polk, a United Brethren clergyman, is said to have been the first one to deliver a sermon in this township, and when Sarah Overman died from scarlet fever, he attended the funeral and preached the first sermon of that character. The deceased was buried in the Ormanville Cemetery, which was laid out by Levi Orman.

The first marriage to take place in Green Township was performed by Rev. George Holliday, at the home of Levi Orman. The couple united was James Plunkett and Anna Owens.

The town of Ormanville was laid out by David Orman on section 33 and at one time was quite a bustling little business point, but now there is

but one store and a church. It had at the apex of its prosperity some fifty residences, three stores, a drug store, three blacksmith shops and a church. There were also two saloons there about thirty-five years ago.



LOG HOUSE WEATHERBOARDED, BUILT IN 1850, POLK TOWNSHIP

CHAPTER XXXIV

POLK TOWNSHIP

Polk Township is situated in the western part of Wapello County and is bounded on the north by Columbia and Cass townships; on the east by Center and Cass townships; on the south by Adams Township; and on the west by Monroe County. It comprises all of congressional townships 72, range 15, except sections 1, 2, 3 and 4. The land is high rolling prairie, which is drained by Avery and Bear creeks. There is considerable coal and some limestone. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad enters the township on section 24 and makes its exit at the southeastern corner of section 31. The township was organized in the same year that Iowa was admitted into the Union—on April 14, 1846. The first election was held at the house of Lewis Myers and the judges were H. M. Smith, Lewis Myers and James A. Wood.

It has been at this late date practically impossible to find any one living who is able to give the names of the first settlers in this township. It is known, however, that many who have already been mentioned as settling in other townships contiguous hereto, soon became residents of Polk. Among the first ones to locate here were H. M. Smith, James A. Wood, Lewis Myers and Absalom Brooks.

John Harlan came in 1849, and was one of the successful Polk Township farmers. He served on the board of supervisors, and held other local offices. U. L. Harlan also settled here in 1849.

Thomas Lottridge, an Ohioan by birth, entered a tract of land in Polk Township in 1849, but did not begin farming it until 1855. This was Mr. Lottridge's home until death came to him in 1880.

James M. Chisman was born in Virginia and was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Indiana at an early age, and tilled the soil until the year 1850, when he removed to Iowa, and located in Polk Township, Wapello County, where he purchased a farm and cultivated it until 1886, in which year he passed to his eternal reward. His son, Benjamin F. Chisman, married Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of B. D. Wolf, a pioneer of 1855.

Curtis Chisman came here from Indiana in 1850. He married Eleanor Brooks, born in Wapello County in 1844. J. J. Chisman located here in 1854. Curtis retired from the farm some years ago and became a resident of Ottumwa. His death occurred in 1913.

Andrew E. Fagerstrom immigrated to the United States in 1846. Five years later he settled in Polk Township. Mr. Fagerstrom was highly esteemed and his neighbors placed him in several local offices.

Charles Johnson became a settler of this county in 1853. He was a Civil war veteran.

William Venator settled in this township in 1853. He married Sarah M. Lindsey in 1877.

Sven Larson, after coming to the county in 1854, located in Ottumwa. The year 1857 found him on a farm in Polk Township.

Dominik Schlagater, a breeder of thoroughbred stock, located in this township in 1854. He was well known among stock breeders, and his services in judging cattle were always in demand at the local and other fairs.

John Swen was born in Sweden. He began farming in Polk Township in 1854, and was successful in his operations.

Jacob Siberell came from Ohio in 1855 and settled in Wapello County. Mr. Siberell was a member of the State Legislature.

One of the first schoolhouses built in the township was for the White Oak School. It was the traditional log cabin and was built in the northeast corner of the township.

Abner Beagle, father of the old Civil war veteran, John Beagle, moved into the township in 1853, and taught that winter in this building. He took up his residence in a clapboarded log house, which is still standing on section 36, and now owned by a son, Abner Beagle. The land was entered by Absalom Brooks, father of Mrs. John Beagle, who sold it to Zephaniah Holcomb. John Beagle attended the Thayer School in 1853. The old schoolhouse stood either on section 24 or 25, and the school was taught at that time by George Thayer. Among his pupils were his own children, three or four of Henry Kuhns', two of the Brooks family and one or two of the Ware family.

Religious services were held in the Thayer schoolhouse for several years, when a house of worship was erected by the Methodists at Christianburg, a hamlet long since out of existence.

On section 23 is Bidwell, a station on the Milwaukee Railroad, and Willard, another station, located on section 33. There are mining shafts at both places. Munterville is an old hamlet located on section 18. Here there are a few inhabitants, general store, a church and schoolhouse.



THE FIRST HEWED LOG HOUSE IN KEOKUK TOWNSHIP, WAPELLO COUNTY
(The residence of the late Benjamin Young)

CHAPTER XXXV

KEOKUK TOWNSHIP

Keokuk Township was organized April 14, 1846. The first election was held at the house of William Roland, and the judges were Moses Robbins, Samuel Gray and William Roland. Its territory is composed of congressional township 71, range 13, with the exception of parts of sections 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and sections 1, 2 and 3. The land is rolling, and is drained by Little Soap and Village creeks. There are 14,430 acres under cultivation, yielding goodly harvests of corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes. Fruits also grow in abundance, and the raising of live stock is a remunerative industry.

The same difficulty occurs here as with some of the other townships: no data obtainable relating to the first settlers, in what part of the township they located, where they came from, where they built their first schools and churches, who were the first teachers and ministers, and of the early births, deaths, and marriages—details always interesting to the reader of local history. The research for information of this character unfortunately has been delayed too long. Those who knew are not here to tell. This is the first attempt that any writer has made to prepare a history of Wapello County by townships and at its inception it was not anticipated that all facts required for a comprehensive detail of the salient and most interesting events in each township would be lacking. But such has proven to be the case in some of them. That accounts for the paucity of details in this sketch.

W. C. McIntire was born in Ohio; removed to Indiana; in 1841 he came to Van Buren County, and in 1843 to Wapello County. He was a farmer and a man of sterling parts. William A. McIntire, one of the boys, was born here in 1849. He served the county well as superintendent of schools.

Dr. James La Force located in Keokuk Township in 1843. He was a native of Kentucky and removed to Indiana. He finished his medical course in Wapello County, served in the Civil war and became prominent in his chosen profession.

D. Bower was born in Indiana. He came to Wapello County in 1845, and was one of the pioneers of this township, in which he held several public offices.

Daniel White and wife came to the United States from Ireland in

1836, and located in Keokuk Township, on section 28, Wapello County, in 1847. He died in 1898, and for a number of years thereafter a son, John M. White, lived on the homestead, which was his birth place.

J. M. Rupe was born in Wapello County in 1845, and married Mary J. Gee, in 1866. Mr. Rupe enlisted in 1864 in Company E, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

L. Z. Rupe came to Wapello County in 1845, from Gallia County, Ohio, having the previous year married Mary M. Smith. He was one of the early ones to locate in this township. In 1851 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for many years.

CHAPTER XXXVI

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP

Highland Township is composed of congressional township 73, range 13, and contains 19,126 acres of good farm land, with considerable timber in the Cedar bottom. The territory is drained by the Cedar from the northwest to the southeast, and is crossed diagonally by two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, both of which enter at section 31. Highland Center, a village having a general store and a church and schoolhouse close by, is a station on the Milwaukee road, located on the line between sections 15 and 16. It has but a few inhabitants. The township was organized January 3, 1848, and the first election was held at the house of George Godfrey.

Among the early settlers of Highland Township were: J. W. Carpenter, George Godfrey, William Evans, James West, Jedediah Scott, William Harris, Washington Williams, George Robinson, James Van Winkle, M. W. McChesney, Lewis Cobler, Joseph Kitterman and Elias Kitterman, who first located in Dahlonga Township, and then removed to this locality. His son, George, who is still living, was the first white child born in the township, his birth taking place November 5, 1843.

Lewis Cobler was born in Ohio. He early was stricken with the western fever, and when this part of Iowa was opened to the white man and civilization, he was one of the multitude which entered Wapello County in a rush on the first day of May, 1843. He entered a quarter section of land in Highland and Dahlonga townships, as then formed, and with his son, David, who was six years of age, in 1843, improved his farm and prospered.

Joseph Kitterman was among those who settled in Wapello County in 1843, and experienced all the hardships of a pioneer's life. He located in this township and became known as a good farmer and citizen.

Beniah Dimmitt settled in Highland Township in 1844, coming from Indiana. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser and passed away in 1875. A son, Beniah Dimmitt, was born on the homestead in 1864 and became well known as a teacher. He was elected county superintendent of schools in 1899. A daughter, Olive, married George Phillips, who was also county superintendent of schools.

John G. Baker was one of the first men with a family to locate in Highland Township. He arrived here with his wife and four-year-old

boy, J. J. McCoy Baker, in 1844, and located on a claim, which he farmed until 1860, when he moved to Ottumwa and became prominently identified in the hotel business.

William Robertson came to Wapello County from Indiana in 1847. He located in Highland Township and reared a large family of children.

W. H. Stevens was brought to Wapello County in 1847, being at the time but three years of age. The Stevens family located on a farm in Highland Township, and he remained there until 1873, when he came to Ottumwa and formed the grocery firm of Stevens & Dennis.

John G. and Thomas R. Gray located in this township in 1848.

A. V. Stevens, of Indiana, located here in the spring of 1848, and was the parent of thirteen children, among whom was B. I. Stevens, born in Wapello County, June, 1848. He married Mary M. Phelps, who was born in the county in 1855.

Silas Osburn was born in Kentucky, came to Wapello County in 1849, and became prominent in public affairs. He served in the Indiana Legislature, and as county judge for Wapello County six years.

Abraham Davis settled here in 1849, coming from Indiana. He was a man of progressive ideas and believed in education. He helped build the first schoolhouse in Highland Township in 1850.

Wade Kirkpatrick came from Ohio to Wapello County with his parents in 1850, and located in Highland Township. Within a year the family were residents of the county seat. Wade Kirkpatrick was a veteran of the Civil war, and after leaving the army ran a saddler's shop in Ottumwa. He served as a postoffice clerk under General Hedrick several terms, was county recorder, and was city treasurer.

In 1852, at the age of twenty, James Davis settled in this township. Joseph Davis came a year later. James Davis settled in Highland Township, on section 23. He was a lover of fine horses and cattle and for many years engaged in the breeding of shorthorn cattle.

John McCarty settled in Highland Township in 1853.

Henry Kitterman, born in Virginia, came to Wapello County in 1853 and began farming in this township. He died in 1877. Samuel Kitterman, a son, was eight years of age when he came to the county. He grew to manhood, was a veteran of the Civil war, and then took up farming in Richland Township.

Benjamin Dimmitt was an early settler in this township, and on the home farm, on section 33, his son, Samuel Dimmitt, was born in 1866. The latter married Louise Schertz, who came from Germany, and in 1854 settled in Dahlonga Township.

Peter Craft settled in the county in 1855 and was for many years a resident of this township, living on section 1.

William Evans settled here in 1856 and became independent as a farmer.

Highland's first schoolhouse was, like its neighbor's, built of logs. It was presided over by James Davis, among whose pupils were quite a number of Kirkpatricks. This schoolhouse was located about a half mile south of Highland Center and the school was maintained by subscription. Other children who were taught the three Rs here were Abram and Benjamin Stevens; William and Robert McCormick; George Travis; James, Guy, Amanda, Francis and Martha Gray; Rhoda and Mary McCormick; Sanford, Mary J., Wade, Elmira, Abel and Thomas Kirkpatrick. Sanford (Sant) Kirkpatrick represents the sixth congressional district in Congress.

The first church society organized in Highland Township was the Baptist, who held their first meetings in the schoolhouse. Reverend Morrow preached the first sermon. The Baptists then built a church which was part log and part frame. The first minister to preside here was Rev. Bird Baker.

The Methodists built a frame church at Tabor, 30x40, in 1860, and its pastor was Rev. Joseph Flint.

The first marriage to take place in Highland Township was that of Mary Jane Gray, who became the wife of a Mr. Brown.

The first child born in the township was Gwin Kirkpatrick, a son of Minor and Hannah Kirkpatrick.

The first deaths were those of Eden Lowe, Mrs. Ewing and Mrs. Shank.

CHAPTER XXXVII

CASS TOWNSHIP

Cass Township is composed of sections 6, 7, 8, and that part of sections 5 and 9 west of the Des Moines River, in township 72, range 14; also that part of section 31, west of the river, in township 73, range 14; also sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 in township 72, range 15; and sections 34, 35, 36 and the westerly parts of sections 23, 25 and 26 in township 73, range 15. The township is very irregular in shape and covers but a small territory, as indicated by the above description. Polk and Center townships are to the south of Cass. Running diagonally from north to south is the Des Moines River, which is also its eastern boundary. On the west are parts of Columbia and Polk townships. The land, which is gently rolling prairie, is drained by the river and North and Little Avery creeks. There are considerable coal and limestone in this neighborhood.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crosses the river and enters the township on section 9. Following this stream, it makes it exit at the northwest corner of section 34. The Rock Island runs along the eastern border of the township, but does not enter it. The township was organized April 6, 1851, and the first election was held at Chillicothe.

In early days before the civil townships were organized a large number of settlers chose the western part of the county for their new homes. Among them may be mentioned Joseph Gardner, Moses Baker, Frank Bates, James Sales, Abram Butin, Samuel Webb, Bird Pritchett, Noah Dofflemeyer, Lewis Myers, George F. Nye, L. L. Denny, L. Stump, Samuel Bush, John Cavanaugh, William Black, Abraham Stuber, William A. Nye and A. J. Wicker.

G. F. Myers settled in this county in 1844. He lived for many years in Cass Township, where he served as justice of the peace over twenty years.

B. G. Sayers settled in Wapello County in 1844 and applied his energies to his trade of carpentry. He was a veteran of the Civil war.

William A. Nye was born in Germany in 1824 and immigrated to the United States with his parents when eight years of age. In 1845 Mr. Nye came to Iowa and settled in this township, where he farmed for some years. Two years were spent in Ottumwa, while Mr. Nye served the county as treasurer. A son, George L. Nye, was born in a log cabin on the old homestead in 1845, soon after the arrival of his parents. He grew

to manhood, served his country in the Civil war, lived on the farm in Cass until 1869, and then moved to Agency. For many years he has been postmaster at Agency City. William A. Nye was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861.

Abraham Stuber and his brave wife, Mary, were among the first settlers in Wapello County. Mr. Stuber was a German immigrant, coming to the United States in 1837. After several removals he located in this township, upon a claim of 160 acres, lying two miles southwest of Chillicothe. The farm was under the management of Mr. Stuber until his death, which took place in 1849.

R. M. Gibbs settled in Cass Township in 1847. He was elected justice of the peace and held other offices of the township.

Lawrence Guggerty left Ireland in 1849 and in 1859 settled on a farm in Cass Township. During the war Mr. Guggerty bought horses and mules for the Federal Government, and in 1863 located on section 31, in this township. He was quite progressive and, it is said, built the first house in Eldon.

Samuel P. Heacock came to Cass Township in 1851 and acquired a farm. In 1868 he began operating the mill at Chillicothe.

Paul Arnold settled here in 1852 and acquired a considerable body of land.

Dr. L. Campbell, a native of Ohio, settled in the township in 1854. David Cook was here as a resident in 1853.

Samuel Buchanan was a South Carolinian by birth and spent his boyhood in Indiana. After his marriage he came to Wapello County in 1855 and located in Cass Township, where he rented a farm and coal bank. Later, Mr. Buchanan bought a farm in Keokuk Township and made his residence there until his death, which occurred in 1898.

George D. White, who made a specialty of thoroughbred cattle, settled in Cass Township in 1854. He was counted as an industrious, successful and valued citizen.

John M. Swope became a citizen of Cass Township in 1856 and held several local offices.

What was known as the Jack Oak schoolhouse was built soon after a number of the pioneers had established homes. Its character was of the traditional log cabin kind. It was 18 x 18 feet and located in the eastern part of the township. The first teacher was said to be a man by the name of S. P. Gilland. Among his pupils were children of Silas Warren, Philip Hartley, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Bush, Jackson Gilland, William Clark and others.

CHILLICOTHE

Chillicothe is located on section 36 and is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The village was laid out by A. J. Wicker

and platted in 1849. Rev. A. J. Pierce, a Methodist minister, erected the first house in the place. This region was a part of the White Breast Mission, which extended from Knoxville to a point opposite Ottumwa on the west shore of the Des Moines River, hence the early presence of a clergyman belonging to the Methodist Society. A log church 18 x 20 feet was erected by the Methodists in 1849, and Rev. James F. New was the first pastor. Previous to this the society held its meetings in the members' homes. Revs. William W. Knight and M. H. Hare were among the early ministers here.

Peter Young was the first merchant. He opened a store in a building 10x12 feet, and stocked it with a line of goods to meet the immediate needs of the settlers.

Rev. W. A. Nye, who was a local Methodist preacher, and a pioneer of the township, was the second person to engage in merchandising here, taking into partnership a son and running the business under the firm name of W. A. Nye & Son. Soon a blacksmith shop and a wagon shop were in operation.

By 1865 the town had a grist mill, which was owned and operated by J. G. and S. P. Heacock. The mill had a capacity of 300 bushels a day. It was not long after this that J. M. Hull put up a sawmill in the village.

Chillicothe was incorporated December 20, 1881, and at that time had 234 inhabitants. The census of 1910 gives the population as 181. Its general stores and shops have considerable trade, however, from a territory containing many fine and productive farms. Its school is of a high order and the Methodist Church is well attended by a peaceful and law-abiding people.

LODGES

Chillicothe Lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 15, 1857, and received its charter October 14, 1858. The charter members were: J. J. Ellison, A. F. Durant, J. H. Griffith, N. W. Dowd, G. W. Dickson, D. Henshaw and F. M. Henderson. The first officers were: D. Henshaw, N. G.; N. W. Dowd, V. G.; G. W. Dickson, secretary; J. H. Griffith, treasurer.

About 1870 a lodge of the Sons of Temperance was organized but was short lived. The Good Templars then organized a lodge known as Chillicothe Lodge, No. 605, but it also was of short duration.

POSTOFFICE

The postoffice was established here July 20, 1849, with Andrew J. Wicker as the first postmaster. The names of his successors follow: Peter Young, September 20, 1850; Asa C. Olney, September 19, 1853; Nimrod

Poston, May 3, 1858; A. J. Wicker, August 15, 1861; J. J. Ellison, May 4, 1864; James G. Henshaw, September 14, 1870; Samuel P. Heacock, October 3, 1871; Miss Leonora L. Johnston, April 14, 1873; S. P. Heacock, June 2, 1873; F. M. Bush, July 1, 1873; Aaron Byram, May 27, 1886; David Ray, September 22, 1886; J. A. Pinegar, March 7, 1890; Joseph S. Layne, December 28, 1893; J. A. Pinegar, November 16, 1897; A. E. Bellman, December 21, 1901; J. A. Sweeney, February 7, 1907; C. W. Peterson, March 31, 1911; Oscar W. Hasselrooth, March 1, 1913.

BANK

The Chillicothe Savings Bank began business under the state laws in 1907. Samuel Mahon is the president; W. H. Bennett, vice president; G. E. Jenkins, cashier. The capital stock is \$10,000; surplus, \$3,000; and deposits, \$55,000.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

WAPELLO COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

THE CALL FOR TROOPS

On the 16th of April, four days following the assault on Fort Sumter, Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, received the following telegram from Simon Cameron, secretary of war:

"Call made on you by tonight's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service."

That very day the governor proclaimed to the people of Iowa that the nation was imperiled, and invoked the aid of every loyal citizen in the state. The telegram above alluded to was received at Davenport. The governor was then residing at Iowa City, but there was no telegraphic communication in those days between the two cities.

It was important that the dispatch should reach the eyes of the governor at once, and General Vandever, then a civilian, volunteered to take the message to Iowa City. The governor was found on his farm, outside the city, by the self-appointed messenger, dressed in homespun and working in the field. Reading the dispatch, Governor Kirkwood expressed extreme surprise and exclaimed: "Why, the president wants a whole regiment of men! Do you suppose I can raise so many as that, Mr. Vandever?" When ten Iowa regiments were offered a few days later, the question was answered.

The intelligence that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and that a section of the country was in revolt against its laws, was not long in reaching Ottumwa. The citizens, regardless of age or sex, were excited to the highest pitch, at the threatened dissolution of the Union. They gathered enmasse before the Courier office, eager to get the first glimpse of that paper's description of the direful event. Mass meetings were held, loyal speeches were made by eloquent and influential men, financial assistance was tendered the Government in its avowed purpose to stamp out secession and bring the slave-holding states to a realization of their error. Recruiting for the war thus declared, and to furnish troops under Abraham Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, at once commenced vigorously and enthusiastically, and Wapello County fulfilled every duty expected of her citizens.

Following is a list of the brave men, who went from her business centers; from the marts of trade, counting rooms, law offices, factories, schools and

farms. The names will never be blotted from the pages of history, and the memory of heroic deeds in defense of the Union will always remain clear and bright. In Ottumwa's "silent city of the dead" lies sleeping a large contingent of the Civil war veterans, in a space especially set apart and hallowed, where the flag they loved so well waves gloriously and peacefully over their graves:

SECOND INFANTRY

The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service in April, May and June, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into six companies, known as the Second Veteran Infantry. The Second Veteran Infantry was consolidated, to make a full regiment, with the Third Veteran Infantry, November 8, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

Quartermaster—Alonzo Eaton, commissioned first lieutenant Company K, May 28, 1861; promoted quartermaster, August 7, 1861.

COMPANY G

Privates—Stoner, Philip Q., enlisted May 6, 1861, discharged August 11, 1862. Cox, Samuel, discharged June 13, 1862. Stamper, G. C., enlisted August 26, 1862.

COMPANY K

Captains—Charles C. Cloutman, commissioned May 28, 1861; killed at Fort Donelson. Ermon E. Maestick, enlisted as sergeant May 6, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, September 19, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, November 1, 1861; promoted captain February 16, 1862.

First Lieutenants—John E. Mobley, enlisted as sergeant May 6, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, November 1, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, February 16, 1862; discharged for wounds, August 20, 1862. George W. Blake, enlisted as sergeant, May 6, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, February 16, 1862; promoted first lieutenant, August 20, 1862; wounded at Corinth.

Second Lieutenants—Frederick W. Hawley, commissioned May 28, 1861; resigned September 14, 1861. Thomas K. Raush, enlisted as corporal, May 6, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, August 20, 1862; wounded at Corinth.

First Sergeant—R. P. Caldwell, enlisted May 6, 1861; transferred to Company I, First Iowa Cavalry.

Sergeants—James H. McClure, enlisted May 6, 1861; William H. Norris, enlisted May 6, 1861; William C. Holden, enlisted May 6, 1861; Z. M. Cook, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; discharged July 7, 1862;

S. Kirkpatrick, enlisted May 6, 1861; Benjamin E. Hammitt, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; Z. McAllister, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged May 9, 1862; Edwin Johnson, enlisted May 6, 1861.

Corporals—John Morrison, Jr., enlisted May 6, 1861; Young J. Powell, enlisted May 6, 1861; Jesse Buckner, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged November 6, 1861; Stephen Osborn, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged September 15, 1861; S. S. Shearer, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; died of wounds, March 27, 1863; Thomas Gallagher, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; Adam L. Saum, enlisted May 6, 1861; deserted April 29, 1862; Wallace Weed, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Columbus, Kentucky; died January 16, 1863; H. Deller, enlisted May 6, 1861; W. H. Henderson, enlisted May 6, 1861; killed at Corinth; D. A. Sergeant, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; Joseph Berkey, enlisted May 6, 1861; killed at battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.

Musician—James White, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged August 5, 1862.

Wagoner—Matthias Alcott, enlisted May 6, 1861.

Privates—William Ayres, enlisted May 6, 1861; Louis Asman, enlisted May 6, 1861; D. C. Bosworth, enlisted May 6, 1861; died October 26, 1861; F. A. Brock, enlisted May 6, 1861; Dora Bell, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged September 5, 1861; James Blake, enlisted May 6, 1861; killed battle Fort Donelson; Herman Bossee, enlisted May 6, 1861; deserted July 31, 1861; Joseph Brooks, enlisted May 6, 1861; deserted September 9, 1861; John Coen, enlisted May 6, 1861; W. W. Cole, enlisted September 4, 1862; B. Coyne, enlisted May 6, 1861; William Cochran, enlisted May 6, 1861; died May 22, 1862; William A. Coffin, enlisted May 6, 1861; James Comstock, enlisted May 6, 1861; Daniel Chadd, enlisted May 6, 1861; Wesley Chadd, enlisted May 6, 1861; David Cook, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; Elias Day, enlisted May 6, 1861; Wilson Drake, enlisted May 6, 1861; died at Corinth, Mississippi; Levi Durbin, enlisted May 6, 1861; captured at Corinth, October 5, 1862; James P. Dewitt, enlisted December 14, 1863; Nelson Davis, enlisted May 27, 1861; discharged July 29, 1862; Daniel T. Enslow, enlisted May 6, 1861; died at St. Louis; Shannon Elerick, enlisted May 6, 1861; M. Fulton, enlisted December 21, 1863; William H. Goodall, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; William M. Gee, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged February 1, 1862; W. B. Grubby, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged December 28, 1861; George W. Graves, enlisted May 6, 1861; Alfred H. Graves, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged November 6, 1861; M. Goulden, enlisted December 19, 1863; S. F. Harrison, enlisted May 6, 1861; died at Fort Donelson; T. D. Holmes, enlisted May 6, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; John Hampton, enlisted May 6, 1861; killed at Fort Donelson; George Harper, enlisted May 6, 1861; died January 9, 1862; James Harper, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged November 6, 1861; B. Kilpatrick, enlisted December 12, 1863; W. T. Kirkpatrick, enlisted May 6,

1861; killed at Fort Donelson; John R. Krutz, enlisted September 30, 1862; R. E. Lyon, enlisted May 6, 1861; George Lottridge, enlisted May 6, 1861; H. C. Lankford, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged September 14, 1862; C. L. Martin, enlisted May 6, 1861; William McGuire, enlisted May 6, 1861; died September 17, 1861; George McDonough, enlisted September 2, 1862; N. F. Manro, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged December 19, 1861; Samuel Phillips, enlisted May 6, 1861; Bosler Phillips, enlisted Sept. 1, 1861; George Parker, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged April 1, 1862; William Reed, enlisted May 6, 1861; C. F. Reams, enlisted December 14, 1863; John Rupe, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged October 31, 1861; Joseph Sterling, enlisted September 2, 1862; M. South, enlisted September, 1862; A. S. Thompson, enlisted May 27, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; discharged; S. Thallheimer, enlisted May 6, 1861; William E. Trim, enlisted May 6, 1861; Joseph H. Vance, enlisted May 6, 1861; James Varner, enlisted May 6, 1861; discharged October 9, 1862; disability; E. H. Wishart, enlisted May 6, 1861; James M. Woodward, enlisted September 4, 1861; A. M. White, enlisted September 16, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN

B. F. Carroll, enlisted February 22, 1864; Morris French, enlisted August 16, 1862. N. P. Thorp.

SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY

Quartermaster—Alonzo Eaton, commissioned August 7, 1861, from Second Infantry, captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, June 30, 1864.

COMPANY A

John W. Sylvester, enlisted May 3, 1864.

COMPANY C

Second Lieutenant—Thomas K. Raush, commissioned August 20, 1862, from Company K, Second Infantry, May 21, 1864; killed at Atlanta.

COMPANY G

G. C. Stamper, enlisted August 29, 1862.

COMPANY K

First Lieutenant—Sanford Kirkpatrick.

Sergeant—William C. Holden, enlisted May 6, 1861; veteranized December 25, 1863.

Corporals—Powell J. Young, enlisted May 6, 1861; veteranized December 25, 1863. T. D. Holmes, enlisted May 6, 1861; veteranized December 25, 1863.

Privates—John Coen, enlisted May 6, 1861. P. R. Childers, enlisted November 25, 1861. William W. Cole, enlisted September 1, 1861. Elias Day, enlisted May 6, 1861; veteranized December 25, 1863. William Farnsworth, enlisted February 1, 1861. Thomas Gallagher, enlisted May 6, 1861; veteranized December 28, 1863. George W. Graves, enlisted May 6, 1861; veteranized December 25, 1863. Samuel Hascal, enlisted January 15, 1864. Wade Kirpatrick, enlisted February 24, 1864. John R. Krutz, enlisted September 30, 1862. R. E. Lyon, enlisted May 6, 1861; veteranized December 25, 1863. J. W. Lockwood, enlisted January 24, 1864. W. H. Locker, enlisted September 8, 1862. George McDonough, enlisted September 2, 1862. Henry Mick, enlisted February 19, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Bosler Phillips, enlisted September 1, 1862. Joseph Sterling, enlisted September 2, 1862. Michael South, enlisted August 20, 1862. D. M. Sheppard, enlisted March 31, 1862. S. Thallheimer, enlisted May 6, 1862; veteranized December 25, 1863. E. H. Wishart, enlisted May 6, 1862. A. M. White, enlisted September 16, 1862. J. M. Woodward, enlisted September 4, 1862. S. D. Wykoff, enlisted January 16, 1862.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY

COMPANY A

First Lieutenant—Jacob C. Mowrey, enlisted as private June 8, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, January 22, 1865; promoted first lieutenant, March 24, 1865.

Elliott Critchfield, enlisted June 8, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864.

COMPANY F

George W. Goodwin, January 6, 1861; veteranized December 17, 1863; discharged July 3, 1865.

COMPANY I

H. H. Ball, enlisted May 21, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

COMPANY K

First Lieutenant—Sanford Kirkpatrick, commissioned November 10, 1864 from commissary sergeant.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 12, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel—Samuel Mahon, enlisted as first lieutenant Company F, July 24, 1861; promoted captain, June 12, 1862; promoted major, June 13, 1865; promoted lieutenant colonel June 13, 1865.

Quartermaster—Stiles E. Forsha, commissioned August 6, 1861; promoted first lieutenant Company I, captain and commissary of subsistence.

Commissary Sergeant—Andrew J. Horton.

COMPANY C

E. C. McDonough, enlisted March 31, 1864.

COMPANY D

George Gebel, enlisted February 8, 1864; Jacob Gutterman, enlisted February 15, 1864; wounded at Lay's Ferry, Georgia.

COMPANY E

J. G. Chambers, enlisted July 28, 1861; John Doll, enlisted July 28, 1861; H. C. Fairchild, enlisted July 28, 1861; Strange, enlisted July 28, 1861.

COMPANY F

Captains—Charles W. Kittridge, commissioned July 24, 1861; wounded at Belmont; resigned June 11, 1862; Charles J. Sergeant, enlisted as private in 1861; promoted second lieutenant, June 12, 1862; promoted captain August 7, 1861; wounded August 11, 1864; died at Ottumwa; Peter Hennegin, enlisted as private in 1861; promoted second lieutenant, August 3, 1864; promoted captain June 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Orran S. Russell, enlisted as private in 1861; wounded at Corinth; promoted first lieutenant, June 1, 1865.

First Sergeant—William W. Farley, enlisted July 11, 1861; killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861.

Sergeants—Stevens W. Merrill, enlisted in 1861; Charles G. Grout, enlisted 1861; transferred to Third Alabama, A. D.; assistant first lieutenant March 1, 1864; Hiram Balcom, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 26, 1863; wounded; discharged June 1, 1865; John Hammitt, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont; discharged September 19, 1862.

Corporals—George F. House, enlisted 1861; discharged January 9, 1863; William W. Johnson, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont; discharged October 20, 1862; Seth Sampson, enlisted 1861; discharged March 25, 1862; A. W. Neighbor, enlisted 1861; killed at Corinth; Cyrus Sumard, enlisted 1861; W. Carroll, enlisted 1861; captured at Belmont; E. S. Beardon, enlisted 1861; William H. Litsey, enlisted 1861; died of wounds May 22, 1864.

Privates—Ulysses Bartlett, enlisted 1861; wounded at Corinth; discharged August 13, 1863; William Bartholomew, enlisted 1861; D. Backus, enlisted February 13, 1864; died at Nashville, Tennessee; William Backus,

enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; C. S. Buckner, enlisted January 25, 1864; killed in battle of Oostanaula River, Georgia; C. Brown, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 26, 1863; died at Rome, Georgia; E. Buckner, enlisted January 25, 1864; died at Jeffersonville, Indiana; E. W. Beardon, enlisted 1861; D. Bridenstine, enlisted January 25, 1864; John Bowman, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Elisha Broadhead, enlisted February 10, 1862; veteranized February 11, 1864; Ira Brown, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 26, 1863; J. B. Carman, enlisted February 10, 1864; F. M. Crossen, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 26, 1863; transferred to Company G. One Hundred Eleventh United States Infantry as first lieutenant; G. G. Cowan, enlisted December 25, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Josiah B. Evans, enlisted 1861; killed in battle of Belmont; J. D. Davis, enlisted December 14, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; William M. Davis, enlisted December 25, 1861; captured at Shiloh; veteranized December 24, 1863; John Doak, enlisted December 16, 1861; wounded at Corinth; veteranized December 24, 1863; John Eldridge, enlisted July 11, 1861; died October 26, 1861; Joseph Frank, enlisted 1861; deserted July 25, 1861; J. C. Foster, enlisted January 18, 1864; R. C. Gregory, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 26, 1863; William Godfrey, enlisted July 11, 1861; killed in battle of Belmont; Lewis Godfrey, enlisted 1861; discharged April 2, 1862; Aaron Harris, enlisted December 17, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Silas Hulls, enlisted July 11, 1861; killed in battle of Belmont; James Hennegin, enlisted February 4, 1864; John M. Hulst, enlisted February 6, 1864; John Harness, enlisted 1861; died October 20, 1862, of wounds received at Corinth; J. H. Kitterman, enlisted February 20, 1864; Samuel Kitterman, enlisted December 16, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; John H. Klumpe, enlisted July 11, 1861; James E. Kent, enlisted January 27, 1864; George Kessler, enlisted July 11, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Washington Lewis, enlisted July 11, 1861; died November 2, 1861; Joseph R. Lyle, enlisted 1861; discharged April 26, 1862; Esquire Long, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 26, 1863; discharged August 5, 1864; William H. McDonald, enlisted 1861; discharged March 28, 1862; A. Moser, enlisted February 20, 1864; Isaac F. Newell, enlisted 1861; discharged November 6, 1861; William Pickeral, enlisted 1861; captured at Belmont, November 7, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; S. Rybolt, enlisted February 10, 1864; Samuel M. Ream, enlisted 1861; wounded at Shiloh; transferred to Invalid Corps, August 13, 1863; John D. Robinson, enlisted 1861; George L. Smith, enlisted January 18, 1864; Joseph Sherley, enlisted 1861; wounded at Shiloh; veteranized December 24, 1863; A. Simmons, enlisted February 20, 1864; Stephen Sales, enlisted July 11, 1861; died October 17, 1861; William G. Sergeant, enlisted February 18, 1864; A. E. Swift, enlisted February 4, 1864; Ezra Stevens, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Andrew Smith, enlisted December 5, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Daniel

Stocker, enlisted February 10, 1862; veteranized February 11, 1864; William Thomas, enlisted 1861; killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862; Alexander Van Winkle, enlisted February 20, 1864; Henry Voss, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont and Corinth; Calvin Walden, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Elisha Wright, enlisted July 11, 1861; killed at battle of Belmont; James H. Wilson, enlisted 1861; wounded at battle of Belmont; veteranized December 26, 1863; David Wortman, enlisted 1861; discharged November 1, 1861; William Wortman, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; George H. White, enlisted 1861; killed at battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862; H. C. Wilkee, enlisted 1861; Henry Withered, enlisted February 8, 1864.

COMPANY I

Captains—James M. Irvin, commissioned August 2, 1861; lieutenant colonel First Alabama Volunteer, A. D., May 20, 1863; Benjamin S. Barbour, enlisted as sergeant 1861; promoted second lieutenant, October 3, 1862; promoted captain May 21, 1863.

First Lieutenants—Charles Gardner, enlisted as sergeant 1861; promoted second lieutenant September 21, 1861; promoted first lieutenant October 17, 1861; wounded at Belmont and died at Mound City, Illinois; William H. Robinson, enlisted as sergeant 1861; promoted second lieutenant October 17, 1861; promoted first lieutenant November 22, 1861; resigned February 26, 1862; Frank A. Irvin, enlisted as sergeant 1861; promoted first lieutenant, March 1, 1862; wounded at Corinth; mustered out August 1, 1864; term expired; George W. Lazenby, enlisted as private 1861; promoted first lieutenant, January 1, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—John Wilcox, enlisted as sergeant 1861; wounded at Belmont, Missouri; promoted second lieutenant November 22, 1861; resigned September 26, 1862.

Sergeants—John T. Wallen, enlisted 1861; discharged March 28, 1862 for wounds received at Belmont; James B. Murmert, enlisted 1861; discharged July 3, 1862; Levi Baldwin, enlisted 1861; discharged March 11, 1862; Robert M. Jones, enlisted 1861; discharged March 11, 1862; Andrew J. Horton, enlisted 1861; promoted to commissary sergeant, October 1, 1862.

Corporals—William H. Evans, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont, Missouri; discharged April 28, 1862; James H. Long, enlisted 1861; discharged December 5, 1861; Andrew Robb, enlisted August 11, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Jesse Barber, enlisted 1861; discharged September 14, 1861; H. C. Nosler, enlisted August 11, 1861; wounded at Belmont; discharged March 28, 1862; M. V. Bedel, enlisted 1861; John Allen, enlisted 1861; discharged March 28, 1862; Finley Adams, enlisted 1861; discharged March 28, 1862.

Privates—William J. Blair, enlisted February 29, 1864; T. J. Burgoyne, enlisted 1861; died July 11, 1863, at Keokuk; F. N. Bonham, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; S. Billings, enlisted 1861; discharged April 10, 1862; Joseph Beemer, enlisted 1861; H. Chattin, enlisted February 1, 1864; John Cahill, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; James C. Clark, enlisted 1861; J. G. Chambers, enlisted August 1, 1861; discharged March 11, 1862; Benjamin F. Crespen, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont, Missouri; discharged July 3, 1862; John B. Conwell, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont; veteranized December 24, 1863; George Culver, enlisted 1861; discharged March 29, 1862; Benjamin F. Chidester, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont; discharged February 24, 1862; James A. Chidester, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont and died November 13, 1861; William Chattin, enlisted June 9, 1863; M. A. Edmonds, enlisted 1861; discharged April 28, 1862; Fred F. Eastwick, enlisted November 25, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; A. C. Fields, enlisted January 21, 1864; wounded at Lay's Ferry, Georgia; died at Chattanooga; John H. Gish, enlisted January 21, 1864; H. H. Hall, enlisted 1861; discharged March 28, 1862; W. H. Harding, enlisted December 17, 1863; James Haskulson, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; J. Janes, enlisted January 1, 1864; James King, enlisted 1861; killed at Corinth, October 3, 1862; Cassius Lazenby, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont, Missouri; discharged March 28, 1862; George W. Lazenby, enlisted 1861; George Lawson, enlisted 1861; Hamilton Lawson, enlisted 1861; discharged February 24, 1862; J. McGonigal, enlisted February 1, 1864; William H. McGonigal, enlisted 1861; killed at battle of Corinth; James McDonough, enlisted 1861; Thomas Myrick, enlisted 1861; wounded at Belmont; discharged December 23, 1861; Jacob Mummert, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Levi Matthews, enlisted 1861; died January 15, 1862; David Myers, enlisted 1861; discharged January 15, 1862; James Murray, enlisted 1861; killed at battle of Shiloh; George Noe, enlisted 1861; killed in battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861; Livingston North, enlisted 1861; wounded at Lay's Ferry; died; date unknown; J. Q. Olmstead, enlisted 1861; H. E. Olney, enlisted 1861; discharged May 11, 1863; Preston Rice, enlisted August 22, 1861; wounded at Fort Donelson; veteranized December 24, 1863; Z. W. Pike, enlisted February 1, 1864; died at Huntsville, Alabama; W. G. Rhinesmith, enlisted February 1, 1864; discharged February 20, 1865; Albert Snow, enlisted August 22, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; F. H. Snow, enlisted February 1, 1864; James Secrist, enlisted 1861; died December 3, 1861; John W. Secrist, enlisted 1861; died October 20, 1861; Jere Strange, enlisted August 2, 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; George W. Stevens, enlisted 1861; discharged September 14, 1861; J. J. Scott, enlisted July 22, 1861; killed at Belmont, Missouri; N. Swinson, enlisted 1861; John H. Stophee, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; Charles Schwallen, enlisted 1861; Thomas I. Spilman, enlisted 1861; discharged September 11, 1862; S. H. Titsworth,

enlisted 1861; discharged April 26, 1862; William Vance, enlisted 1861; discharged December 21, 1861; Charles Wheeler, enlisted 1861; transferred to Company E; John W. Woodruff, enlisted 1861; wounded at Lay's Ferry; died at Keokuk; L. Warner, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; H. Warner, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863; captured February 21, 1865; Samuel Weese, enlisted 1861; Jacob Weese, enlisted 1861; died October 19, 1861; Wesley Young, enlisted 1861; James Zorns, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 24, 1863.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

Colonel—John M. Hedrick, commissioned quartermaster December 23, 1861; promoted captain Company K, February 13, 1862, from first lieutenant Company D; wounded at Shiloh; promoted major January 17, 1863; promoted lieutenant colonel April 22, 1863; wounded at Atlanta; promoted colonel August 18, 1864; brevet brigadier general March 13, 1865; mustered out August 11, 1866.

Major—James S. Porter, enlisted as sergeant Company D; promoted second lieutenant February 13, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; promoted captain January 19, 1863; promoted major December 15, 1864.

COMPANY C

William Shaw, enlisted March 28, 1864.

COMPANY D

Captains—Gregg A. Madison, commissioned November 1, 1861; wounded at Corinth; resigned January 18, 1863; William Fairborn, enlisted as private December 1, 1861; promoted second lieutenant December 15, 1864; promoted first lieutenant January 31, 1865; promoted captain April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Charles Smock, enlisted as private 1861; promoted second lieutenant January 31, 1865; promoted first lieutenant April 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenants—Charles M. I. Reynolds, commissioned November 1, 1861; resigned May 13, 1862; William Addelman, enlisted as corporal October 15, 1861; promoted second lieutenant May 14, 1862; resigned November 27, 1862; E. M. Gebhart, enlisted as corporal October 1, 1861; wounded and captured at Shiloh; promoted second lieutenant February 2, 1863; killed at battle of Atlanta; Edward A. Chambers, promoted second lieutenant April 9, 1865.

First Sergeant—William N. Brant, enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged May 29, 1863, disability.

Sergeants—Benjamin F. Briscoe, enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged August 14, 1862; Eugene S. Sheffield, enlisted October, 1861; Thomas J.

Biggs, enlisted October 15, 1861; transferred June 10, 1864; promoted to Forty-eighth United States Volunteers; F. M. Majors, enlisted October, 1861; discharged April 28, 1865, disability; Joseph Heckart, enlisted February 1, 1862; veteranized February 2, 1864; missing near Atlanta.

Corporals—R. M. Wilson, enlisted October, 1861; killed near Atlanta; George W. Buchanan, enlisted February, 1862; Edward G. Eastman, enlisted January 20, 1862; discharged July 11, 1862, disability; William Arrick, enlisted November, 1861; transferred June 7, 1863, for promotion to Thirtieth Louisiana Infantry; W. S. McClain, enlisted October 15, 1861; captured at Atlanta; John G. Holloway, enlisted October 1, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; John R. Rayburn, enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged December 16, 1862, disability; Samuel P. Reid, enlisted February 24, 1862; wounded at Corinth; discharged March 21, 1863; disability; Grimes Penroy, enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged August 1, 1862, disability; P. M. Bird, enlisted October 1, 1861; transferred to Company K.

Privates—Herman Adams, enlisted October 1, 1861; John Arnold, enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged December 16, 1862, disability; E. Bendow, enlisted November 1, 1863; died at Atlanta; Frank Bird, wounded at Corinth; Lycurgus Bird, enlisted January, 1862; wounded at Shiloh and Corinth; wounded and captured near Atlanta; Milton Bird, enlisted October 15, 1861; John S. Bosworth, enlisted October 15, 1861; H. W. Brant, discharged August 29, 1862, disability; Samuel Buchanan, enlisted February 1, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; discharged June 17, 1862, disability; James W. Carter, enlisted October 15, 1861; veteranized November 17, 1863; captured, place unknown; John H. Cassell, enlisted March 5, 1862; discharged December 5, 1862; Adam Clark; Andrew Clark, enlisted February 24, 1862; wounded at Shiloh and Corinth; discharged March 5, 1863; Elijah Cook, enlisted February 20, 1862; discharged August 27, 1862, disability; John Cook, enlisted February 1, 1862; discharged March 5, 1862, disability; George H. Crouch, enlisted September 8, 1862; missing in action near Atlanta; Philip Deford, veteranized February 2, 1864; captured near Atlanta; Henry Elmer, enlisted October 15, 1861; died May 15, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh; H. England, enlisted February 13, 1862; discharged August 20, 1862, disability; George W. Farlin, enlisted October 15, 1861; captured at Atlanta; D. A. Fishburn, enlisted September 8, 1862; William K. Fisher, died June 5, 1862; John Foster, enlisted February 1, 1862; discharged June 17, 1863; disability; H. H. Gates, enlisted October 15, 1862; Noah Gephart, enlisted December 31, 1863; S. A. Gillespie, enlisted October 15, 1861; William Gray, enlisted February 1, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; discharged June 17, 1862; William F. Gray, enlisted February 1, 1862; discharged August 13, 1862, disability; Albert Green, enlisted January 4, 1864; T. W. Hammond, enlisted October 15, 1861; R. J. Harding, enlisted October 15, 1861; died January 11, 1862; J. Hendrickson, enlisted October 15, 1861; died June 16, 1862; J. D. Holmes, enlisted October 15,

1861; P. Hoover, veteranized January 29, 1864; captured at Atlanta; Henry Hoover, enlisted October 15, 1861; veteranized December 5, 1863; William Houk, veteranized February 28, 1864; O. F. Honts, enlisted November 1, 1861; H. Howard, enlisted March 28, 1864; J. Huffman, veteranized February 21, 1864; discharged July 26, 1865; A. A. Irvin, enlisted December 10, 1864; R. L. Jay, enlisted March 29, 1864; T. L. Johnson, enlisted May 24, 1862; died December 14, 1862; William Ketchum, enlisted January 1, 1862; died May 30, 1862; Adam Kreitzer, enlisted January 20, 1862; died July 19, 1863; Samuel Kuhns, enlisted October 15, 1861; wounded at Corinth; Joseph Lair, enlisted October 15, 1861; Martin Leonard, enlisted October 15, 1861; Pleasant Lewallen, enlisted October 15, 1861; Thomas Leslie, enlisted February 23, 1862; discharged December 27, 1862, disability; Elias Lively, enlisted January, 1862; discharged February 18, 1862; Andrew McConnell, enlisted October 15, 1861; veteranized December 31, 1863; wounded and captured at Atlanta; W. H. McKinley, enlisted December 25, 1862; discharged August 5, 1862, disability; William McNutt, enlisted October 21, 1861; discharged July 11, 1862, disability; William Masserva, enlisted November 6, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; veteranized December 31, 1863; captured at Atlanta; Calvin Marshall, enlisted October 25, 1861; died May 26, 1862; Clark Marshall, enlisted 1861; veteranized January 22, 1864; Squire Marts, enlisted October 15, 1861; wounded at Atlanta; John Moore, enlisted January 1, 1862; died January 13, 1862; J. E. Morgan, enlisted October 15, 1861; James Moss, enlisted April 13, 1864; J. H. Nosler, enlisted October 1, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; died April 27, 1862; R. Neighbors, enlisted October 1, 1861; died January 25, 1862; H. D. Owen, enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged December 16, 1862, disability; Thomas Palmer, enlisted October 1, 1861; veteranized March 22, 1864; wounded at Ezra Church; F. Phillips, enlisted October 1, 1861; veteranized January 23, 1864; wounded at Atlanta; Alexander Rayburn, enlisted January 1, 1862; discharged February 18, 1862; M. Rayburn, enlisted March 1, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; captured at Atlanta; E. M. Reynolds, enlisted December 30, 1863; W. I. Ridnour, enlisted October 1, 1861; Jackson Rush, enlisted December 1, 1861; discharged June 25, 1862, disability; Joseph Ryan, enlisted January 1, 1862; killed in battle of Shiloh; Daniel Shaffner, enlisted January 1, 1862; died June 6, 1862; William Shaw, enlisted March 26, 1864; died September 17, 1864; W. W. Shepard, enlisted February 11, 1862; discharged July 11, 1862, disability; John Shirley, enlisted 1861; Charles Shreeves, enlisted January 23, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; B. F. Simmons, enlisted February 24, 1862; died July 9, 1862; Charles Smock, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 31, 1863; J. P. Stewart, enlisted February 11, 1862; discharged June 17, 1862, disability; G. Thayer; Josiah Thomas, enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged September 24, 1862; William R. Tishue, enlisted October 24, 1861; died June 5, 1862; John Tishue, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 31, 1863; George W. Trick, enlisted January 28, 1864; Henry Turner, enlisted Jan-

uary 1, 1864; S. Vanskike, enlisted 1861; John D. Vincent, enlisted October 3, 1861; Absalom Wade, enlisted February 23, 1862; died August 4, 1862; William H. Walker, enlisted in November, 1861; George W. Wallace, enlisted in 1861; George W. Ware, enlisted September 8, 1862; discharged May 18, 1863, disability; John Wellman, enlisted November 10, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 20, 1862, disability; M. Wellman, enlisted November 26, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; died June 1, 1862; Alfred Wilcox, enlisted December 1, 1861; S. Wilkins, enlisted February 1, 1862; wounded at Corinth; W. H. H. Williams, enlisted October 1, 1861; transferred to Company K, February 15, 1862; Joseph R. Wilson, died at Vicksburg; John W. Winkler, enlisted October 1, 1861; Charles Winn, enlisted 1861; veteranized December 5, 1863; William B. Winters, enlisted October 23, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 1, 1862, disability; G. W. Zimmerman, enlisted November 10, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; discharged December 16, 1862, wounds.

COMPANY I

W. G. Colenbrander, captured at Shiloh; veteranized February 20, 1864. John W. Cramer, enlisted November 10, 1861; veteranized December 5, 1863; missing at Atlanta. Charles Elrick, enlisted December 16, 1861. C. Van Hout, enlisted February 2, 1862; discharged August 2, 1862. Samuel F. Zornes, enlisted February 20, 1862; veteranized February 20, 1864.

COMPANY K

Captains—Thomas H. Hedrick, enlisted as sergeant October 1, 1861; promoted second lieutenant June 1, 1862; promoted first lieutenant October 4, 1862; promoted captain January 17, 1863; wounded at Atlanta; discharged February 8, 1865. William B. McDowell, enlisted as private October 15, 1861; promoted first lieutenant July 22, 1864; promoted captain February 9, 1865.

Sergeant—S. H. Gillespie, enlisted October 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; killed near Atlanta.

Corporals—A. R. Wilcox, enlisted December 1, 1861; wounded at Shiloh. Perry M. Bird, enlisted September 20, 1861; veteranized December 6, 1863. J. N. Noland, enlisted February 3, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, February 15, 1864.

Privates—H. H. Adams enlisted October 6, 1861; discharged January 16, 1863; disability. O. S. Brandenburg, enlisted January 1, 1864. John S. Bosworth, enlisted October 6, 1861; veteranized March 13, 1864. John D. Holmes, enlisted November 1, 1861; killed at Shiloh. C. F. Houtz, enlisted November 1, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Joseph Lair, enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged March 11, 1863, disability. P. Luallen,

enlisted October 1, 1861; discharged December 27, 1862, disability. J. N. Morgan, enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged June 25, 1862, disability. Joseph E. Morgan, enlisted January 20, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864. James Pownell, enlisted February 1, 1862; discharged November 25, 1862, disability. John Riley, enlisted February 1, 1862. William J. Ridnour, enlisted October 1, 1861; died on hospital boat, November 26, 1863. John A. Spears, enlisted January 6, 1862. A. B. Traul, enlisted February 28, 1862; died March 22, 1862. George W. Wallace, enlisted October 24, 1862; wounded at Shiloh. Wm. H. H. Williams, enlisted October 1, 1862; wounded at Shiloh and Corinth. Lewis Warren, enlisted November 10, 1861; wounded at Corinth; discharged February 23, 1863. William H. Walker, enlisted October 1, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Atlanta. Hazel Wycoff, enlisted February 20, 1862; discharged July 7, 1862, at Corinth. John W. Winkler, enlisted October 1, 1861; killed at Shiloh. Jacob Ketcham, enlisted February 25, 1862; died May 23, 1862, of wounds at Shiloh. T. W. Hammond, enlisted September 20, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; transferred for promotion in First Mississippi Artillery, October 23, 1863. William Hendren, enlisted January 1, 1862; died May 28, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 25, 1865.

COMPANY C

First Lieutenant—William J. McCormick, enlisted as sergeant; promoted second lieutenant July 17, 1863; promoted first lieutenant July 23, 1863; resigned January 29, 1864.

Corporals—James J. Block, enlisted March 10, 1862; wounded at Missionary Bridge. Samuel J. Myers, enlisted March 9, 1862; veteranized March 18, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Privates—Henry Bescoe, enlisted March 15, 1862; discharged October 16, 1862, disability. Joseph Bescoe, enlisted March 5, 1862; veteranized March 18, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia. T. R. Barnett, enlisted October 27, 1863. Edmund Hern, enlisted March 5, 1862. James Myers, enlisted March 7, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

COMPANY D

Captain—John F. Skelton, enlisted as sergeant; promoted first lieutenant December 11, 1862; captured and wounded at Jackson, Mississippi; promoted captain February 11, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia; commissary substitute United States Volunteers, January 23, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—Nicholas Lunkley, enlisted as sergeant; promoted second lieutenant July 30, 1865; mustered out as second sergeant.

Privates—F. Belknap, enlisted March 25, 1862; veteranized March 28, 1864; captured. P. H. Bollinger, enlisted March 18, 1862; veteranized March 20, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia. John Flower, enlisted March 14, 1862. George H. Lotspeich, enlisted March 10, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge; captured at Tilton, Georgia. Hugh L. McCain, enlisted March 18, 1862; veteranized March 18, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia. R. M. McCain, enlisted February 4, 1864. F. M. Morrow, enlisted March 18, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. H. W. Mulford, enlisted March 21, 1862. David Ralph, enlisted March 17, 1862; veteranized March 25, 1864. W. W. Stevens, enlisted March 18, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. F. M. Thompson, enlisted February 5, 1862; wounded at Champion Hills; captured at Tilton, Georgia. James A. Thompson, enlisted March 5, 1862. William Turner, enlisted March 12, 1862; killed at Battle of Champion Hills. Phillip Wellen, enlisted March 12, 1862; veteranized March 30, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

COMPANY E

Captains—Thomas Ping, commissioned April 5, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia; mustered out April 14, 1865; term expired. William F. Johnson, promoted second lieutenant from sergeant February 7, 1863; promoted first lieutenant June 3, 1863; promoted captain June 17, 1865.

First Lieutenants—Andrew J. Baker, commissioned March 13, 1862; resigned January 20, 1863. Amaziah Hull, commissioned second lieutenant, April 5, 1862; promoted first lieutenant January 21, 1863; resigned June 2, 1863. Cincinnatus F. Graves, promoted first lieutenant from sergeant; wounded at Corinth and Vicksburg, June 30, 1865; mustered out as sergeant.

Second Lieutenants—Milton L. Godley, promoted second lieutenant from sergeant; wounded at Iuka, June 3, 1863; captured at Tilton, Georgia; honorably discharged March 12, 1865. J. H. Hamilton, promoted second lieutenant from sergeant, July 1, 1865; mustered out as sergeant.

Sergeants—Andrew Huddleston, enlisted March 4, 1862; died January 24, 1864, at Keokuk. William Walker, enlisted March 11, 1862; wounded at Iuka, discharged October 2, 1862, disability. Robert Miller, enlisted March 11, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge; discharged March 27, 1865. Ambrose Warren, enlisted March 3, 1862; discharged December 11, 1862. Elias Shearer, enlisted March 10, 1862; veteranized March 12, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia. H. C. Haydock, enlisted March 4, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. B. Shearer, enlisted March 10, 1862; killed at Battle of Missionary Ridge. Henry Segur, enlisted March 3, 1862; died at Corinth. William F. Hamilton, enlisted March 25, 1862; veteranized March 27, 1864;

captured at Tilton, Georgia. William F. Johnson, enlisted March 8, 1862. G. M. Cowger, enlisted March 10, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Mississippi; discharged November, 1863.

Corporals—James W. Eugart, enlisted March 24, 1862; discharged January 17, 1863; disability. William McCleese, enlisted February 27, 1862; veteranized March 2, 1864. Eli W. Myers, enlisted February 28, 1862; discharged December 10, 1862. Benjamin H. Schooler, enlisted March 18, 1862; wounded at Iuka; discharged April 3, 1863. John G. Dall, enlisted March 17, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge. David Stanton, enlisted March 3, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. G. R. C. Holbert, enlisted February 25, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Mississippi; transferred to Invalid Corps, November 11, 1863. Isaac T. Newell, enlisted March 27, 1862; killed at Jackson, Mississippi. William I. Hanks, enlisted March 18, 1862; discharged September 27, 1862. George M. Shearer, enlisted March 10, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge; veteranized March 12, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Privates—Curtis Alderson, enlisted March 8, 1862; veteranized March 10, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia. John Burris, enlisted March 26, 1862. Robert Barber, enlisted March 7, 1862. J. F. Biby, enlisted March 13, 1862. J. T. Chapman, enlisted March 14, 1862; wounded at Corinth; drowned at Mound City, Illinois. Philip Conley, enlisted March 11, 1862; discharged September 3, 1862. R. R. Conley, enlisted March 11, 1862; S. N. Campbell, enlisted March 15, 1862. G. B. Carpenter, enlisted March 26, 1862; discharged February 1, 1863. W. H. Dixon, enlisted March 11, 1862; discharged December 10, 1862. J. M. Deatherage, enlisted March 28, 1862; discharged December 8, 1862. J. W. Deatherage, enlisted March 28, 1862. John Decker, enlisted March 26, 1862; discharged January 18, 1863. Adam Decker, enlisted March 26, 1862; discharged March 11, 1863. Friend Davis, enlisted March 28, 1862; discharged November 26, 1863. Moses Fulton, enlisted March 13, 1862; discharged December 8, 1862. B. F. Goe, enlisted March 11, 1862; discharged January 29, 1863. J. T. Green, enlisted March 11, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. J. M. Gregsby, enlisted February 25, 1862; discharged June 25, 1862. W. L. Gregsby, enlisted February 28, 1862; died at Corinth. Brunson Golady, enlisted March 4, 1862; discharged June 10, 1863. J. V. Headley, enlisted March 11, 1862; died at Corinth. A. J. Headley, enlisted March 11, 1862; wounded at Iuka; discharged March 8, 1863. W. H. Hazelitt, enlisted March 17, 1862; veteranized March 20, 1864. H. Hornback, enlisted March 17, 1862; discharged June 19, 1862. J. K. Hilton, enlisted March 1, 1862; wounded at Mission Ridge; captured at Tilton, Georgia. J. H. Hamilton, enlisted March 10, 1862; veteranized March 12, 1864. H. Kimpson, enlisted March 1, 1862; discharged September 24, 1862; disability. S. T. Long, enlisted February 28, 1862; discharged June 10, 1862. James A. Munroe, enlisted February 10, 1862;

wounded at Corinth; died October 5, 1862. George H. Myers, enlisted March 3, 1862. M. G. Priest, enlisted February 28, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. Josiah Phelps, enlisted March 10, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. J. S. Parkhurst, enlisted March 10, 1862; wounded at Iuka; died September 25, 1862. A. J. Parsons, enlisted March 20, 1862; discharged September 3, 1862. J. C. Parker, enlisted March 20, 1862; discharged September 24, 1862, disability. Austin Parks, enlisted March 3, 1862; discharged August 19, 1862. A. W. Ream, enlisted March 11, 1862; wounded at Iuka; discharged June 2, 1863. Byam Rushton, enlisted March 17, 1862; wounded at Jackson; captured. William Redman, enlisted March 18, 1862; discharged. John Sullivan, enlisted March 1, 1862; captured at Tilton, Georgia. George D. Searle, enlisted March 1, 1862; discharged January 31, 1863; disability. L. W. Shaw, enlisted March 4, 1862. James N. Shaw, enlisted March 4, 1862; discharged August 12, 1862. Artemus Shearer, enlisted December 24, 1863. John C. Smith, enlisted March 11, 1862; discharged August 6, 1862. John C. Stephenson, enlisted March 18, 1862; discharged January 6, 1863. W. Stephenson, enlisted March 17, 1862; discharged January 6, 1863. A. Stephenson, enlisted March 25, 1862; discharged June 2, 1863. William H. Wilson, enlisted March 1, 1862. George M. Wilson, enlisted March 4, 1862; discharged October 17, 1862. R. E. Williams, enlisted March 7, 1862; wounded at Iuka. H. C. Wolf, wounded at Corinth; discharged May 7, 1863.

COMPANY F

G. L. Shaul, enlisted March 25, 1862.

COMPANY I

Thomas J. Elrick, enlisted March 24, 1862; veteranized March 25, 1864; captured at Tilton, Georgia. Charles Starkey, enlisted March 17, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Mississippi; killed at Mission Ridge. Mark Mann, enlisted March 26, 1862; veteranized March 30, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN

Jesse Whitehead.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 20, 1865.

Adjutant—Elias J. Pike, enlisted as sergeant major; promoted adjutant, May 14, 1864.

COMPANY D

Second Lieutenant—John J. Lantner, enlisted as corporal, July 12, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, July 1, 1865.

First Sergeant—Lewis Godfrey, enlisted June 20, 1862.

Sergeant—William H. McDowell, enlisted June 18, 1862; captured at Poison Spring, Arkansas.

Musician—M. M. Lane, enlisted July 12, 1862. John Applegate, enlisted July 22, 1862; discharged Feb. 23, 1863. Charles T. Allison, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged January 19, 1865. A. Bon, enlisted July 20, 1862. James Work, enlisted June 29, 1862; discharged February 23, 1863.

COMPANY F

Captains—William H. Evans, commissioned August 5, 1862; resigned February 27, 1863. John A. Beltzen, enlisted as sergeant July 7, 1862; promoted first lieutenant August 18, 1862; promoted captain March 4, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Jacob C. Millisack, enlisted as private July 7, 1862; promoted first lieutenant March 4, 1864; mustered out as sergeant May 29, 1865. Zaddock Oldham, enlisted as corporal July 7, 1862; promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant.

Second Lieutenants—Henry C. Nosler, commissioned August 5, 1862; resigned November 18, 1862. William P. Brodrick, enlisted as sergeant July 7, 1862; promoted second lieutenant November 19, 1862; resigned June 26, 1863.

Sergeants—Samuel Brecse, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged June 30, 1864, for promotion Second Arkansas Infantry. James Davis, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged January, 1863; disability.

Corporal—Woodford Catlin, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged April 9, 1863.

Musician—Thaddeus Stewart, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged February 19, 1863.

Privates—James Allen, enlisted July 7, 1862. William D. Boak, enlisted July 7, 1862. Joseph Baker, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged January 20, 1863; disability. H. H. Brown, enlisted July 7, 1862. R. W. Campbell, enlisted July 7, 1862. James M. Crane, enlisted July 7, 1862. George W. Clear, enlisted July 7, 1862. H. H. Crank, enlisted July 7, 1862. H. Davenport, enlisted July 7, 1862. H. Hoit, enlisted July 7, 1862; captured at Camden, Arkansas. T. J. Hill, enlisted July 7, 1862; died November 5, 1862. John Jordan, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged April 5, 1863, disability. Thomas Kales, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged January, 1863, disability. Morgan Pyatt, enlisted July 7, 1862; drowned near Van Buren, Arkansas. Elias J. Pike, enlisted July 7, 1862; wounded at Springfield, Missouri. James Stevens, enlisted July 7, 1862. James Thomp-

son, enlisted July 7, 1862. William S. Ware, enlisted July 7, 1862. Olcott White, enlisted July 7, 1862; died December 22, 1862. Alfred Wilson, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged February 13, 1863, disability. Samuel Weese, enlisted July 7, 1862.

COMPANY K

Second Lieutenant—Daniel Henshaw, enlisted as sergeant July 7, 1862; promoted second lieutenant August 6, 1862; resigned March 25, 1863.

Sergeant—Homer C. Gibbs, enlisted July 22, 1862; wounded at Poison Spring; died in rebel camp at Camden, Arkansas.

Corporal—James McDonald, enlisted July 7, 1862; discharged January 19, 1863, disability.

Privates—A. Brown, enlisted July 7, 1862. Gabriel Dennis, enlisted July 25, 1862; died January 1, 1863. A. F. Durant, enlisted July 25, 1862. Jacob Maring, enlisted July 22, 1862. Charles A. Michael, enlisted July 22, 1862. Peter Pimmegar, enlisted June 7, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, July 25, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel—Ephraim G. White, enlisted as first lieutenant Company E, September 9, 1862; promoted captain, major, then lieutenant colonel, May 6, 1864; wounded at Winchester.

COMPANY E

Captains—Hiram C. Humbert, commissioned September 9, 1862; resigned January 29, 1863. Benjamin D. Parks, commissioned second lieutenant September 9, 1862; promoted first lieutenant January 30, 1863; promoted captain June 10, 1863; killed in battle of Winchester. Edward J. Dudley, enlisted as sergeant August 4, 1862; promoted second lieutenant January 30, 1863; promoted first lieutenant, June 10, 1863; promoted captain, October 1, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek.

First Lieutenant—George D. Ulrich, enlisted as sergeant, August 8, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, June 10, 1863; promoted first lieutenant, October 1, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel Day, enlisted as private, August 18, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, July 1, 1863; mustered out as sergeant.

Sergeants—L. M. Godley, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg; discharged, September 4, 1863. William E. Goe, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged June 16, 1863; disability; died at St. Louis, July 8, 1863. Thomas M. Wilcoxon, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged September 4, 1863. O. J. Shoemaker, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek;

discharged February 6, 1865. W. J. Warren, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Winchester; discharged January 25, 1865; disability.

Corporals—Matthew Walker, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Vicksburg; died there June 5, 1863. Josiah B. Goodall, enlisted August 6, 1862. George Giltner, enlisted August 4, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg; died May 23, 1863. James A. Reeve, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged March 27, 1865; disability. J. B. Gardner, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Winchester. Benjamin T. Ratcliff, enlisted August 11, 1862. John Giltner, enlisted August 7, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek; discharged May 26, 1865. James A. Raney, enlisted August 9, 1862; killed at Vicksburg. Benjamin F. Pickerel, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Winchester. W. J. Stalcup, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Winchester. E. W. Myers, enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged December 12, 1862.

Musicians—W. S. Bartholomew, enlisted August 2, 1862; Alexander Giltner, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged February 27, 1864; disability.

Wagoner—Martin E. Andrew, enlisted August 4, 1862; discharged March 6, 1862, disability.

Privates—Thomas Anderson, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Winchester. James M. Anderson, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg; captured at Winchester. Charles T. Arnold, enlisted August 8, 1862. H. H. Archer, enlisted August 5, 1862; killed at Vicksburg. John C. Brooks, enlisted August 7, 1862; wounded Vicksburg. D. E. Bedell, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged January 22, 1863, disability. Isaac Blewer, enlisted August 5, 1862; wounded and died at Vicksburg. David Brower, enlisted August 18, 1862; discharged June 5, 1863, disability. John Butler, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg. S. C. Byers, enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded at Winchester. John M. Crow, enlisted August 7, 1862. A. L. Chamberlain, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg. Allen Consolver, enlisted August 2, 1862. A. F. Cade, enlisted August 11, 1862. Moses Davis, enlisted August 7, 1862. Joseph M. Defew, enlisted August 8, 1862. Adam Donnelson, enlisted August 18, 1862. James B. Forrest, enlisted August 15, 1862. John Forrest, enlisted August 5, 1862. B. Farnsworth, enlisted August 4, 1862. S. A. Fuqua, enlisted July 26, 1862. William F. Guy, enlisted August 7, 1862; died at Keokuk, November 16, 1863. A. H. Green, enlisted August 8, 1862; killed at Vicksburg. Parker Giltner, enlisted August 8, 1862. S. S. Garrison, enlisted August 2, 1862; wounded and died at Port Gibson. William A. Hondyshell, enlisted August 9, 1862. Isaac Haynes, enlisted August 2, 1862. B. F. Hale, enlisted August 9, 1862; died December 16, 1862, at Rolla, Missouri. Joseph W. Jennings, enlisted August 6, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek. Orlando Jones, enlisted August 7, 1862. Cyrus D. King, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged July 15, 1864. William Krinebrouk, enlisted August 7, 1862; died November 30, 1863. Charles R. Kackly, enlisted August 7, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg and Cedar Creek; discharged January 5, 1865.

wounds. Samuel D. Lain, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Winchester. C. U. Lockwood, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged January 26, 1863, disability. Charles Leggett, enlisted August 7, 1862. E. W. Lively, enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek; died April 3, 1865. E. F. Lynch, enlisted August 14, 1862; died at Vicksburg. Joseph E. Mason, enlisted August 10, 1862. N. Motes, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Winchester. William A. Mahon, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded at Winchester. John Motes, enlisted August 7, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek. A. Myers, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek. John W. McCoy, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded at Winchester. M. S. Morris, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged June 19, 1863, disability. George C. Macklin, enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded at Winchester. A. Macklin, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Winchester; discharged January 5, 1865. A. Magee, enlisted August 9, 1862; killed at Vicksburg. Isaac McDaniels, enlisted August 8, 1862. J. McDonald, enlisted August 5, 1862; wounded and captured at Cedar Creek. Peter Matter, enlisted August 15, 1862. J. A. Priest, enlisted August 7, 1862; died October 10, 1862. M. M. Parkhurst, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg; died from wounds. James Porter, enlisted August 5, 1862; wounded at Winchester. Samuel Ray, enlisted August 6, 1862; died at Camp Chola, Louisiana. Joseph Robinson, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged December 12, 1862; disability. James G. Robinson, enlisted August 6, 1862; died at Vicksburg. W. K. Rush, enlisted August 18, 1862; died at Vicksburg. William Reeve, enlisted August 7, 1862. James T. Roberts, enlisted August 9, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, November 30, 1863. H. G. Stalcup, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Vicksburg. John Stalcup, enlisted August 9, 1862; killed at Battle of Vicksburg. E. C. Shoemaker, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek; died April 10, 1865. A. Stewart, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged July 15, 1863, disability. Harman Snyder, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg; died there July 9, 1863. A. W. Turner, enlisted August 8, 1862; killed at Vicksburg. Joseph H. Taylor, enlisted August 6, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg, May 22d and July 12th. F. Thompson, enlisted August 18, 1862. John H. Wright, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged September 22, 1864. James W. Weir, enlisted August 8, 1862; transferred to Signal Corps, September 7, 1863. James F. Wiley, enlisted August 6, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek; died at Annapolis, Maryland. Henry Webb, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Winchester. John L. White, enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Vicksburg. William B. Yaryan, enlisted August 8, 1862.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, August 24, 1865.

Colonel—Charles W. Kittredge, commissioned August 10, 1862.

Majors—Thomas C. Woodward, commissioned September 5, 1862; resigned June 2, 1863. A. H. Hamilton, commissioned adjutant, September 17, 1862; promoted major, June 3, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas; escaped July 23, 1864.

Surgeon—Colin G. Strong, commissioned assistant surgeon, September 16, 1862; promoted surgeon, January 4, 1865.

Adjutant—Stephen K. Mahon, enlisted as sergeant major, August 14, 1862; promoted adjutant, June 3, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas.

Quartermaster—Stevens W. Merrill, commissioned October 1, 1862.

Commissary Sergeant—John C. Parish, August 8, 1862; discharged January 28, 1865.

Drum Major—John M. Simons, enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered out December 19, 1862.

Fife Major—Philip Keister, enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered out December 19, 1862.

COMPANY A

Isaac Belles, enlisted December 25, 1863; killed at Mark's Mills, Arkansas. F. G. Livingston, enlisted December 7, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas.

COMPANY B

Captains—Edmund L. Joy, commissioned October 4, 1862; Major and judge advocate, September 15, 1864. Samuel A. Swiggett, commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1862; promoted captain December 2, 1864.

First Lieutenant—Frank L. McNair, enlisted as sergeant August 4, 1862; promoted second lieutenant July 30, 1864; promoted first lieutenant December 2, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—J. H. McVey, commissioned October 4, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; resigned July 29, 1864. John W. Woods, enlisted August 4, 1862; promoted second lieutenant August 2, 1865.

First Sergeant—A. N. Barnes, enlisted August 4, 1862; discharged May 7, 1863, disability.

Sergeants—Robert S. Henderson, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged February 21, 1863, disability. Thomas R. Cole, enlisted August 4, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. George W. Thayer, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Memphis. Joseph Wareham, enlisted August 4, 1862; died at Little Rock. James Gaudy, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Corporals—Daniel Parse, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged July 11, 1865, disability. Asahel Tyrrell, enlisted August 9, 1862; transferred to

Veteran Relief Corps, January 17, 1864. Lee J. Michael, enlisted August 5, 1862; transferred for promotion to Fourth Arkansas Colored Infantry, January 10, 1864. Benjamin F. Chisman, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. Jesse I. Mudge, enlisted August 2, 1862; discharged November 24, 1862, disability. Earl Barrow, enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Little Rock. John S. Furze, enlisted August 2, 1862. Samuel H. Harper, enlisted August 2, 1862; transferred for promotion to Fourth Arkansas Colored Infantry, January 10, 1864.

Musician—James S. McGlasson, enlisted August 4, 1862.

Privates—John W. Ayers, enlisted August 8, 1862; transferred to Marine Brigade January 3, 1863. Benjamin F. Abegg, enlisted August 8, 1862. James P. Ault, enlisted August 4, 1862; died at Memphis. John N. Belles, enlisted February 25, 1864. I. N. Belles, enlisted February 25, 1864; captured and killed at Mark's Mills, Arkansas. Joshua Barker, enlisted August 4, 1862. William G. Barker, enlisted August 4, 1862. John W. Brown, enlisted August 11, 1862. John Barnes, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. H. Bonham, enlisted August 11, 1862. T. W. Crandall, enlisted February 10, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. Benjamin Carter, enlisted August 8, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills. L. H. Case, enlisted August 11, 1862. Noyes Chisman, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; died at Memphis. Miles Cook, enlisted August 9, 1862. Willis N. Custer, enlisted August 11, 1862. John W. Clark, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. William C. Derby, enlisted February 25, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. O. A. Derby, enlisted August 8, 1862. William Daneton, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged February 7, 1863, disability. Nelson Derby, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. H. K. Fent, enlisted March 9, 1864; died at Little Rock. James R. Fent, enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. James H. Finley, enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; discharged April 17, 1865, wounds. Levi Gates, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. L. Garlinhouse, enlisted August 8, 1862; transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, January 17, 1864. Ashford Good, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged January 21, 1863, disability. Daniel Good, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. George Howard, enlisted August 8, 1862; died October 8, 1862, at Keokuk. John P. Kline, enlisted February 10, 1864. James V. Harsin, enlisted August 4, 1862; discharged May 4, 1863, disability. H. W. Kent, enlisted February 10, 1864; killed at Mark's Mills. William Johnston, enlisted August 9, 1862. John M. Jones, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged November 17, 1863. D. W. Kirkpatrick, enlisted February 10, 1864; killed at Mark's Mills. Thomas Kendall, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged March 12, 1863, disability. H. R. Kirkpatrick, enlisted February 10, 1864. James Kirk, enlisted August 11, 1864; transferred to Invalid Corps April 30, 1864. J. Lanman, enlisted January 4, 1864. James H. Lyon, enlisted March 23,

1864. J. W. McMahill, enlisted August 8, 1862. T. J. McCormick, enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. J. F. McGrew, enlisted January 4, 1864. George B. McGasson, enlisted August 4, 1862. H. McKown, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 13, 1863, disability. F. McKown, enlisted August 11, 1862. James S. Major, enlisted December 10, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills. M. D. Merriman, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged January 13, 1863, disability. George W. Olney, enlisted February 10, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. Jacob Oswald, enlisted August 9, 1862. John Pence, enlisted February 10, 1864; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. H. A. Pratt, enlisted August 3, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. I. H. Pollock, enlisted February 10, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. Thomas Peters, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged March 6, 1863, disability. G. W. Parsons, enlisted August 11, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. S. I. Rader, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged February 5, 1863, disability. C. W. Reece, enlisted February 10, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. C. W. Reading, enlisted August 8, 1862. William P. Riley, enlisted August 4, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. W. Rubel, enlisted February 10, 1864; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. M. E. S. Ruble, enlisted August 4, 1862; transferred to Marine Brigade, February 9, 1863. C. H. Smith, enlisted February 20, 1864; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. John H. Smith, enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. A. L. Silvey, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. A. Stevenson, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. W. H. H. Scott, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. P. R. S. Tinsley, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged June 27, 1865; disability. D. S. Turpin, enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Little Rock. C. Thompson, enlisted January 5, 1864. John Wood, enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. Jacob West, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. F. M. Westlake, enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged January 8, 1863, disability. John S. Wellman, enlisted August 2, 1862; discharged February 9, 1863, disability. William West, enlisted January 18, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Camp Ford, Texas. G. Waggenner, enlisted August 11, 1862.

COMPANY D

Captains—Thomas B. Hale, commissioned October 4, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; died while prisoner. Charles Birnbaum, commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills, Arkansas; promoted captain December 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant—Ripley Baylies, commissioned October 4, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—Simeon Liggett, enlisted as first sergeant August 2, 1862; promoted second lieutenant December 20, 1864.

Sergeants—Benjamin F. Marts, enlisted August 15, 1862. Jesse Barber, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Little Rock. Minos Miller, enlisted August

14, 1862. H. Underwood, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Corporals—John H. Sutfin, enlisted August 4, 1862. William L. Palmer, enlisted November 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. George W. Nicely, enlisted August 5, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills. P. J. Andrus, enlisted August 9, 1862; transferred for promotion Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, January 9, 1864. Richard Hobson, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged February 14, 1863, disability. Peter Stuber, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; died at Little Rock. Thomas West, enlisted August 15, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. Francis M. Dofflemyer, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. C. C. Andrus, enlisted August 9, 1862; died on Yazoo River, April 8, 1863.

Musicians—B. R. Shipley, enlisted August 5, 1862. Joseph Peach, enlisted August 13, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Wagoner—J. B. Morgan, enlisted August 4, 1862.

Privates—William Amos, enlisted July 24, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. George Amos, enlisted August 15, 1862. Isaac Abram, enlisted August 14, 1862. Isaac Archibald, enlisted August 13, 1862; J. M. Blair, enlisted August 15, 1862. G. W. Blair, enlisted August 15, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. W. M. Croell, enlisted August 12, 1862; died December 2, 1862. A. J. Cochran, enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged August 3, 1863. F. M. Crane, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. L. Campbell, enlisted August 4, 1862; captured at Helena and at Mark's Mills. Andrew Crook, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. D. Dofflemyer, enlisted February 29, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. Dixon Fox, enlisted August 15, 1862; died February 8, 1863, at St. Louis. Robert Foster, enlisted August 11, 1862. J. S. Foster, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. Jacob Free, enlisted August 11, 1862. F. A. French, enlisted August 12, 1862. D. Gushway, enlisted February 17, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Camden, Arkansas. B. F. Gordon, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. D. F. Gray, enlisted August 11, 1862. J. S. Gray, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. W. Hamaker, enlisted March 30, 1864. S. Hendrix, enlisted March 29, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. A. E. Hughes, enlisted March 26, 1864. J. T. Hodges, enlisted August 15, 1862. H. C. Johnson, enlisted March 30, 1864. Alexander Jones, enlisted January 5, 1864. A. Jones, enlisted December 29, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills. M. Kerman, enlisted November 4, 1861; died at Little Rock. Leonard Knox, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. W. P. Kirfman, enlisted August 14, 1862; died at Shell Mound, Mississippi. A. G. Kirfman, enlisted March 30, 1864. James Kavanaugh, enlisted August 21, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. C. E. Little, enlisted August 2, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; discharged June 8, 1865, disability. M. Lower, enlisted January 4, 1864. W. W. Mardes, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

J. M. Milford, enlisted March 26, 1864. J. H. Miller, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. H. H. Miller, enlisted August 15, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. William Morgan, enlisted January 5, 1864. James Mattoon, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at St. Louis. G. Myers, enlisted February 29, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. W. T. Meeker, enlisted August 15, 1862. D. Myers, enlisted February 20, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. Thomas Myers, enlisted August 15, 1862. S. H. Newell, enlisted November 24, 1862. Perin Orsbun, enlisted August 1, 1862. H. S. Penick, enlisted August 9, 1862. H. Parish, enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. C. Parish, enlisted August 8, 1862. D. H. Robinson, enlisted February 8, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. Joseph Roberts, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged January 27, 1863, disability. Thomas Reed, enlisted August 15, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. Henry Real, enlisted August 2, 1862; died at St. Louis. Richard Rose, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Keokuk. W. P. Shipley, enlisted August 13, 1862; died October 21, 1862. Jacob Secress, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged November 3, 1863. P. Stuber, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged March 5, 1863. J. G. Steel, enlisted August 15, 1862. F. Thompson, enlisted March 27, 1864. H. G. True enlisted July 21, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. G. D. True, enlisted November 24, 1864. M. V. Terhune, enlisted August 5, 1862; discharged February 7, 1863, disability. H. Varner, enlisted August 15, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. A. Warner, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged January 29, 1863, disability. Richard Warren, enlisted August 9, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. J. G. Williams, enlisted August 15, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. Asbury Way, enlisted August 15, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. Peter Warner, enlisted November 4, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. William Warner, enlisted February 29, 1864; died at Little Rock.

COMPANY E

Captain—William Mahon, commissioned October 4, 1862.

First Lieutenants—Richard H. Warden, commissioned October 4, 1862; resigned December 3, 1864. E. McLean B. Scott, enlisted as first sergeant, August 13, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant December 20, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant January 4, 1865.

Second Lieutenants—Jacob Houk, commissioned October 4, 1862; resigned December 19, 1863. Allen A. Smith, enlisted as sergeant August 18, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant January 4, 1865.

Sergeants—Henry Slagle, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. H. Myers, enlisted August 15, 1862. C. R. Minnick, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged February 14, 1863, disability. Louis Myers, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; died May 2, 1864. George Slagle, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Corporals—H. L. Thompson, enlisted August 12, 1862. Alvin Kindall, enlisted August 13, 1862; died at Duval's Bluff. Elias Parke, enlisted August 16, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. Frederick Campbell, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mill. Peter Shearer, enlisted August 18, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas. M. E. Jackson, enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; discharged June 14, 1865. William O. Chadd, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged February 5, 1863, disability. George W. Dennis, enlisted August 18, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills.

Musician—Thomas Skinner, enlisted August 16, 1862; wounded at Yazoo expedition; captured at Mark's Mills.

Wagoner—James E. Bland, enlisted August 19, 1862.

Privates—H. A. Adcock, enlisted August 16, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. Solomon Byerly, enlisted August 15, 1862; died at Memphis. William H. Butler, enlisted August 16, 1862; discharged February 20, 1864, disability. Moses Bower, enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged February 6, 1863, disability. Joseph Bevin, enlisted August 21, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John A. Beatley, enlisted August 15, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. George Butler, enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged February 11, 1863. S. D. Cooper, enlisted February 24, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. W. H. H. Caldwell, enlisted August 19, 1862. C. W. Canon, enlisted January 1, 1864. George W. Cooper, enlisted August 20, 1862. John J. Collins, enlisted December 25, 1863. S. W. Campbell, enlisted February 1, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas. James H. Campbell, enlisted August 13, 1862; died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. John J. Chance, enlisted August 13, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. D. H. Conn, enlisted August 22, 1862. John H. Decker, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John Duffee, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John B. Dennis, enlisted August 16, 1862. John F. England, enlisted August 16, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, August 30, 1864. T. W. Fenton, enlisted December 13, 1863; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. Solomon Gee, enlisted August 13, 1862; died November 11, 1862. S. Green, enlisted December 25, 1863. Alonzo Garrison, enlisted February 24, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. Henry Honn, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged December 22, 1864, disability. J. Hale, enlisted January 4, 1864. John W. Hill, enlisted August 14, 1864. G. Hale, enlisted January 4, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. H. Harness, enlisted August 13, 1862. John Henderson, enlisted August 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. H. C. Hale, enlisted January 4, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas. H. Hale, enlisted January 4, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. John Harness, enlisted August 14, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; discharged September 28, 1864. Richard Jackson, enlisted August 16, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. William W. Jackson, enlisted August 14, 1862;

captured at Mark's Mills. Charles Judson, enlisted August 22, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. Alexander Keethler, enlisted August 13, 1862; died October 29, 1862, at Port Isabel. Joseph Kigar, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; died May 7, 1864. Abraham Kindall, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged June 27, 1865, disability. Peter H. Lay, enlisted December 22, 1863; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. M. Lorr, enlisted January 5, 1864. Joseph Leslie, enlisted February 18, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. William H. Leslie, enlisted February 18, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; killed at Tyler, Texas. T. J. McCallum, enlisted December 25, 1863. George L. McMahon, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John McMullin, enlisted August 14, 1862. Isaac Matthews, enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. C. W. Mendenhall, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged June 6, 1865. John L. Miller, enlisted August 21, 1862. J. Nelson, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. James Parker, enlisted August 18, 1862; discharged March 25, 1863, disability. H. J. Parrott, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged June 21, 1864, disability. Joseph Peden, enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; discharged March 13, 1865, disability. George W. Phillips, enlisted August 18, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. B. F. Randall, enlisted February 25, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. I. W. Rupe, enlisted August 13, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. John C. Scully, enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John H. Sebern, enlisted August 22, 1862. Elias Sheffer, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John Sheffer, enlisted August 18, 1862. Joseph Sheffer, enlisted August 22, 1862; died at Alton Military Prison, Illinois, September 30, 1863. Andrew Shearer, enlisted August 18, 1862; died at Helena, Arkansas. * A. J. Shirkey, enlisted August 22, 1862; Darius Shirkey, enlisted August 16, 1862; discharged December 12, 1864, disability. J. B. Skinner, enlisted December 25, 1863. Andrew Stanton, enlisted August 18, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John Summerlott, enlisted August 19, 1862. Samuel Summerlott, enlisted August 18, 1862. C. C. Soper, enlisted August 22, 1862. Jesse H. Thompson, enlisted August 20, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. William J. Thompson, enlisted August 22, 1862. J. Vermeian, enlisted January 11, 1864; wounded at Mark's Mills; discharged November 25, 1864. A. H. Wallace, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged April 23, 1863, disability. Curtis Wallace, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged April 20, 1863, disability. D. M. Wallace, enlisted January 4, 1864; wounded, captured and died at Mark's Mills. T. H. Wallace, enlisted January 4, 1864; captured and died at Mark's Mills. W. Wallace, enlisted January 4, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. F. M. Watkins, enlisted August 18, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; died April 21, 1865. John Weaver, enlisted August 14, 1862; died November 10, 1862, at Keokuk. John Wilson, enlisted August 19, 1862. Van B. Williams, enlisted August 13, 1862.

COMPANY F

L. Duckworth, enlisted February 11, 1864; died at Memphis. William Niel, enlisted January 5, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.

COMPANY G

Alexander Wade, enlisted December 28, 1863.

COMPANY H

Captains—John E. Wright, commissioned October 4, 1862; resigned March 23, 1864. William H. Clifton, commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1862; promoted captain March 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant—John M. Thompson, enlisted as sergeant August 7, 1862; promoted second lieutenant June 3, 1863; promoted first lieutenant January 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenants—William P. Sharp, October 4, 1862; resigned June 7, 1863. Andrew J. Garloch, enlisted as ———; promoted second lieutenant, January 8, 1865.

Sergeants—L. Winder, enlisted August 1, 1862. William T. Scott, enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Duval's Bluff.

Corporals—William Gray, enlisted August 2, 1862. I. N. Holloway, enlisted August 11, 1862. John N. McLoney, enlisted July 25, 1862; died December 6, 1862, at Benton Barracks, Missouri. John Archibald, enlisted August 1, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Duval's Bluff. D. T. Anderson, enlisted August 9, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. M. B. Bishop, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 4, 1863, disability. William Heppel, enlisted August 13, 1862; transferred for promotion to second lieutenant Second Arkansas Colored Regiment. D. H. Cowyer, enlisted August 5, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. Isaac W. Powell, enlisted August 4, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. Levi Overman, enlisted August 11, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

Musicians—S. K. Rudolph, enlisted August 11, 1862. Philip Keister, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Wagoner—Rufus Tindell, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged February 6, 1863, disability.

Privates—Jonathan Allison, enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged November 3, 1863, disability. George Anderson, enlisted December 12, 1863; captured at Mark's Mills. John E. Atwell, enlisted August 7, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. W. H. Atwell, enlisted August 7, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. Ezekiel Barnes, enlisted August 16, 1862; discharged December 18, 1862, disability. A. J. Benedict, enlisted July 20, 1862. J. W. S. Bland, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded Yazoo expedi-

tion. M. V. Bollinger, enlisted August 15, 1862. J. L. Boster, enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged April 4, 1864. H. M. Bridges, enlisted August 21, 1862. T. S. Burns, enlisted August 9, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. William Cade, enlisted August 8, 1862. S. M. Carr, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. T. Ceist, enlisted January 5, 1864. J. M. Cooper, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. D. Cowger, enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged January 6, 1864, disability. John N. Davis, enlisted January 1, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. L. W. Davis, enlisted in March, 1864. A. S. Ervin, enlisted August 8, 1862; killed at Mark's Mills. John W. Fuller, enlisted July 25, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. William S. George, enlisted March 23, 1864. F. M. Godfrey, enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged February 25, 1863, disability. Daniel Halicy, enlisted August 7, 1862. M. C. Halloway, enlisted March 22, 1864. R. E. Halloway, enlisted March 19, 1864. W. H. Harris, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged January 7, 1863. William Hamilton, enlisted December 17, 1863; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. John T. Hobbs, enlisted November 19, 1862. Samuel P. Hobbs, enlisted August 14, 1862. Henry Hoffman, enlisted August 5, 1862. S. T. Holsey, enlisted August 14, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; discharged June 27, 1865, disability. William H. Hudson, enlisted January 4, 1864; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. Samuel M. Johnson, enlisted August 13, 1862; transferred for promotion to Second Arkansas Colored Regiment, June 7, 1863. James R. King, enlisted December 29, 1863. Daniel King, enlisted August 11, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. A. K. Kitterman, enlisted August 10, 1862; died at Keokuk. F. M. Kitterman, enlisted February 29, 1864; died August 8, 1864. George W. Kitterman, enlisted January 1, 1864; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills. James M. Lamb, enlisted August 10, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. H. I. Lentner, enlisted August 7, 1862. T. E. Lentz, enlisted December 11, 1863. J. H. Long, enlisted February 20, 1864. David Lowe, enlisted January 13, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills. George Lowe, enlisted August 8, 1862, captured at Mark's Mills. William Lowenberg, enlisted February 24, 1864; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. Aaron McCoy, enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged February 6, 1863, disability. James H. McCune, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. H. McKowen, enlisted January 1, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas. John Marrow, enlisted August 5, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. James C. Martin, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged February 27, 1863, disability. William Martin, enlisted August 2, 1862; discharged April 13, 1863, disability. T. W. Moffat, enlisted August 27, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. James Moore, enlisted August 6, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. James Morrison, enlisted August 26, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. John C. Moyer, enlisted August 5, 1862. James Mullenix, enlisted August 3, 1862. H. C. Owen, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. Patgett, enlisted December 17, 1863; killed at Mark's Mills. William Powell, enlisted December 14, 1863;

captured at Mark's Mills. C. H. Prosser, enlisted January 19, 1864. John E. Richards, enlisted February 6, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Tyler, Texas. L. W. Richards, enlisted August 7, 1862. Samuel Reams, enlisted August 9, 1862. John Rush, enlisted August 7, 1862. F. M. Scott, enlisted July 25, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. J. L. Shearer, enlisted August 8, 1862. E. M. Silvers, enlisted August 7, 1862. F. Southard, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills; died at Magnolia, Arkansas. James Sterns, enlisted August 1, 1862; discharged April 9, 1863, disability. William Stinson, enlisted August 19, 1862; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; died April 26, 1864. T. P. Thomas, enlisted August 8, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. William D. Troxell, enlisted August 15, 1862. C. S. Walker, enlisted March 23, 1864. Joseph Whipple, enlisted March 13, 1864; died at Little Rock. Albert Wright, enlisted August 8, 1862. James Wright, enlisted August 8, 1862.

COMPANY I

John H. Harris, enlisted December 27, 1863; killed at Mark's Mills.

COMPANY K

Musicians—William B. A. Carter, enlisted August 22, 1862; captured at Mark's Mills. A. Hopper, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged January 3, 1863, disability. James B. Phillips, enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged February 26, 1863, disability. James S. Robertson, enlisted August 18, 1862; died at Keokuk.

UNKNOWN

D. S. Dodd, enlisted February 24, 1864. William Ekin, enlisted February 8, 1864. T. W. Hollingworth, enlisted February 6, 1864. William M. Mayers, enlisted March 18, 1864. John M. Rupe, enlisted February 17, 1864. S. W. Skinner, enlisted February 20, 1864. John Smith, enlisted February 24, 1864. Philip Stubers, enlisted February 29, 1864. George M. Thompson, enlisted March 11, 1864. G. M. Tillottson, enlisted March 26, 1864. J. Wolfe, enlisted February 22, 1864.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa; date unknown.

COMPANY E

Captain—Resen Banks, commissioned December 15, 1862.

Sergants—Peter Goff, enlisted August 15, 1862. Joseph Meyers, enlisted October 21, 1862. T. Blake, enlisted September 18, 1862; discharged October 6, 1864, disability.

Corporals—H. H. Draper, enlisted September 20, 1862. R. D. Lyon, enlisted September 20, 1862; discharged May 26, 1864, disability. Thomas Lottridge, enlisted September 13, 1862.

Wagoner—John Shauntronan, enlisted November 25, 1862.

Privates—Benjamin Asbury, enlisted September 27, 1862; discharged March 6, 1863, disability. Joseph Berkey, enlisted November 27, 1862. A. Chapman, enlisted September 21, 1862. F. Davis, enlisted September 20, 1862. B. B. Deashmutt, enlisted November 27, 1862. C. W. Derby, enlisted November 27, 1862; discharged November 4, 1863, disability. E. G. Easthans, enlisted September 26, 1862. William Fent, enlisted September 26, 1862. E. Godfrey, enlisted October 6, 1862; discharged May 18, 1864, disability. Benjamin Guyton, enlisted September 18, 1862. G. W. Henderson, enlisted October 11, 1862; discharged November 21, 1863, disability. W. H. Hackley, enlisted September 27, 1862. I. Hornbaker, enlisted November 20, 1862; discharged April 28, 1863, disability. Andrew Huyne, enlisted September 23, 1862. J. Kiaf, enlisted September 28, 1862. A. E. Lyon, enlisted October 2, 1862. William Mathess, enlisted September 20, 1862; died February 16, 1863. Alexander McClees, enlisted September 15, 1862; discharged March 18, 1865, disability. James A. Mowre, enlisted September 27, 1862. Isaac Powell, enlisted September 25, 1862. Silas Reynolds, enlisted September 26, 1862; discharged May 18, 1864, disability. Lewis Roberts, enlisted September 11, 1862. William Rowley, enlisted September 14, 1862. F. Schroyer, enlisted November 21, 1862; discharged January 18, 1865, disability. Samuel Silver, enlisted September 25, 1862; died March 27, 1863. E. Simmons, enlisted September 20, 1862. B. Stevens, enlisted September 15, 1862; discharged April 6, 1863, disability. William Strickland, enlisted November 20, 1862. S. W. Thompson, enlisted October 8, 1862. D. H. Tidball, enlisted October 8, 1862; discharged December 24, 1864, disability. D. Warren, enlisted September 28, 1862; discharged December 24, 1864, disability.

COMPANY I

James Clark, enlisted October 1, 1862.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Adjutant—George W. Devin, commissioned June 4, 1864.

COMPANY C

First Lieutenant—John T. Wallin, commissioned May 7, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—James Hawley, Jr., commissioned May 7, 1864.

Sergeants—Robert N. McMillan, enlisted May 21, 1864. F. M. Bush, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Corporals—William L. Daggett, enlisted May 20, 1864. I. N. Yates, enlisted May 9, 1864. Andrew Clark, enlisted May 21, 1864. Charles Miller, enlisted May 11, 1864.

Musician—S. C. Henshaw, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Privates—August Adleta, enlisted June 7, 1864. George B. Carpenter, enlisted May 7, 1864; died August 21, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas. Dennis Daily, enlisted May 7, 1864. J. C. Davidson, enlisted May 24, 1864. John Davis, enlisted May 16, 1864. Benjamin Dennis, enlisted May 1, 1864. James M. Dennis, enlisted May 14, 1864. William Goodwin, enlisted May 7, 1864. John Gossage, enlisted May 20, 1864. N. B. Hayne, enlisted May 9, 1864; died September 22, 1864. S. P. Halloway, enlisted May 7, 1864. F. M. Johnson, enlisted May 7, 1864. C. F. Knight, enlisted May 7, 1864. L. A. Myrick, enlisted May 7, 1864. William L. Myrick, enlisted May 1, 1864. R. H. Parks, enlisted May 7, 1864. John Ross, enlisted May 7, 1864; died. Charles Shewry, enlisted May 18, 1864. James R. Shreve, enlisted May 7, 1864. E. W. Silsby, enlisted May 7, 1864. Samuel Spurgeon, enlisted May 9, 1864. William J. Starkey, enlisted May 23, 1864. E. O. Thompson, enlisted May 14, 1864.

COMPANY H

Corporal—William Dinsmore, enlisted May 9, 1864.

Privates—Jewett Atkinson, enlisted May 9, 1864. John A. Carson, enlisted May 9, 1864. George M. Daggett, enlisted May 3, 1864. Daniel Davis, enlisted May 7, 1864. William F. H. Hagey, enlisted May 9, 1864; died October 1, 1864.

COMPANY K

Captain—William H. P. Norris, commissioned June 4, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—C. M. J. Reynolds, commissioned June 4, 1864.

Sergeants—C. D. Hendershott, enlisted April 29, 1864. Simon P. Wayne, enlisted April 28, 1864. Joseph A. Israel, enlisted May 12, 1864. E. W. Myers, enlisted May 4, 1864.

Corporals—George W. Murray, enlisted April 29, 1864. William E. Davis, enlisted April 9, 1864. John Q. Wood, enlisted April 30, 1864. S. M. Woodford, enlisted April 28, 1864. Louis Wilford, enlisted April 28, 1864. George W. Nimocks, enlisted May 12, 1864. Samuel P. Johnson, enlisted April 28, 1864.

Musicians—William Engle, enlisted May 10, 1864. James A. Clark, enlisted May 17, 1864.

Privates—D. L. Armstrong, enlisted April 28, 1864. John B. Allan, enlisted May 5, 1864. John P. Allred, enlisted May 9, 1864. Neal S. Bills, enlisted May 10, 1864. Louis Burman, enlisted May 24, 1864. E. Collier, en-

listed May 24, 1864; died August 27, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas. John Cooper, enlisted May 11, 1864. A. J. Cramer, enlisted May 4, 1864. Samuel E. Cramer, enlisted May 4, 1864. E. Derby, enlisted April 29, 1864. C. H. Dorothy, enlisted May 26, 1864. Jacob Eyer, enlisted April 29, 1864. James F. Flesher, enlisted April 28, 1864. William N. Flesher, enlisted April 27, 1864. Horatio Gates, enlisted May 11, 1864. David E. Goe, enlisted May 7, 1864. William A. Hall, enlisted May 9, 1864. John W. Joseph, enlisted May 10, 1864. Cicero Koons, enlisted April 29, 1864. J. M. Messervey, enlisted April 30, 1864. H. P. Mudge, enlisted April 29, 1864. William M. Newell, enlisted May 4, 1864. Amos Nixon, enlisted May 3, 1864. George W. Osborn, enlisted May 6, 1864; died September 7, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas. Leander Parks, enlisted May 7, 1864. John N. Penwell, enlisted May 3, 1864. T. B. Perrine, enlisted May 14, 1864. A. M. Pitman, enlisted May 3, 1864. John W. Reed, enlisted May 10, 1864. John F. Sires, enlisted May 4, 1864. W. R. Sumpton, enlisted May 14, 1864. E. C. Wilson, enlisted May 7, 1864. H. O. Wilson, enlisted May 7, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY

This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph W. Caldwell, commissioned captain Company I, September 23, 1861; promoted major August 26, 1862; promoted lieutenant colonel August 21, 1863; wounded at Little Rock and Camden; mustered out September 24, 1864.

Commissary Sergeant—Daniel Easley, enlisted June 13, 1861.

COMPANY A

Corporal—Samuel H. Newell, July 18, 1861.

COMPANY H

Saddler—H. G. Bates, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864; transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, April 28, 1865.

Wagoners—S. S. Bates, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864. C. Dickson, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 4, 1864.

COMPANY I

First Lieutenant—Joseph H. Springer, enlisted as sergeant June 13, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant January 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenants—William H. Kitterman, commissioned June 13, 1861; served as captain of veterans from May 2, 1864; commissioned as captain November 3, 1864; resigned December 8, 1864. Samuel M. Lindsay, enlisted as private July 18, 1861; promoted second lieutenant January 9, 1865.

First Sergeant—Benjamin W. Searle, enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged March 13, 1863, disability.

Sergeants—Samuel Walker, enlisted July 18, 1861; discharged September 12, 1863, disability. Robert P. Caldwell, enlisted November 9, 1861. William B. Brim, enlisted June 13, 1861; died at Mountain Grove, Missouri, March 12, 1863.

Corporals—Thomas J. Meyers, enlisted June 13, 1861. P. J. B. Ping, enlisted October 1, 1861. E. P. Jobe, enlisted September 14, 1862; died at Little Rock, Arkansas. William Davis, enlisted July 18, 1861; discharged November 1, 1862, disability. A. J. Chapman, enlisted June 13, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Farrier—R. B. Stevens, enlisted July 18, 1861.

Privates—A. H. Barnett, enlisted July 18, 1861. J. M. Boster, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. N. W. Brills, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. M. S. Clark, enlisted July 18, 1861; wounded at Chalk Bluff; veteranized January 1, 1864. Thomas Clark, enlisted July 18, 1861; discharged March 24, 1862, disability. William Clark, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Theodore Creamer, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Chalk Bluff; died at Antwineville, Kansas, of wounds received at Camden. John A. Davis, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. T. G. Davis, enlisted July 18, 1861. George W. Dickens, veteranized January 1, 1864. William D. Earl, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. A. J. Gillespie, enlisted July 18, 1861. L. N. Godfrey, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Joseph C. Harris, enlisted August 16, 1862; died July 7, 1863. Jackson Hendrickson, enlisted July 18, 1861; wounded at Little Rock, Arkansas. John H. Jobe, enlisted September 24, 1862. S. M. Lindsey, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. H. C. Linn, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. C. H. McFarling, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; died at Little Rock. James McGuire, enlisted June 13, 1861; deserted January 6, 1863. John M. Macklin, enlisted July 18, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; killed in action at Antwineville, Arkansas. William N. Monroe, enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged March 1, 1863, disability. T. T. Myers, enlisted June 13, 1861. James A. Pegg, enlisted September 18, 1862. A. B. Phelps, enlisted 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. W. N. Ping, enlisted June 13, 1861; discharged March 14, 1863, disability. George W. Priest, enlisted June 13, 1861. George W. Rouse, enlisted 1861. John Shreeve, enlisted 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Dexter Stevens, enlisted August 13, 1861; killed May 25, 1862. George W. Sylvester. J. N. Thompson, veteranized January 1, 1864.

COMPANY L

William Taylor.

COMPANY UNKNOWN

Thomas R. Bickley, enlisted February 16, 1864. William N. Bishop, enlisted February 2, 1864. H. S. Crandall, enlisted February 12, 1864. Ira A. Davis, enlisted June 30, 1864. David Decker, enlisted February 10, 1864. Jerome Dowrife, enlisted February 13, 1864. James K. P. England, enlisted January 25, 1864. Hugh Fairburn, enlisted February 25, 1864. William S. Jobe, enlisted June 30, 1864. John Kitterman, enlisted February 23, 1864. Edward B. Lair, enlisted January 15, 1864. David McMains, enlisted February 29, 1864. C. W. Macklin, enlisted February 12, 1864. A. Robins, enlisted February 12, 1864. T. C. Robinson, enlisted February 24, 1864. William Vanwinkle, enlisted February 24, 1864. Willis Vanwinkle, enlisted February 4, 1864. Conrad Williams, enlisted February 10, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY

This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 9, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—William L. Orr, commissioned April 21, 1862; surgeon Twenty-first Infantry, December 2, 1862. B. V. S. Willard S. Lewis, enlisted September 3, 1861; mustered out November 30, 1862.

COMPANY D

Sergeants—F. J. Comstock, enlisted August 24, 1861; discharged July 10, 1862, disability. N. Barnes, enlisted August 24, 1861; captured at La Grange, Arkansas; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Corporal—D. S. Beers, enlisted August 24, 1861; wounded at Coldwater, Tennessee; veteranized January 1, 1864; died at Macon, Georgia.

Bugler—F. M. Bush, enlisted September 16, 1861; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Privates—E. Ball, enlisted February 4, 1864; wounded at Osage, Missouri. C. J. Butin, enlisted September 10, 1861; captured at Pea Ridge. W. Deford, enlisted August 24, 1861; captured at La Grange, Arkansas; veteranized, January 1, 1864. Joseph Day, enlisted January 4, 1864. David Duffey, enlisted August 24, 1861; veteranized January, 1864. Wm. J. Fairchild, enlisted August 24, 1861; died at St. Louis. T. P. Gray, enlisted August 24, 1861; killed at battle of Pea Ridge. Jacob C. Martindale, enlisted August 24, 1861. William T. Martindale, enlisted August 24, 1861; discharged June 5, 1862, disability. S. G. Myrick, enlisted August 24, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. John Sellars, enlisted August 24, 1861; killed at Pea Ridge. William Strange, enlisted September 27, 1861; captured at La Grange, Arkansas; veteranized January 1, 1864. E. Voorhies, killed at Pea Ridge.

COMPANY E

George W. Eplay, enlisted February 24, 1864. Thomas Eplay, enlisted February 18, 1864. George Fisher, enlisted February 15, 1864. H. M. King, enlisted February 10, 1864. George Moore, enlisted March 28, 1863. James Sullivan, enlisted February 15, 1864.

COMPANY K

First Lieutenant—George W. Stamm, enlisted as quartermaster sergeant, September 3, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant September 21, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant—John D. Pickett, enlisted September 3, 1861; discharged September 29, 1862, disability.

Sergeants—W. H. Blake, enlisted September 3, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; discharged July 28, 1865. Thomas E. Commons, veteranized January 1, 1864.

Corporal—A. D. Woodruff, enlisted September 3, 1861; discharged September 18, 1862, disability.

Wagoner—A. K. Ewing, enlisted September 3, 1861.

Privates—William Austin, veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi; died at Andersonville. T. Borman, enlisted September 3, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; captured at Ripley, Mississippi; died at Wilmington, North Carolina. A. Carlton, enlisted February 29, 1864. T. E. Commons, enlisted September 3, 1861. John Cuch, enlisted September 3, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Joseph Day, enlisted January 4, 1864. George W. Holt, enlisted September 3, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. W. W. Lewis, enlisted February 29, 1864. A. Millard, enlisted September 3, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. James M. Mills, veteranized January 1, 1864; wounded at Gerard, Alabama; died at Columbus, Georgia. Hugh McQueen, March 15, 1864. August Ortloff, enlisted September 3, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Robert Terrill, enlisted September 3, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864; died at Blakesburg, March 27, 1864.

COMPANY L

F. A. Roby, enlisted August 15, 1861; discharged January 3, 1862, disability. N. L. Williamson, veteranized January 1, 1864. L. S. Wilson, enlisted August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. James Wilson, enlisted August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Luther Foster. William Foster.

COMPANY M

Commissary Sergeant—Richard Creamer, enlisted August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Teamster—A. J. Graves, enlisted October 12, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY

This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1865.

COMPANY B

A. S. Richie, enlisted August 26, 1862; discharged October 8, 1864.

COMPANY C

B. D. Ridenour, enlisted August 26, 1862.

COMPANY F

Captains—Thomas J. Zollers, commissioned first lieutenant; promoted captain January 27, 1864; resigned February 1, 1864.

Newell P. Dana, enlisted as private October 17, 1861; promoted captain February 2, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Boyd P. Brim, enlisted as sergeant October 14, 1861; promoted second lieutenant April 20, 1862; promoted first lieutenant February 6, 1863; resigned May 13, 1864. Elias B. Woodruff, enlisted as sergeant October 14, 1861; promoted second lieutenant February 6, 1863; promoted first lieutenant May 14, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—William A. Heacock, killed at Talbot's Ferry, Arkansas, April 9, 1862. J. T. Reynolds, enlisted as corporal October 14, 1861; promoted second lieutenant October 26, 1864.

Sergeants—William H. Heacock, enlisted October 14, 1861; died at St. Louis. T. A. Cramer, enlisted November 15, 1861; died at Keokuk.

Corporals—George W. Creath, enlisted October 14, 1861; veteranized December 12, 1863. William M. Harsin, enlisted October 14, 1861; died at St. Louis, April 29, 1863. S. S. Woods, enlisted October 14, 1861; veteranized December 12, 1863.

Bugler—James G. Henshaw, enlisted October 17, 1861; captured at Black River, Mississippi.

Farrier—John Dwire, enlisted October 14, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

Wagoner—Daniel Henshaw, enlisted October 17, 1861; discharged May, 1862; disability.

Privates—C. B. Allison, enlisted October 14, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Thomas Brown, enlisted October 17, 1861. Lott Conwell, enlisted October 17, 1861; discharged February 21, 1862. James Clark, enlisted October 14, 1861; discharged June 20, 1862. B. F. Giger, enlisted October

14, 1861. Jacob Good, veteranized January 1, 1864. William Hazen, enlisted October 14, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. John S. Hazen, enlisted December 15, 1863. Jesse K. Hilton, enlisted October 14, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Bradford Hill, enlisted October 14, 1861; died at Agency, October 10, 1863. Peter Hanks, enlisted October 14, 1861; discharged February 1, 1862; disability. David Kazebeer, enlisted November 11, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. Robert P. Miller, enlisted October 29, 1861. J. A. McElhaney, enlisted October 14, 1861. James M. McNair, enlisted October 14, 1861; transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, April 29, 1864; discharged November 22, 1864. George Myers, enlisted October 19, 1861; discharged as musician July 22, 1862. S. A. Terrill, enlisted October 17, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864. William Wheeler, enlisted November 15, 1861; died at West Plain, Missouri. F. R. Walker, enlisted October 14, 1861; wounded at Mechanicsburg, Mississippi. H. B. Wagers, enlisted October 26, 1861; captured at Black River; transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, April 29, 1864. Alford Wilber, enlisted October 17, 1861; discharged July 6, 1863, for promotion in Missouri Cavalry Regiment. H. A. Sparks, enlisted September 4, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864. Charles Gibbs, enlisted December 16, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864. Asbury Pelham, enlisted January 25, 1864.

COMPANY G

Richard Harrison, enlisted October 14, 1861.

COMPANY L

Corporal—William W. Dull, enlisted September 19, 1861.

Sergeant—Samuel L. Miller, veteranized December 12, 1863.

Private—A. S. Richie, enlisted August 26, 1861.

COMPANY M

Bugler—Samuel Schoonover, enlisted November 7, 1861; veteranized February 2, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY

This regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866.

Colonel—Samuel W. Summers, commissioned January 8, 1863; mustered out January 31, 1865.

Majors—John S. Wood, commissioned captain Company A, April 27, 1863; promoted major July 8, 1863; mustered out January 31, 1865. John Wilcox, commissioned captain Company B, April 27, 1863; promoted major November 27, 1865; mustered out as captain.

Surgeon—Andrew J. Wiley, commissioned April 3, 1863.

Assistant Surgeons—James W. La Force, commissioned May 15, 1863; resigned December 7, 1864. Stephen P. Yeomans, commissioned July 27, 1863.

Adjutant—Eugene S. Sheffield, commissioned March 1, 1863; promoted second sergeant Company D, Fifteenth Infantry; resigned July 20, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant—William H. Northrup, commissioned March 25, 1863.

Commissary—Benjamin F. Giger, commissioned July 23, 1863; promoted sergeant Company B.

Hospital Steward—D. S. Kees, enlisted March 10, 1863.

COMPANY A

Captains—Edward B. Murphy, commissioned first lieutenant April 27, 1863; promoted captain July 8, 1863; resigned December 23, 1865. Thomas J. Potter, enlisted as sergeant October 17, 1862; promoted second lieutenant March 10, 1865; promoted first lieutenant November 14, 1865; promoted captain March 10, 1866.

Second Lieutenant—James Grooms, enlisted as private February 23, 1863; promoted second lieutenant April 14, 1866.

Quartermaster Sergeant—W. H. Williams, enlisted September 12, 1862.

Sergeants—Benjamin Grooms, enlisted February 23, 1863; killed at Fort Cottonwood by accidental explosion of shell. George W. Ellsworth, enlisted October 10, 1862. James Harper, enlisted September 15, 1862.

Corporals—John M. Rupe, enlisted September 17, 1862; died at Fort Kearney, December 19, 1862; frozen to death. Charles Lumkly, enlisted September 15, 1862; discharged November 6, 1865, disability.

Wagoner—Daniel Neill, enlisted February 14, 1862; discharged January 15, 1863, disability.

Privates—M. O. Bird, enlisted October 29, 1862. E. R. Buchanan, enlisted September 14, 1862. Benjamin Cloyd, enlisted September 10, 1862. Rudolph Casper, enlisted September 24, 1862. T. C. Coffin, enlisted September 12, 1862. Edward Hartshorn, enlisted October 21, 1862. Stephen Hiatte, enlisted October 15, 1862. C. H. Johnston, enlisted January 6, 1862. John Lynch, enlisted February 16, 1862. William McGee, enlisted September 15, 1862. William E. Munn, enlisted September 15, 1862. E. Peterson, enlisted October 2, 1862. J. Rhoads, enlisted February 25, 1862; discharged August 1, 1863; disability. Henry Riker, enlisted October 15, 1862. Martin Rodgers, enlisted January 8, 1862; died April 26, 1865, at Fremont. John Ross, enlisted November 6, 1862. Israel Rupe, enlisted September 17, 1862. John B. Shirky, enlisted September 27, 1862; discharged October 23, 1865, disability. J. W. Stanley, enlisted September 15, 1862. John B. Tullis, enlisted September 27, 1862; discharged November 29, 1864, dis-

ability. I. E. Wilkson, enlisted November 17, 1862. R. J. A. Wilkson, enlisted September 15, 1862. Robert L. Williams, enlisted March 28, 1864.

COMPANY B

Captain—Thomas S. Parker, enlisted as sergeant January 26, 1863; promoted second lieutenant August 24, 1864; promoted first lieutenant November 29, 1864; promoted captain December 11, 1865.

First Lieutenant—John M. Phillips, commissioned April 27, 1863; resigned November 28, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—Francis J. Comstock, commissioned January 20, 1863; resigned August 23, 1864. George E. Butin, enlisted as commissary sergeant November 7, 1862; promoted second lieutenant December 11, 1865.

Sergeant—Josiah C. Davis, enlisted March 21, 1863.

Corporals—Daniel L. McLain, enlisted November 7, 1862. A. A. Davis, enlisted November 7, 1862. George L. Nye, enlisted March 15, 1863. John A. Pinegar, enlisted March 1, 1863; wounded at Plum Creek; discharged June 1, 1865, wounds. Thomas L. Speed, enlisted November 1, 1862. John H. Morris, enlisted October 28, 1862.

Trumpeters—J. B. Summers, enlisted April 5, 1863; deserted August 10, 1863. L. C. Williams, enlisted November 6, 1862.

Wagoner—W. H. Wagoner, enlisted November 2, 1862.

Privates—William Anthony, enlisted October 29, 1862. S. Billings, enlisted November 1, 1862. L. W. Billings, enlisted November 1, 1862. Robert E. Clark, enlisted February 11, 1863; killed at Fort Heath, January 18, 1866, while in act of resenting treatment of superior officers. Joel Clark, enlisted November 8, 1862. A. Culbertson, enlisted March 10, 1863. George W. B. Culbertson, enlisted March 11, 1863. J. C. Davis, enlisted March 21, 1863. M. Edwards, enlisted February 18, 1863. F. C. Fisk, enlisted November 8, 1862. James Foster, enlisted March 1, 1863. Moses Hoover, enlisted January 21, 1863. John D. McFarland, enlisted February 14, 1863. LeGrand McMillin, enlisted November 6, 1862. George G. Mobley, enlisted January 15, 1863. J. C. Mobley, enlisted November 6, 1862. S. P. Mobley, enlisted October 27, 1862. S. Roberts, enlisted October 29, 1862. T. P. Simmons, enlisted February 18, 1863. John Sperry, enlisted November 8, 1862. Caleb Starkey, enlisted November 8, 1862; discharged November 24, 1863, disability. Leander Tenel, enlisted April 5, 1863. James A. Thompson, enlisted February 5, 1863. E. D. Vance, enlisted November 6, 1862. Erastus Wilson, enlisted February 17, 1863.

COMPANY C

Captains—Jonathan C. Mitchell, commissioned April 28, 1863; dismissed August 19, 1864. Harrison W. Cremer, commissioned first lieutenant April 28, 1863; promoted captain August 20, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant—William P. Millisack, enlisted December 1, 1862; died at Fort Cottonwood.

Sergeants—Moses S. Ramsel, enlisted November 4, 1862. Peter Wade, enlisted January 1, 1863.

Corporals—James K. Deford, enlisted December 16, 1862. Smith E. Forbes, enlisted January 1, 1863. Benjamin M. Lyon, enlisted November 6, 1862; died at Fort Cottonwood.

Trumpeter—Isaac Beck, enlisted November 14, 1862.

Farrier—William H. McMickle, enlisted November 27, 1862.

Privates—H. L. Crandall, enlisted January 1, 1863. Joseph M. Dethridge, enlisted February 13, 1863; discharged June 3, 1865, disability. H. Davidson, enlisted March 20, 1863. Charles Dopp, enlisted November 18, 1862. William T. Eastham, enlisted December 25, 1862. H. M. Engle, enlisted March 10, 1863. Peter Hanks, enlisted March 18, 1863. A. J. Hill, enlisted December 9, 1862; discharged June 5, 1865, disability. S. H. Hondyshell, enlisted November 20, 1863. I. L. Johnson, enlisted January 8, 1863. Hugh Kimpson, enlisted March 21, 1863. A. McClintock, enlisted November 7, 1862. William R. Moshier, enlisted November 27, 1862; killed at Fort Cottonwood. Hiram Shirkey, enlisted December 21, 1862. M. Simpson, enlisted November 18, 1862. Joseph Stewart, enlisted November 20, 1862. H. Tannahill, enlisted March 24, 1864; died at Fort Cottonwood. John L. Tannahill, enlisted March 24, 1864. George Vinson, enlisted March 10, 1863. Samuel Wyatt, enlisted December 29, 1862.

COMPANY D

First Lieutenant—W. N. Monroe, commissioned April 28, 1863; resigned August 23, 1864.

Sergeant—John S. Wellman, enlisted March 10, 1863.

Privates—L. Cooper, enlisted April 1, 1863. Richard Groger, enlisted March 1, 1863. Daniel Jones, enlisted February 11, 1863. D. S. Kees, enlisted March 10, 1863. Pleasant Luallen, enlisted January 10, 1863. William T. Moore, enlisted March 10, 1863. C. A. Thatcher, enlisted January 15, 1863. A. G. Thornburg, enlisted March 15, 1863. John Williams, enlisted April 2, 1863.

COMPANY E

Captain—George P. Norris, commissioned first lieutenant January 3, 1863; promoted captain June 3, 1865.

Sergeant—Benjamin F. Giger, enlisted November 14, 1862.

Corporals—Lewis George, enlisted May 11, 1863.

Privates—Edgar Frary, enlisted March 26, 1864; discharged. John J. Fisher, enlisted March 12, 1863. William Flerer, enlisted March 27, 1864;

discharged August 10, 1864. S. A. Holcomb, enlisted February 18, 1863. John C. Roach, enlisted April 1, 1863; deserted June 9, 1863. J. Thompson, enlisted April 5, 1863; discharged April 20, 1865.

COMPANY F

Corporal—George Butler, enlisted June 1, 1863.

Private—J. Jordan, enlisted June 1, 1863; killed in action at Julesburg, C. T.

COMPANY G

H. W. Collins, enlisted May 28, 1863. W. D. Thomas, enlisted March 24, 1863.

COMPANY H

Second Lieutenant—Allen Ellsworth, commissioned July 13, 1863, from sergeant Company C; discharged July 9, 1864.

Sergeant—N. F. Munro, enlisted June 17, 1863.

Corporal—Z. H. Bones, enlisted May 28, 1863.

Privates—William Large, enlisted June 18, 1863. McG. W. Wellman, enlisted June 23, 1863.

COMPANY L

George Crawford, enlisted March 1, 1864. Patrick Crowley, enlisted February 29, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865, disability. James Dulin, enlisted March 4, 1864. A. A. Israel, enlisted March 19, 1864. E. M. Lock, enlisted March 19, 1864. John Magee, enlisted March 11, 1864; killed accidentally March 12, 1864. John W. Nye, enlisted February 29, 1864. William E. Thompson, enlisted March 4, 1864. L. G. Turner, enlisted February 25, 1864. N. W. Ward, enlisted February 29, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN

David Baker, enlisted April 16, 1864. Richard Bucher, enlisted March 26, 1864. John M. Clark, enlisted March 25, 1864. L. H. Doll, enlisted March 26, 1864. George W. Dowing, enlisted March 21, 1864. T. I. Forsythe, enlisted March 30, 1864. H. L. Mace, enlisted March 25, 1864. R. Mace, enlisted March 25, 1864. N. B. March, enlisted March 31, 1864. Samuel Noe, enlisted March 27, 1864. John R. Swinford, enlisted March 25, 1864. O. H. Vance, enlisted March 23, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY

This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Georgia, August 13, 1865.

Quartermaster—John Q. A. Dawson, commissioned September 17, 1863; resigned March 29, 1864.

COMPANY B

Captain—William H. Evans, commissioned September 30, 1863; wounded at Campbellsville, Tennessee; resigned March 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant—John T. Ware, enlisted as first sergeant June 17, 1863; promoted second lieutenant April 2, 1864; promoted first lieutenant August 13, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel Henshaw, commissioned sergeant September 30, 1863; resigned April 1, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Richard D. Williams, enlisted June 8, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant—James A. Allison, enlisted June 13, 1863.

Sergeants—Samuel F. Craig, enlisted June 10, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia. C. R. Kinkade, enlisted June 24, 1863; killed at Florence, Alabama. George W. Stephens, enlisted June 15, 1863. John P. Glenn, enlisted June 26, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps, July 30, 1864.

Corporals—R. W. Hamilton, enlisted June 20, 1863. T. J. Haywood, enlisted August 4, 1863. R. M. Young, enlisted June 20, 1863. John C. McDole, enlisted July 6, 1863. W. Catlin, enlisted August 14, 1863.

Trumpeter—A. J. Graham, enlisted June 20, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

Wagoner—Thomas B. Cale, enlisted June 14, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps, April 30, 1864.

Privates—H. C. Babb, enlisted June 22, 1863; wounded at Cassville, Georgia. E. L. Burton, enlisted June 20, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia; died at Annapolis. E. L. Byrum, enlisted July 6, 1863. L. E. Byrum, enlisted August 15, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia. John W. Conwell, enlisted August 6, 1863; wounded at Nashville; transferred to Invalid Corps April 2, 1865. Lott Conwell, enlisted August 10, 1863. James Cotter, enlisted August 25, 1863. Simeon Cline, enlisted August 2, 1863. A. J. Fetter, enlisted June 20, 1863. William Frisby, enlisted June 22, 1863; died at Nashville. L. N. Gettys, enlisted August 15, 1863. William P. Gladson, enlisted June 17, 1863. Joseph N. Glenn, enlisted June 26, 1863. William B. Griffis, enlisted June 20, 1863; discharged October 30, 1863. M. Hale, enlisted July 8, 1863; died at Kingston, Georgia. E. Hand, enlisted August 17, 1863; captured at Sipsy River, Alabama. B. Harris, enlisted August 1, 1863; captured at Sipsy River, Alabama. A. M. Hill, enlisted June 20, 1863. George Howe, enlisted August 8, 1863; captured at Sipsy River, Alabama. B. F. Jourdon, enlisted July 23, 1863; cap-

tured at Newnan, Georgia. John W. Jourdon, enlisted June 29, 1863. H. J. Kerr, enlisted August 11, 1863. James Land, enlisted June 26, 1863. George Lewis, enlisted July 8, 1863; died at Nashville, Tennessee. Joseph Moffat, enlisted June 20, 1863; captured at Sipsy River, Alabama. Samuel Moffat, enlisted June 20, 1863; captured at Sipsy River, Alabama. J. C. Myers, enlisted July 4, 1863. L. W. Olney, enlisted July 6, 1863. F. G. Packer, enlisted July 19, 1863. D. H. Pollard, enlisted July 4, 1863. P. H. Roberts, enlisted July 10, 1863. William A. Roberts, enlisted July 6, 1863. Joseph E. Rouze, enlisted June 20, 1863; wounded at Florence, Alabama. J. Q. Rhodes, enlisted July 24, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia. Alexander Sackett, enlisted August 5, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia. S. R. Shippy, enlisted June 11, 1863. F. Stuber, enlisted June 13, 1863. Samuel Taylor, enlisted July 21, 1863. L. A. Tharp, enlisted July 24, 1863. G. W. Wilkins, enlisted June 10, 1863. Ralph Wilkins, enlisted July 15, 1863; died at Keokuk. Alfred Wilson, enlisted June 20, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia. H. C. Wolf, enlisted July 6, 1863; died at Nashville. H. D. Wolf, enlisted July 6, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia; died at Wilmington, North Carolina.

COMPANY H

James C. Barrows, enlisted July, 1863. George J. Reed, enlisted August, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

COMPANY L

Captain—Aaron Pinney, commissioned September 30, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—Newton Doggett, enlisted as sergeant August 8, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia; promoted second lieutenant August 28, 1865.

Sergeants—H. D. Owen, enlisted June 9, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia. John Underwood, enlisted June 11, 1863; died at Nashville.

Corporal—John Clark, enlisted July 15, 1863; captured at Newnan, Georgia.

Saddler—N. W. Collier, enlisted June 10, 1863.

Wagoner—E. Ashcraft, enlisted June 13, 1863.

Privates—O. P. Barnett, enlisted June 28, 1863. James M. Backus, enlisted July 27, 1863; captured at Kingston, Georgia; died at Andersonville. James H. Cochran, enlisted August 17, 1863; wounded at Florence. John M. Duley, enlisted July 8, 1863. O. Goodwin, enlisted August 4, 1863. Joseph Gotte, enlisted June 27, 1863. E. C. Hazlett, enlisted June 14, 1863. E. R. Hendren, enlisted June 19, 1863. W. A. Hendricks, enlisted September 2, 1863. A. Jewett, enlisted June 10, 1863; discharged August 11, 1864, disability. George W. Klingler, enlisted June 10, 1863. S. McCormick,

enlisted July 27, 1863. H. K. McVey, enlisted August, 1863. George W. Manro, enlisted August 17, 1863; wounded at Campbellville, Tennessee. B. C. Mercer, enlisted August 11, 1863. John F. Merryfield, enlisted August 10, 1863. Samuel E. Morrow, enlisted July 20, 1863. A. Packer, enlisted June 10, 1863; discharged April 27, 1864. John A. Peterson, enlisted July 8, 1863; wounded at Cypress Creek, Alabama. John W. Place, enlisted July 10, 1863. John B. Renfro, enlisted July 22, 1863. P. M. Shearer, enlisted July 27, 1863. John W. Taylor, enlisted June 15, 1863. T. J. Thompson, enlisted July 12, 1863. Joseph Whipple, enlisted August 20, 1863.

COMPANY M

Saddler—George W. Lindsay, enlisted July 9, 1863.

NINTH CAVALRY

The volunteers of this regiment were mustered out at Little Rock, February 3, 1866; field staff and Companies A, C and D, February 28; Company I, March 15; Company B, March 23.

COMPANY B

Sergeant—William Ware, October 9, 1863.

COMPANY C

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Reigart, commissioned November 30, 1863; resigned May 22, 1865.

Sergeant—William M. Gill, enlisted August 18, 1863.

Corporal—John B. Brown, enlisted August 12, 1863.

Farrier—G. C. Bell, enlisted September 25, 1863.

Privates—Henry Batson, enlisted August 16, 1863. Clay Carhart, enlisted October 10, 1863. J. H. Carver, enlisted October 5, 1863; died at Little Rock, Arkansas. I. I. Godfrey, enlisted October 6, 1863. Charles King, enlisted September 5, 1863. David Mullenix, enlisted August 21, 1863. I. Randolph, enlisted August 12, 1863. Thomas Williams, enlisted September 26, 1863. Levi Wolfe, enlisted September 12, 1863.

COMPANY I

Captain—Cyrus C. Bitner, commissioned November 30, 1863; resigned August 3, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Lafferty, commissioned November 30, 1863; resigned July 27, 1864. John H. Killinbarger, enlisted as sergeant October 15, 1863; promoted first lieutenant May 10, 1865.

Sergeants—Elias Whited, enlisted September 1, 1863; died at Memphis. C. M. Lazenby, enlisted September 1, 1863.

Corporals—John P. Heskitt, enlisted September 1, 1863. Mahlon Lappin, enlisted September 1, 1863. F. A. Jones, enlisted September 15, 1863. Harry Jones, enlisted September 15, 1863. James F. Askey, enlisted September 1, 1863.

Farrier—William W. Napier, enlisted September 15, 1863.

Wagoner—Michael Burk, enlisted September 21, 1863.

Privates—W. N. Annaws, enlisted September 29, 1863. James Carson, enlisted September 11, 1863; discharged May 5, 1864, disability. J. E. Crowl, enlisted October 15, 1863. William Faris, enlisted October 21, 1863. W. R. McMaster, enlisted November 23, 1863. J. N. Marshall, enlisted October 1, 1863. S. B. Phillips, enlisted October 16, 1863. H. C. Pike, enlisted September 15, 1863. J. H. Porter, enlisted October 31, 1863. L. Powelson, enlisted October 5, 1863. John Pyatt, enlisted September 30, 1863. J. E. Regester, enlisted October 15, 1863. W. H. Ruffcorn, enlisted October 15, 1863; died at Eddyville, June 8, 1864. J. W. Salon, enlisted September 10, 1863. J. M. Ward, enlisted October 10, 1863. Simon Ward, enlisted October 10, 1863.

COMPANY K

First Lieutenant—Wallace B. Goodall, commissioned first lieutenant from regiment quartermaster sergeant, September 19, 1865.

Privates—C. Brown, enlisted October 28, 1863. C. Eller, enlisted October 28, 1863.

COMPANY M

John Pumroy, commissioned November 30, 1862; died at Ottumwa.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Henry Simons, enlisted August 21, 1863.

Sergeants—Sidney A. Jones, enlisted August 25, 1863. Merritt M. Ford, enlisted August 4, 1863; died at Ottumwa, February 19, 1865.

Corporal—E. T. Muna, enlisted August 25, 1863.

Trumpeter—W. J. Osterhaut, enlisted September 1, 1863.

Privates—J. J. Adams, enlisted September 14, 1863. J. S. Allen, enlisted July 29, 1863. Hugh Burns, enlisted September 14, 1863. Alexander Fightmaster, enlisted July 22, 1863. J. D. Kibler, enlisted August 4, 1863. C. E. Osterhaut, enlisted July 22, 1863; killed at Lewisburg, Arkansas; shot by guard during a riot. J. A. Parsons, enlisted August 12, 1863. J. J. Payne, enlisted August 28, 1863. W. J. Pegg, enlisted November 11, 1863. John Wolf, enlisted October 9, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

FIRST INFANTRY

Stephen Hoag, enlisted April 23, 1861; mustered out August 25, 1861.
Edward P. Brown, enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered out August 25, 1861.
Gottfred Ott, enlisted August 23, 1861; mustered out August 25, 1861.

THIRD INFANTRY

George M. Nidiver, enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered out June or July, 1864.

FOURTH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

Corporal—Thomas Pomeroy, enlisted July 4, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps.

Privates—John L. Allen, enlisted September 18, 1862. William W. Allen, enlisted September 18, 1862. John W. Atkinson, enlisted September 18, 1862. Robert Bigham, enlisted June 16, 1864. D. T. Case, enlisted September 15, 1862. E. M. Crawford, enlisted September 15, 1862. Jeremiah Dutton, enlisted September 18, 1862. Torrence Foster, enlisted September 18, 1862. F. M. Gibbs, enlisted September 18, 1862. James R. Gornes, enlisted September 18, 1862. M. Greenlee, enlisted September 18, 1862. William Hawk, enlisted September 18, 1862. George J. Laing, enlisted September 18, 1862. William T. Lewellen, enlisted September 18, 1862. John McGraw, enlisted December 6, 1861. John H. Millard, enlisted September 18, 1862. N. G. Nelson, enlisted September 18, 1862. William Pennebaker, enlisted September 18, 1862. R. G. M. Poplin, enlisted September 18, 1862. William A. Ratcliffe, enlisted September 18, 1862. William Robinson, enlisted September 18, 1862. Frederick Rush, enlisted September 18, 1862. John L. Shumord, enlisted September 18, 1862.

SIXTH INFANTRY

Corporal—Hiram Hull, enlisted July 1, 1861; discharged November 25, 1862, disability.

Privates—George A. Brown, enlisted July 1, 1861; wounded April 6, 1862; mustered out July 24, 1865. E. P. Bradley, veteranized January 1,

1864; wounded; mustered out July 24, 1865. — McGonegal, veteranized January 1, 1864.

EIGHTH INFANTRY

First Lieutenant—J. G. Harrow, commissioned September 23, 1861; resigned December 31, 1861.

Privates—W. H. Cummins, enlisted 1861; captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; veteranized January 1, 1864; mustered out April 20, 1866. William Dougherty, enlisted August 10, 1861; mustered out April 20, 1866. George Grier, died December 26, 1864, of wounds. William Johnson, enlisted August 10, 1861; mustered out April 20, 1866.

TENTH INFANTRY

J. W. Holland, enlisted August 22, 1861; mustered out August 15, 1865.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY

Second Lieutenant—William M. Twiggs, enlisted September 17, 1861; commissioned October 3, 1861; was private in Company C, First Infantry; mustered out July 15, 1865.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

Assistant Surgeon—Seneca B. Thrall, commissioned August 19, 1862; resigned April 4, 1864. D. M. Reed, enlisted October 10, 1861; veteranized December 1, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1865.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

Musician—Francis W. Kimble, enlisted October 15, 1862; mustered out November 16, 1864.

Privates—Robert Bartholomew, enlisted October 18, 1861; missing at Shiloh; died August 5, 1863. William Bearden, enlisted October 17, 1861; captured at Shiloh. W. F. Clark, enlisted March 28, 1862. William C. Littlefield, enlisted October 17, 1862; mustered out November 16, 1864. Hiram Turner, enlisted October 1, 1861; died at Macon, May 19, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Surgeon—William L. Orr, commissioned December 2, 1862, from assistant surgeon Third Cavalry; resigned October 29, 1864.

HISTORY OF WAPELLO COUNTY

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

W. S. Browning, enlisted March 29, 1864; mustered out July 26, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Joseph Hunter, enlisted December 12, 1863; wounded September 19, 1864; mustered out July 31, 1865. I. M. Murphy, enlisted December 12, 1863; discharged November 23, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY

John E. Thompson, enlisted February 14, 1864; mustered out August 10, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY

Assistant Surgeon—J. C. Stoddard, commissioned February 17, 1863; commission declined and cancelled.

Corporal—Thomas B. Fleanor, enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Privates—John P. Berry, enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865. Benjamin Bryant, enlisted August 9, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps. Arthur Carr, enlisted August 14, 1862; died April 17, 1863. George W. Jackson, enlisted August 17, 1862; died May 20, 1863.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

Peter Brooks, enlisted February 4, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865. William W. Mitchell, enlisted February 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865. Marion Smith, enlisted March 22, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865. John Trent, enlisted February 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865. Josiah Trent, enlisted February 2, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Loomis Middleton, enlisted May 7, 1864; mustered out September 15, 1864.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

A. A. Wallace, enlisted April 30, 1864; mustered out September 16, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

James Parsons, enlisted June 3, 1864; mustered out October 21, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY

D. M. Cartner, enlisted March 10, 1862; mustered out September 10, 1865. S. J. Fuller, enlisted March 19, 1862; died June 13, 1864. M. K. Larimore, enlisted March 10, 1862; died at Hamburg, Tennessee. Rufus Lewis, enlisted August 3, 1862; mustered out September 19, 1865. Herman Margaretz, enlisted April 1, 1862; missing in battle of Boonesville, July 1, 1862. Samuel G. Vannice, enlisted March 1, 1864; died March 22, 1865, at Eastport, Mississippi, as first sergeant.

FIFTH CAVALRY

Dora Bell, mustered out August 11, 1865. Henry Besco, discharged February 7, 1862. W. S. Coan, enlisted March 17, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865. Thomas Leonard, discharged April 27, 1862. F. Perrin, enlisted March 27, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865. John C. Quinn, enlisted March 30, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865. William Quinn, enlisted March 30, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865. Jacob Lynch, enlisted March 30, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865. William M. Lynch, enlisted March 30, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865. William M. Staton, enlisted March 30, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865. J. S. Thompson, enlisted March 30, 1864; mustered out August 11, 1865.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

Second Lieutenants—D. M. Parks, enlisted as sergeant, 1861; promoted second lieutenant March 19, 1864; resigned June 14, 1864. James Thomas, enlisted as private 1861; promoted second lieutenant June 13, 1865.

Sergeants—W. M. Van Zant, died February 12, 1864, at St. Louis. D. M. Sparks, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Corporal—Charles R. Parks, died at Millikin's Bend, Louisiana, March 7, 1862.

Artificer—Benjamin Corbin, wounded and discharged June 16, 1863, disability.

Privates—Henry Day, mustered out July 5, 1865. Thompson Even, enlisted December 22, 1863; mustered out July 5, 1865. S. R. Ferris, enlisted October 10, 1864; mustered out July 5, 1865. Washington Gales, enlisted October 10, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865, disability. J. M. Gardner, mustered out July 5, 1865. William D. Halsted, wounded; mustered out July 5, 1865. Fletcher King, died April 29, 1864, at Agency City. William H. Mills, died November 5, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas. Reese Parkhurst, killed at Pea Ridge. Ross Rush, wounded at Vicksburg. James A. Temple, mustered out July 5, 1865. Even Thomas, enlisted December 22, 1863; mustered out July 5, 1865. George T. Tosh, mustered out July 5, 1865.

FOURTH BATTERY

W. T. Hobbs, enlisted August 27, 1863; mustered out July 14, 1865. Jacob Logan, enlisted August 21, 1863. John S. Mounts, enlisted August 18, 1863; mustered out July 14, 1865.

FIRST IOWA INFANTRY (A. D.)

Sergeant—William Phillips, enlisted August 29, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1865.

Privates—N. Basket, enlisted September 2, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1865. Jep Bedinger, enlisted August 25, 1863; died November 3, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas. Benjamin Brown, enlisted September 24, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1865. Moses Buck, enlisted September 2, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1865. James Carroll, enlisted August 20, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1865. William Davis, enlisted September 2, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1863. H. Harrison, enlisted August 20, 1863; died July 29, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas, of wounds. J. Holoway, enlisted August 28, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1865. Charles Lewis, enlisted September 4, 1863; mustered out October 15, 1865. Robert Lewis, enlisted August 25, 1863; died September 1, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas. Hiram McBride, enlisted August 25, 1863; died August 10, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas.

SECOND CAVALRY, M. S. M.

A. E. Hendricks, enlisted February 13, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH MISSOURI INFANTRY

First Lieutenant—W. H. P. Norris, enlisted July 26, 1861; promoted from second sergeant Company K, Second Infantry, August 6, 1861.

TENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

W. Doonegan, enlisted August 16, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

A. J. West.

THIRTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

William M. Toll, enlisted July 3, 1861.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

FIFTIETH IOWA INFANTRY

Major—H. H. Coughlan.

COMPANY G

This company was mustered into the United States service at Des Moines, Iowa, May 17, 1898. It left the state May 21, 1898, and was stationed at Jacksonville, Florida. It was mustered out of service November 30, 1898.

Captain—F. W. Eckers.

First Lieutenant—Theodore A. Stoessel.

Second Lieutenant—Charles S. Tindell.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Maurice G. Holt.

Sergeants—William R. Armstrong, Alexander T. Kasparson, William D. Sumner, Leroy Christie, Alvin J. Crail.

Corporals—Roy J. Cook, Albert V. Lindell, Eugene B. Hill, Jr., Charles Brown, William F. Bickley, Edward Steller, Grant Irving Emery, Samuel Manro, George H. Elliott, Mernie S. Ballagh, John H. Wright.

Musicians—Joseph Hayes, died at Jacksonville, Florida, September 8, 1898, of typhoid fever. Otto Armstrong.

Artificer—William T. Smith.

Wagoner—Ivory H. Cook.

Privates—Emerson E. Barnum, Charles S. Boughner, John W. Bowser, John Curran, Dean K. Church, Frank Cullen, Harvey A. Davis, Albert DeValt, Foster R. Ellis, Macy M. Ellis, Roscoe Emery, Robert Frost, Chauncey A. Graves, Oscar A. Grube, died at Des Moines, October 6, 1898, of typhoid; Bert D. Higgins, William A. Hobbs, William P. Hobbs, Eugene F. Hedrick, J. Elliott Langford, Robert W. Lowe, Mark M. H. Mitchell, Thomas Mungoven, Charles E. Moore, Charles F. Moore, Alva A. Parker, Fred W. Parker, Charles S. Pickett, Allen B. Riordan, John T. Riordan, Merit V. Rolison, Charles U. Scott, Harry M. Simmons, Edward O. Smith, John J. Snyder, Nate L. Sunley, Otis T. Terrell, John C. Trease, Edward A. Trowbridge, Herbert K. Wheelock, William W. Williams.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT IOWA NATIONAL GUARD

Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Iowa National Guard, was thirty years old in the month of October, 1914. In 1884, fifty of Ottumwa's men

were gathered together by the late W. C. Wyman and drilled from raw recruits into soldiers of the line. Captain Schamp's present company of sturdy militiamen compose one of the best organizations that has borne the name of Company G. In those early years, however, the company was not taken from the rank and file of the citizenship of Ottumwa. The society men, those of prominence in the community, were the popular candidates for the ranks and for the first few years this prevalence continued. Gradually the lines of enlistment broadened until now every young man of sufficient physical qualifications is eligible and is sought as a member of Company G.

His efforts in organization and his knowledge of drills and regulations, secured for Mr. Wyman the captaincy in 1884. He continued as commander-in-chief of the company for a number of years. Howard L. Hedrick, another militia enthusiast, who now resides in Des Moines, was first lieutenant. L. M. Powers was second lieutenant, and Harry Field, quartermaster sergeant.

The company was not organized and established in time for the encampment of 1884, but the next year found the guardsmen on deck with colors flying. Drill regulations were not materially different from those of the present day. The militiamen then, however, did not have the wardrobe of the present soldiers. He had but the one suit, the blue dress uniform of today. His equipment of course was not so adequate nor was his rifle so ingenious and deadly as the present gun.

Company G has held its own all through the thirty years. Its members have always been in the front rank in all contests at encampments, in shooting and in fact everything that is a qualification of a good and efficient company.

The condition of the people of Cuba and Spain's treatment of them became intolerable to the civilized world in 1898 and when the Maine, a United States naval vessel was sunk in the harbor of Havana in February of that year, President William McKinley declared war against Spain. To make up Iowa's quota of the troops called for Company G, Second Regiment National Guards, was ordered into camp at Des Moines, where its members were put through a rigid physical examination. The second then became the Fiftieth Regiment and was sent to Camp Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, Florida, there to prepare for foreign service. The regiment got no further but remained in the Southern camp until September, when it was ordered home and mustered out of the United States service.

The regiment was reorganized in 1899, as the Fifty-fourth and Frank W. Eckers was elected captain. He was followed in command of the company by William R. Armstrong, who was in turn succeeded by Captains Eugene B. Hill, Cyrus Coughlan, Edward J. Rosenaur, and by the present commandant, Clarence E. Schamp, who received his commission February 24, 1908. Its first lieutenant is Frank B. Younkin; second lieutenant, Oscar B. Nelson.

Company G's headquarters are in the armory on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, which was built by the Turner Society and long known as the Turner Hall. The building went into the hands of an Eastern capitalist and was sold at sheriff's sale in 1906, Company G making the purchase for \$9,000. The building is a brick, stanchly built, but when secured by Company G was practically a shell. To put it in proper shape for the purposes intended, about ten thousand dollars additional was expended on the property.

Below is given the roster of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment, Iowa National Guards, as mustered into the United States volunteer service, and under command of Colonel Douglas V. Jackson:

Frank W. Eckers, captain; Theo A. Stoessel, first lieutenant; Charles S. Tindell, second lieutenant; William R. Armstrong, first sergeant; M. G. Holt, quartermaster sergeant; Alex G. Kasparson, Leroy Christie, William D. Summers, Alvin J. Crail, sergeants; Roy J. Cook, Albert V. Lindell, Eugene B. Hill, Jr., William F. Bickley, Charles Brown, Edward Steller, Grant I. Emery, Saml Manro, George W. Blanche, George H. Elliott, Mernie S. Ballagh, John H. Wright, corporals; Joseph Hayes, Otto Armstrong, musicians; William T. Smith, artificer; Ivory H. Cook, wagoner.

Privates—Bartlett J. Byron, Emerson E. Barnum, John H. Bitters, Charles S. Boughner, Frank M. Burr, E. W. Bell, D. T. Blair, Richard J. Burke, John E. Black, John W. Bowser, William L. Brown, Patsey Burns, C. N. Bennett, Valva Caswell, John Curran, William F. Compton, Dean K. Church, Frank Cullen, Harvey A. Davis, Harvey A. Dubrava, Albert Devolt, Richard E. Edwards, Foster R. Ellis, Roscoe Emery, Robert Frost, Chauncey A. Graves, Oscar A. Grube, August Goetz, George W. Harward, Bert D. Higgins, William A. Hobbs, Eugene F. Hedrick, Norman E. Harris, William P. Hobbs, Robert Heddleston, Wallace E. Johnson, Andrew M. Johnston, Taylor Johnston, Harry Jobe, Jesse Kennedy, J. Elliott Langford, Robert W. Lowe, Harvey Lenhart, Charles B. Lievsay, John Lambert, M. M. H. Mitchell, Thomas Mungoven, Charles F. Moore, Charles E. Moore, Luncy C. Odam, Alva A. Parker, Fred W. Parker, Charles S. Pickett, Elijah K. Pirtle, Foster T. Paris, Elsworth R. Pounds, Walter J. Phelps, Albert D. Penny, Merit V. Rolison, John T. Riordan, Allen B. Riordan, Henry Richter, Charles U. Scott, Harry M. Simmons, Edward O. Smith, Robert Stribling, Claude Sweinehart, Sam A. Souder, Nate L. Sunley, Isaac L. Stone, Charles E. Streepy, Harold R. Stapp, John J. Snyder, Cyrus S. Turner, John C. Trease, Ed A. Trowbridge, Otis T. Terrell, George H. Webb, Herbert K. Wheelock, John D. White, Guy J. Winslow, William W. Williams, Stewart White.

The company lost three of its boys by death, which was superinduced by typhoid fever. Two died while in camp at Jacksonville, Florida—Joseph Hayes and Oscar A. Grube. C. N. Bennett contracted the malady while in

camp in Jacksonville and succumbed to the disease after his return to Ottumwa.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT BAND

This musical organization came into being in July, 1869, under the name of Schwabkey's Band, and consisted of six members, the leader, Carl Schwabkey, Clay Rees, E. B. Rees, J. B. Rees, Henry Zulauf and William Fiedler, all of whom are still living with the exception of the organizer. Later the membership was increased to sixteen, and in 1897 the name was changed to The Wapello Chief Band. At this time Carl Schwabkey retired from the leadership and was succeeded by E. Higbee, who had several successors, one of whom was Professor Kindig, under whose leadership the band was admitted to the Fifty-fourth Regiment, when it increased its membership to twenty-four.

In 1905 B. O. Worrell took charge of the organization and made of it one of the finest bands in the state. The present membership is fifty, and the director is W. Harold Kelley.

CHAPTER XXXIX

REMINISCENT

Hon. E. H. Stiles, up to a few years ago one of the leaders of the Wapello County bar, now a resident of Pasadena, California, has written for various publications, articles on themes of which Ottumwa, or Wapello County, made a substantial background. This honorable gentleman wields a facile pen, which portrays its subjects always true to the life and in all cases eloquently and entertainingly.

Recently Mr. Stiles in his beautiful California retreat prepared a reminiscient article for the birthday number of the Ottumwa Courier. With mind active and tractable, and memory clear and reliable, Mr. Stiles wrote of the early days of Ottumwa and the county, beginning at 1856, the year of his location in the county seat, and extending through a period that is always interesting to the lovers of tales told of pioneers and the condition of things when this county was in its swaddling clothes. The contribution from him is a valuable one and is herein made a part of this work :

On the 16th day of December, 1856, I landed from a stage coach at the only hotel in the place. It was a log structure situated on the north side of Main Street, between Court and Market. A new proprietor had just taken possession in place of the previous one, "Becky" Hall, as she was familiarly known. This new proprietor was John Potter, who came from Ohio, and who was the father of a boy about sixteen years old, who afterward became the quite celebrated railroad manager, familiarly known as Tom Potter. I was somewhat older than Tom, but we were young men and rolled ten-pins together. He had a very beautiful sister, Mary, who subsequently died. Another sister married the loveable and lamented Samuel B. Evans, who was one of the ablest and most pungent newspaper writers of his time, as well as an antiquarian of some note. For a time he represented the Chicago Times in making explorations of the mounds and other monuments of the aborigines of New Mexico and Arizona.

THE EARLY PHYSICIANS

The only brick houses in town at the time, as I now recollect, were that of Albert Mudge, standing on the corner of Main and Jefferson, where the opera house now stands, and I think a little dwelling in which Dr. Wood lived and in which his very aged widow recently died. Doctors Wood, War-

den, Orr, Thrall and Williamson were the doctors then here. Dr. Warden was the first physician who located in Ottumwa. He came there in 1843 and was about retiring to enter the mercantile field when I came there in 1856. Dr. Orr came there in 1852 and was carrying on a drug store as well as practicing medicine when I went there. Dr. Williamson, I think, had been there some three years and Dr. Thrall came the same year I did. Doctor Wood must, I think, have been the first regular physician who settled there after Dr. Warden. They were all on deck when I went there, and they were all splendid, level headed men and physicians. I doubt if any pioneer settlement has ever been favored with an abler medical staff than Ottumwa had at that time.

THE FIRST BRICK BUILDINGS

The erection of a new hotel was commencing at the corner of Main and Market streets. When built it was called the Curlew House, and on its top was erected quite a large metal cut of that bird. The first proprietors of the Curlew House were Crone and Gilson, both Pennsylvanians, and both returned there in a few years afterwards. There was also being commenced by John Pumroy a brick building on the corner of Main and Market, opposite the Curlew Hotel, which was afterward occupied by Pumroy as a drug store, subsequently sold to and occupied by W. W. Ennis for the same purpose, and finally superseded by the new Ennis Building. John Pumroy was a very tall man and was very capable in the narration of early incidents, to some of which I gave an attentive ear. In 1857 I recollect the store of Thomas Devin, one of the earliest and most influential citizens of the place. In it Samuel Mahon, then a lad I suppose of some fifteen years, was a clerk. His subsequent career is too well known to require anything further from me.

HAMLET OF LOG HOUSES

Leaving for the time being these individual references, let me say something more regarding the place itself. It was simply a straggling hamlet, consisting in the main of low wooden or log buildings. The mercantile part of Main Street lay between Market and Court. Upon the completion of the Curlew House building in 1857, Simon Adler and B. A. Feineman, under the firm name of Adler & Feineman, opened a dry-goods store in a part of or an adjunct to that building. Nehemiah Baldwin kept a general store on Main, between Court and Market. All the buildings on Main were of wood or log, except the two new brick buildings, the erection of which were being commenced at the corners of Main and Market. Dr. Warden also had a general store in the same locality in a two-story building, the upper story of which I commenced to occupy as a law office in 1858. There were no buildings on Main Street west of Court except, perhaps, a few shanties or little structures farther up the street.

WHEN THE STEAMBOATS LANDED

On the south side of Main, commencing at Court, was a part of the river bottom for quite a long ways out which was covered with water in the freshet time or high stages of the river, before the construction of the railroad embankments. On this shore line which projected out at the foot of Court Street was what was known as the wharf where the steamboats landed that then plied the river in the spring of the year when the water was at a favorable stage. If I recollect rightly the steamers that plied the river were the Edwin Manning and Edward Davis, the first named after the quite distinguished father of Calvin Manning, and the other, Edward Davis, an old settler and river man.

This Davis and Joel Myers had a sawmill on the west side of, and at the foot of Market Street. The place when I came was simply a frontier village without paved streets or much of sidewalks, and with mud knee deep in the wet spring period. The state, it must be remembered, was then in its infancy. It had been admitted into the union only ten years before and the Indians had taken their departure only thirteen years anterior to the period of which I speak; their departing footprints were scarcely effaced; their wailing farewell to the land they loved could almost be heard in the whispering winds of the surrounding forests.

TAY SINNAMON AND THE COMMON LAW

Among the men I found there was Tay Sinnamon, a big burly Irishman, but a strongly marked and sensible man, who loved his grog and was full of Irish wit and eccentricities. He never used more than the first letter of his Christian name in writing it and when asked his name his reply would be "Tay Sinnamon." He became a justice of the peace and his court was a favorite amusement resort. He was an Irish patriot and disliked everything English. In a case before him one of the lawyers insisting upon a certain point, Tom asked, "Where is the law for that? Show it to me in the code." The lawyer replied that it was not a part of the statute law, but was in force as a principle or rule of the common law of England which had been adopted and became a part of our jurisprudence. Whereupon the justice excitedly exclaimed, "To hell with your English law and your common law, which you say is made by long custom; for if that be so stealing hogs at the lower end is the common law here, for I know that it is their custom to be at it ever since I've been here."

STILES HAD A DOLLAR WHEN HE LANDED

I was five days in coming from Connecticut to Ottumwa. That place was my objective point, for Aaron Pinney, whose first wife was my sister, was

operating a sawmill some five miles west of Ottumwa on the bank of the Des Moines River. I came by the railroad to Burlington via Chicago, which was then comparatively new and rough in many of its features adjoining the lake; crossed the Mississippi at Burlington on a ferry boat; came from there to Mount Pleasant by rail, and from Mount Pleasant to Ottumwa in one of the western stage coaches. The journey had been longer and the expense greater than I had expected, and when the stage stopped in front of John Potter's log hotel, I found that I had just one dollar left, and that consisted of the worst dollar bill that was ever seen, I think. It was on the Corn Exchange Bank of Indiana and was greasy, dirty, creased, crossed and furrowed and wrinkled in every direction. I wanted a dinner before proceeding any further, but was afraid to offer that bill for fear it was a counterfeit. I accordingly went across the street to what proved to be Dr. Warden's store, handed him the bill and asked him if he would kindly tell me whether it was good or not. He said he would look in the Bank Detector and see; he accordingly picked up a magazine or pamphlet bearing that designation and after looking at it and the bill, said it was all right, and I thereupon proceeded to circulate it for something to eat. This done and the stage starting on toward Eddyville, I boarded it again and the driver let me off with my trunk when we reached the house of Nathaniel Bell, near which was the sawmill referred to. I found my brother-in-law, Mr. Pinney, with the assistance of one of Mr. Bell's boys, Frank.

FIRST JOB WAS TEACHING SCHOOL

I learned from him and Mr. Pinney also that a vacancy had occurred by reason of the resignation of the teacher, in what was known as the Comstock schoolhouse. I immediately applied for the situation to Mr. Howard, whose first name I have forgotten, the committeeman. He said he was very glad to hire me to fill out the term. I asked if an examination of my fitness was desired. He said no, that he was satisfied that I was all right. I was prompted by a spirit of vanity—having some knowledge of Greek and Latin—to remark that I supposed they did not want the languages taught. "O, yes," said he. "What ones," said I. "McGuffy's reader and 'rithmetic," was his reply. I felt easier. I was told afterward that Mr. Howard could neither read nor write, though I can testify that he was a sensible, honorable man, who treated me like a gentleman ever afterwards. In a few days after the contract was closed under which I was to commence the school on the first Monday after Christmas, I learned that the resignation of the schoolmaster had been caused by reason of a row between him and his pupils, and which had resulted in his having been thrown out and snow-balled out of sight. If I had known this before the contract was made I certainly should not have entered into it, but it was too late to recede. Several of the boys and three or four of the girls were as old and bigger than I was, but I relied

on my diplomacy to get through all right. When I went to the schoolhouse at the time appointed I found quite a collection in attendance. The schoolhouse itself was a curiosity to me. There was a rough table in the center of it used for writing on, but not a sign of a desk or seats except that for the latter there were slabs which had been sawed from the outside of logs, through which sticks or legs had been stuck crosswise and these slab benches were lined about the room. I called the school to order and made the attendants a speech, saying that I understood there had been some difficulty between them and their previous teacher, of the merits of which I did not seek to inquire or know; that I had come there for the purpose of doing all in my power to teach them properly and improve them in knowledge; that I should do my best in their behalf and should treat them kindly and properly, and I expected them to treat me in like manner in return. To make a long story short, I had not the least difficulty. We grew to like each other, and during all of my subsequent residence in Ottumwa they were clients whenever they needed a lawyer and my devoted friends always.

SPEAKS KIND WORDS FOR PIONEERS

To mention some of these kindly people and their parents, there were Nathaniel Bell and his wife, his daughter and his three sons, Adam, Frank and Jefferson. The father was a good specimen of an old fashioned rugged pioneer from Indiana, to which his father had emigrated from Kentucky in the early days, as I recollect it. The next nearest to him was Mr. Harris and his wife, both old people and of like stock and characteristics as the Bells. Then toward the schoolhouse was Mr. Houk, another pioneer of the same order. He had a son, Jacob Houk, and one or two daughters. Then not far from the schoolhouse was Dr. A. B. Comstock. He had quite a large farm and two or three boys, and a daughter who afterward married Mr. Shields, who purchased the Houk place and lived there after his marriage with Miss Comstock. The doctor was tall, dark-haired, rather slim and very deaf. His wife was red-headed and was as quick and alert as he was calm and dignified. Mrs. Houk was somewhat on the order of Mrs. Comstock, quick and impulsive, but kind-hearted and heroic. I could never forget her on account of her kindness to me, but more especially because of her connection with the following incident historic of Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA'S FIRST MURDER

About fifty-three years ago the dead body of a woman was found in the river at Ottumwa. There was then no bridge and the crossings had to be made in a ferry boat, operated by Edward Davis or John Prosser. The water was at a low stage and in crossing the rapids he discovered the body of a woman whose skirts had caught upon one of the rocks. He immediately

made the fact known and her body was brought to an empty room on Main Street; the coroner was summoned and an inquest held, at which I was present. The body proved to be that of Laura Harvey, the daughter of a Rockford, Illinois, lawyer. She had eloped with her lover, whose name was Lawrence, and they were traveling westward with a two-horse team. They had been joined by a man on horseback, whose name was McComb. All three of them had the night before the murder stopped at a hotel in Eddyville and had left there the following afternoon. McComb had been seen riding in the wagon with the two others, leading his horse from behind. The murder was a mystery. The woman's skull had been broken with some dull instrument, deeply indented finger marks were on her throat, a shriek had been heard on the road in the night, the two men and the team were gone. The conclusion was that the two men for some reason had murdered the woman and fled with the team. Efforts to arrest them were unavailing. Several months passed, when one day a hunter crossing one of the deep ravines on the east side of the road between Ottumwa and Agency, discovered a skeleton, to which the clothes and some of the flesh still hung, lying at the bottom. It was determined by a coroner's jury that it was the body of Lawrence, and the conclusion was reached that both he and Laura Harvey had been murdered by McComb; that McComb while riding in the wagon behind them had killed Lawrence with some blunt instrument, and then Laura, who had screamed in the struggle. Lawrence had several hundred dollars with him and with that and the team McComb made his escape, throwing the body of Laura into the river as he crossed the ford and that of Lawrence into the ravine as he went further on.

THE ARREST OF M'COMB

Further search was then made for McComb, but without avail. Several years more passed and the war came near to a close. Some soldiers rendezvousing at Davenport were in a saloon when a man stepped up to the bar to take a drink. One of the soldiers who had known him, recognized him and immediately notified an officer. McComb was arrested, brought to Ottumwa, placed in jail, brought to trial, found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which suspended the execution, while he awaited the result in jail. But notwithstanding this, on the day on which the judge had fixed for the execution at the time of passing sentence, which was July 27, 1864, a large crowd had gathered from different directions, some of them, doubtless, to witness the execution, which they had not heard had been suspended, but probably the greater portion for the purpose of breaking the jail and hanging McComb despite the suspension. Shortly after noon the mob assembled in front of the jail and loudly clamored for the delivery of the prisoner to them by the sheriff. I had not returned to my office from dinner, and while

at my house received a private message from the sheriff, George A. Derby, telling me of the situation and urging me to come immediately and endeavor to appease the mob. I did so with all haste and found an immense crowd, among which were a number of women who had been deeply stirred by the dastardly murder of the girl, assembled in front of the jail. Judge H. B. Hendershott was addressing them from the steps of the jail. I pushed through the crowd and took my stand by the side of him, and as soon as he had concluded, I commenced to address them myself. It seemed to have a palliating effect and the crowd began to visibly loosen and give way, whereupon Mother Houk, as she was called, mounted the fence which then stood in front of the jail, and in a high-keyed and decidedly revolutionary voice exclaimed: "You men are a set of cowards. This bloody, cruel murderer of a poor girl should be taken out and hung on this day fixed for it, and if you men have not the courage to do it, we women will."

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING OF M'COMB

The effect of this on the crowd was as electrical as one of Napoleon's addresses to his soldiers. It set the mob on fire. The crowd not only pressed toward the front door where Hendershott and myself were standing with the sheriff, but those armed with sledge hammers and battering-rams jumped the fence where Mother Houk was standing and rushed for the rear, the crowd following. Almost instantly I heard them beating down the lofty board enclosure which environed that end and constituted the prisoners' yard. I knew then that further resistance was useless. Breaking their way almost instantly through the enclosure, they battered down the rear wall of the jail and drew out into the street the prisoner amid cries of "hang him, hang him, hang him to the first tree." Under the guidance of the leaders they started up Court Street to find a suitable tree at the top of the hill. Those living now and that were old enough to note and remember, will recollect that the first Baptist Church in the town was built under the supervision of its pastor, the Rev. S. H. Worcester, and was located at the corner of Fifth and Court streets, and that at the time of which I am speaking, a ravine or deep gully coursed down Court Street on that side clear to the jail, being conducted across Fifth Street by an underground conduit, and in front of the Baptist Church, which was a small wooden structure, the ravine was so wide and deep that the church was reached by means of a broad platform covering the ravine and connecting the church with the street. As the crowd with the leaders in charge of the prisoner approached the church and this platform, he requested the leaders to permit him to say a few words from this platform. The request was granted and he addressed the multitude. He said in substance that he was innocent but that he saw they were bound to hang him and that as he was shortly to appear before his Maker he wished to be taken to the nearby Catholic Church for final preparation at the hands of Father John

Kreckel, who had been his spiritual adviser. In this address and in all his bearings he was as perfectly cool and composed as he had been throughout the trial. His desire was granted, the leaders and crowd facing about, came down to the Catholic Church, into which he was conducted and where the final religious rites were performed.

YOUNG QUAKER PREVENTS HANGING

On coming out and after consultation between the leaders, he was placed in a two-horse wagon and the crowd started with him toward the lower end of town. Just this side of Sugar Creek hill, on the road to Agency, and on the left hand side of the road, they entered the wooded enclosures belonging to Michael Roos, subsequently purchased by the writer, and on which the mineral spring became located. Here they stopped under an oak tree with a limb suitable for the purpose in view, and placing one end of the rope around the prisoner's neck, threw the other end over the limb, but the rope was too short for the purpose desired, and while the leaders were devising plans to obviate this difficulty and their efforts having somewhat relaxed by the dying out of the effects of the liquor which some of them had freely drunk, Fred Arthur, of the Ladd Packing Company, a heroic young Quaker, had arrived on the scene in a buggy. Grasping the situation, with the aid of other willing hands, he quickly slipped the noose off the prisoner's neck, threw him into the buggy, seized the lines, applied the whip, and whirled away like lightning back to the jail, where McComb was delivered into the custody of the sheriff and his deputies.

MILITARY COMPANY CALLED OUT

Thus ended the first act of the McComb tragedy, but the leaders were deeply chagrined at being thus foiled, and it was soon given out that another and successful attempt would be made in the future. This event was precipitated by the following circumstance. About a month after the occurrence above described, McComb with another prisoner, effected his escape from the jail; they were hotly pursued and retaken by the sheriff and his aides and again placed in jail. Thereupon a cry arose among the leaders of the former mob and some others, that the sheriff was not capable of keeping the prisoner; that it was more than likely he would escape, and a new mob was organized to thoroughly execute the purpose of the former one; and in the latter part of August of the same year it appeared in force and overflowed the town. In the meantime, however, the sheriff and citizens generally had learned of the purpose, and many of them joined with the sheriff in providing steps to prevent its execution, the most effectual of which was the call of the sheriff on the governor of the state for military aid. The military aid contemplated by the sheriff was the militia company of Ottumwa, of which I was captain.

This company had been previously organized in view of the conditions that then threatened the border. General Price was making efforts to break through our lines and Kansas and portions of Iowa on the Missouri border were constantly threatened by the inroads of the guerillas. The territory south of Ottumwa had a few southern sympathizers who were ready to join their friends in case of an invasion. Under these conditions, Adj.-Gen. Nathaniel B. Baker wrote me that he had shipped one hundred stands of arms with ammunition, and asking if I would not become the custodian of them and take immediate steps to have a company for self protection organized, and these arms delivered to it. I at once proceeded to carry out this purpose. The company was organized, officers elected, the arms distributed to its members and an armory or place of meeting agreed upon. The company to a great extent was composed of the merchants and other business men of the city, such as Charles Lawrence, Joseph Chambers, Thomas J. Devin, George Devin and others of like character. I was complimented by being made captain. We studied tactics and drilled two or three times a week, and when the rumor came that a band of guerillas had invaded Davis County and were proceeding toward Ottumwa, we lay all night with fixed bayonets behind the railroad embankment to repulse the enemy when they should attempt the crossing by the ford or ferry.

MILITIA GUARDED JAILED SLAYER

I was accordingly summoned by the sheriff and commanded by the governor to bring my company to the aid of the sheriff in resisting any attempt that the premeditated mob might make against his authority. Very early in the morning, therefore, our company was in force, fully armed and equipped, in front of the old courthouse to assist the sheriff and prevent a raid upon the jail. We decided to take steps to keep the crowd from assembling or approaching near the courthouse and jail. To that end we stationed pickets at the junction of Court and Washington on the hill to prevent any approach from that direction. We also stationed a picket line in front on Second Street, running from Washington to Market, so that there should be no approach from that direction. My company was reinforced by a later one, organized by Captain A. A. Stuart, who had resigned the service and returned from the war, but both companies were placed under my command. By ten o'clock Court Street, below Second, was a solid mass of clamoring men who had been stopped by the pickets that marked our line, and told that if they advanced beyond they would be fired upon by the military force arraigned in front of the courthouse and extended in full array with loaded muskets across the square. Several times the surging crowd menaced the line and threatened to break through.

While thus arraigned I made a little speech to the "boys," which in substance was, that we had a disagreeable duty to perform and that it was never-

theless a duty that we owed to the state and our citizenship; that we must unflinchingly fire upon the mob in case they broke over and made an attack upon us, and I do not believe that there was a single man who would have been backward in performing this duty if he had been called upon. But after some vain attempts to cross the line the mob began to weaken and the shouts to become less defiant. Presently a flag of truce that had passed the line was seen advancing, borne by one man accompanied by two others. As they came up I, in company with Captain Stuart and the sheriff, went forward to meet them. The spokesman, whose name was then familiar to people living in this portion of the country but which I prefer not to mention, made this proposal: That if the sheriff would agree to resign, the mob would disperse. My answer was: "Here is the sheriff, let him speak for himself." The sheriff expressed his unwillingness to resign, and I told the leader that the parley was ended and that he had better advise the mob to disperse for if they attempted to press upon us we should surely fire upon them. The truce bearers returned to the crowd uttering bitter curses and threats against us. In a few minutes after their return the crowd began to disperse and in a few minutes more it had disappeared altogether.

TAKES EXCEPTION TO FORMER VERSIONS

As I have never seen an account of this affair from beginning to end by an eye witness, or a correct account of it, I have thought it well to thus give this narration; nor has any correct account of McComb's execution been given so far as I have ever seen. It was stated that he made quite a long speech on the scaffold. Such was not the case; it was very brief. I was one of the jurors summoned under the law as it then existed to witness the execution. The following is the original list as made out by the sheriff: E. H. Stiles, R. W. Boyd, J. W. McGlasson, Charles Dudley, Thomas Foster, A. Melick, B. D. Baker, John Newman, William A. Nye, M. J. Williams, T. J. Zollars and Thomas C. Harkins. I am writing this on the Pacific slope, far from Ottumwa, but I happen to have preserved and have with me some of the data on which this communication is founded, for the rest I draw upon my memory, which seems to be very good in respect to long-passed events. I may add that the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, and that the execution of McComb, which I have referred to, followed in due time. These reflections have often occurred to me: If the mob had prevailed and carried out its purpose, the community and state would have been disgraced, and its real standard of morality greatly lowered. On the other hand, if we had been forced to fire upon the mob and had killed some of the persons composing it, it would have been an unpleasant place for some of us, and especially myself, to have lived in thereafter. All's well that ends well.

THE ORGANIZATION OF OTTUMWA

When I came to Ottumwa, nearly fifty-six years ago, it was, as I have already indicated, merely a village; without figures I should say it had, perhaps, 700 or 800 people. In the following year, 1857, it had grown to probably 900 or 1,000 people. The city up to that time had not been organized, but in the spring of 1857 it was. Ottumwa became an incorporated city with a mayor and common council. I took part in its organization and in the election of our first mayor, Duane F. Gaylord. It had been organized as a town before that. Along with the mayor, but not all of the same politics, were elected for recorder, James D. Devin; for treasurer, Erastus Washburn; for solicitor, Samuel W. Summers; for assessor, Rosea B. Jones; for marshal, John Newman. The aldermen elected were: D. B. Abrahams, Frederick W. Hawley, Thomas Bigham, H. P. Graves, Alfred Hawkins, James Milligan, Charles Lawrence, William L. Orr, J. A. Hammond.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS

The newspapers, when I went to Ottumwa, were the Ottumwa Courier and the Democratic Statesman. Green D. R. Boyd was the able editor of the Statesman. He subsequently went to and died in Oregon. The Courier was then only a weekly. It had no daily, nor did it have until 1864, when one was commenced under its editor, James W. Norris. I have preserved and have with me a copy of the first number issued. The founders of the Courier were Richard H. Warden and Joseph H. D. Street, who established it in 1848. At that time it was the most western paper in the United States. I knew both of the gentlemen named intimately. They were excellent men. Among the last people living in Ottumwa, in May, 1911, who were there when I went there in 1856, was the widow of Richard H. Warden, and during the day I had there I called upon her. She was then very feeble and died within the year.

TRIBUTES TO FORMER COURIER EDITORS

The editor of the Ottumwa Courier when I went there was James W. Norris, who had succeeded Warden and Street. Norris had been educated a lawyer, but diverged to newspaper work and was the founder of the Chicago Daily Journal. He was a small, nervous, active, but rather timid man; he was, however, an accomplished one, and one of the most finished editorial writers in the state. He had been well educated, traveled much, and outside of his office, in his home, was an altogether delightful man. He was delicately organized, somewhat over-sensitive, and suffered rather keenly whatever of misfortunes he had to bear. I shall always remember him with real affection. With the Courier's subsequent editors, up to the time I left

Ottumwa, nearly twenty-seven years ago, Maj. A. H. Hamilton and Gen. John M. Hedrick, I was also intimately acquainted. They were both virile writers and virile men in every respect. General Hedrick was one of the most original characters I have ever known, and one of the most interesting ones. Looking back over the list of my companions I believe, taken all in all, General Hedrick was the most charming one. His humor, his originality, his uniqueness of expression, were perennial. He was a brave and heroic officer, was in many fierce battles, dreadfully wounded, breveted brigadier general for gallantry. Major Hamilton had also served his country with efficiency and valor; was taken prisoner, suffered the hardships of severe confinement, escaped with two comrades and wandered through fields and forests, enduring such hardships of hunger and exposure that his two comrades eventually died from the effects thereof. He was a lawyer by education, and several years of practice demonstrated that he was one of no mean ability, and gave promise that had he adhered to his original profession he would have attained to the first rank therein. But he went to that of journalism and achieved a high rank as a strong and pungent writer. He still lives, his flag still flying, his mental powers unabated.

OTHER PIONEERS RECALLED

In conclusion I cannot refrain from making brief mention of a few persons who were here when I came that I have not mentioned, whose names I am now able to recall. Among them are Paul C. Jeffries and his delightful old wife, who were both aged people, he the first postmaster of Ottumwa, and grandfather of your police judge, L. C. Hendershott. They were fine specimens of old-fashioned, hospitable, Southern gentlefolk; Stephen Osburn, who had also been postmaster, and Thomas J. Holmes, who was the postmaster when I came; George Gillaspay, a giant in stature and natural ability; Joseph Leighton, the justice of the peace before whom I tried my first case—one of the first settlers of Competine Township, who removed to Ottumwa—a useful citizen and a generous, noble man. He was the father of Alvin C. Leighton who is still living in Ottumwa, one of its most worthy citizens, and of Joseph and James Leighton, who died many years ago. I should like to speak of the ministers who were here when I came—of B. A. Spaulding, who was one of the Andover band who came from New England to preach in the wilderness. He was the pastor of the Congregational Church and a splendid and accomplished man, and his wife, who was a sister of J. W. Norris, one of the loveliest of women; of J. M. McElroy, the pastor and father emeritus of the Presbyterian Church, who was the friend of everybody and who characterized his calling by a long and beneficent life; of S. H. Worcester, pastor of the Baptist Church, who afterwards retired from the ministry to engage in business and finally removed to and died in Des Moines; of the venerable Father Anthony

Robinson of the Methodist Church; of Father John Kreckel, of the Catholic Church; the Episcopal Church was not then organized and had no regular pastor. After its organization, the Rev. Daniel Falloon Hutchinson was our first rector—a typical Irishman, a man of eloquence and eccentricities; of Heman P. and A. L. Graves; of Joseph Hayne, who held and honored many county offices; of good and good-natured Silas Osburn, the old-fashioned, highly respected and worthy county judge; of Newton C. Hill, of North Carolina Quaker stock, and as good and kindly a man as ever lived—the father of Mrs. H. L. Waterman; of Uriah H. Biggs, one of the early surveyors and a man of learning; of George D. Hackworth, another of the early surveyors and worthy men—father of James T. Hackworth; of John D. Baker, who was also one of the early surveyors—father of T. P. and S. D. Baker who are in the butter and egg business; of Paris Caldwell, kindly, high-minded and faithful citizen, who was on the ground and drove his claim stakes in the early morning of the day after the Indians left; of his brother, Joseph Caldwell, a Methodist church leader who could pray with all the fervency and fight with all the bravery of Oliver Cromwell—father of Wm. H. Caldwell, who has contributed much of the early times to the Ottumwa Courier; of John Newman, the first marshal of the city—honest, sturdy, kindly and true; of James Hawley, Sr., one of the first and most extensive merchants of Ottumwa, and his delightful wife, Juliette, who was the life of every company and lived to the age of ninety-one years—father and mother of Frederick W. and James, Jr., and Mrs. W. S. Carter—all gone; of Thomas Devin, Sr., a wealthy merchant and leading man and his sons, Thomas, John, James and George, who were men of high character and influence—all gone; of Gurley Baker and his wife—both robust, fine specimens of the solid people of Kentucky from whence they came.

PIONEERS OF COUNTY

And of those living outside whom I now remember as being there when I came, were James M. Peck, the first sheriff of the county; Clark Williams, R. R. Harper, David and Farnum Whitcomb, Seth Ogg, Michael Tullis, John Overman, D. H. Micahel, once sheriff and later member and president of the board of supervisors; William C. McIntire, father of William A., state senator; John W., sheriff, both deceased; and Frank, now of the firm of Harper & McIntire Company, wholesale hardware; Henry Reinhard, Ezekiel Rush and A. J. Redenbaugh, the last six in Green Township, I think, at that time. In Columbia Township I recollect Peter Knox, with whom I was a fellow member of the Legislature in 1863-64, and who had been previously county recorder; Samuel T. Caldwell, also a member of the Legislature, prominent citizen and leading merchant of Eddyville; John M. Fish, William Dunlap, Richard Butcher and Michael Welch, also leading

merchants of Eddyville; Homer D. Ives, R. W. Boyd and William McPherrin—lawyers and splendid men of that place. Of Adams and Polk townships, I recollect Jacob Siberell, once member of the Legislature; William Chisman, Theophilus Blake, Cyrus Van Cleave, S. G. Finney—the latter once member of the Legislature. In Richland, I remember the Kirkpatricks, Henry K. and George W.; William Brimm, Hugh Brown, once clerk of the District Court; and Dr. D. C. Dinsmore. In Dahlonge, I remember as then being there, John W. Hedrick, father of General Hedrick, and once a member of the State Senate and whig candidate for Congress; Jehu Moore, Alvin Lewis—afterwards removed to Ottumwa, North Dakota; Earl and Loanie Lively, stockmen; Peter White, John and Joseph Kite, Lewis Cobler and George Godfrey, who afterwards came to Ottumwa, and who was one of the most honorable and generous of men. In Highland, James Gray, father of Loton E. Gray, once sheriff, builder of the Mineral Springs Hotel and a great hearted man; J. W. Carpenter, his father-in-law; and M. M. Lane, who kept the hotel at Dahlonge. In Compentine Township I recollect there were Solomon McReynolds, Thomas M. Dickens, Martin A. Dickens, George W. Dickens, twice member of the Legislature; Andrew Majors, Jesse Scott. In Agency and Washington townships, Charles Dudley, member of the Legislature and of the New Capitol Building Commission, Edward Dudley, the Reynolds, the Newels, Major Samuel Cremer, Thomas Ping, Thomas Foster, Mahlon Wright, Thomas Bedwell, once sheriff; John Fullen, John Q. A. Dawson, and Joseph Flint, doctor, preacher and politician combined, who by his shrewdness and sagacity allied with old-fashioned, homely manners and great popularity, was able at any time to overthrow the best laid schemes of democratic political leaders; he was probate judge and represented the county in both the House and Senate.

Of course these are but a small portion of influential residents that I recollect as being there when I went to the county. After three or four years' residence I think I knew every permanent resident of the county, and I simply give those whose names after this lapse of years occur to me.

PIONEER MERCHANTS RECALLED

Coming back to the city again, I mention Charles F. Blake, one of the noblest and in all respects, best men it has been my fortune to know; William B. Bonnifield, one of the ablest bankers in the state; Josiah Myers, Daniel Zollars, P. C. Daum, Jacob Prugh, Thomas Neville, James Milligan, Daniel Tower, William Lewis, who was then sheriff; his brother, John; William J. Ross, for a number of years county treasurer; L. M. Godley, who left a leg on the battlefield before Vicksburg and was for many years clerk of courts; J. W. Garner, small in person but great in business achievements, who was serving his apprenticeship as boy clerk in the store of Thomas Devin; William Daggett and Joseph Merrill, always leaders in

every great work; Daggett came the same year I did and Merrill, with Col. C. W. Kittridge, a couple of years or so afterwards.

TRIBUTES TO PIONEER PHYSICIANS

Referring again to doctors: Dr. T. J. Douglas came there about the time I did. I think he came with his father, Archibald Douglas, who became a justice of the peace soon afterwards, and before whom the young lawyers used frequently to appear. Doctor Douglas was highly educated and was not only one of the best physicians, but one of the most loveable of men. And here I cannot forbear adding a word to Dr. Seneca B. Thrall. In my opinion he was the best physician, not including surgery, in Southern Iowa. He was a natural doctor, but in addition to his natural arts, he had added the forces of profound learning and training. Everybody had the greatest confidence in him and the women worshipped him—not on account of any physical charms, but for the great confidence they had in his skill and for his supreme gentleness. Dr. J. C. Hinsey must have settled in Dah-lonega a year or two before I came to Ottumwa. He came to the latter place, I should say, about 1862. Dr. E. L. Lathrop came later. They were both accomplished physicians and very skillful surgeons.

OTHER PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS

In speaking of early Ottumwa people, I should have mentioned William B. Armstrong, for many years the agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; and Charles Boude, who was the agent for many years for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and its predecessor, the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Company; and also the Ladds, Benjamin and James D., who established the first packing house in Ottumwa; nor should I omit the lamented Joseph G. Hutchison, who came as a young man to be my law partner, and who was subsequently a state senator, the republican candidate for governor when Horace Boies was elected, a prominent leader in every measure of moral and political reform, and of whom I can personally testify from intimate knowledge, was one of the best and purest men that ever graced the history of Ottumwa.

REMINISCENT

By O. C. Graves

My first recollection of Ottumwa is in 1854, when, with my oldest sister, I came up from Des Moines County on a visit to A. L. Graves and family. Having had considerable experience as a typist, I naturally hunted up a printing office and found the Courier, then published by Dick Warden. I think there was a man associated with him named J. H. D. Street. My

recollection is that the office was in a story and a half frame building near where Crip's barn now is, where for many years stood the old Lewis Opera House, on the corner of Green and Commercial streets. But I am not positive about this. I worked for the courier that summer three or four weeks. It was printed on a Washington hand press, which was the way newspapers were printed at that time.

I came to Ottumwa to reside in 1856. In 1857 and for some years after my youngest brother, George, and I cultivated all the land, then the Harrow Farm, lying between McLean Street, and near Harrow's Branch and between the race and the bluff on the north, excepting where stood three small frame houses just east of where the Douglas School now is. They were built by the Major brothers. One of the houses is still standing.

Now on what was then a farm, there are probably two thousand people living, besides several large factories—the Box Car Loader factory, Harrowsog factories and others. Then from McLean Street to McPherson was a country road, on each side of which was a stake-and-rider fence. A close observer will see some haw trees on the north side, between Clay and Benton—shade trees. These trees sprouted up in the fence corners of that old worn fence forty or more years ago. I have seen that lane so full of hogs, driven to market, that a man could walk on their backs from one end to the other. This may be slightly exaggerated but that is the way the impression comes up in my sub-conscious mind. Then we did not ship hogs on cars as we do now, for the simple reason that we had no railroads. The Burlington road reached Ottumwa in the summer or fall of 1859. It stopped here long enough for the Des Moines Valley, as the Rock Island was then called, to get into the town and start on up the river.

When I first saw the town the courthouse was a frame two-story building on the corner of Market and Third streets, where the Edgerly drug house now stands. Where there is now a good brick building on the corner of Main and Green streets, opposite the Ballingall, Daniel Eaton had a cabinet shop in a frame building. I still have two old chairs with the name Eaton and Bennett painted on the bottom, from that shop. I have still a walnut bookcase and table made by Daniel Eaton about 1859.

The village school was then taught in the courthouse. A Mr. Hull was the teacher about that time. Thomas Bigham, a prominent lawyer, father of the Bigham boys, still residing here, was also a teacher. County Judge Flint was a noted character at that time. A little fun was made when the judge and a widow eloped and were gone a few days. Some one put a notice on the door of the courthouse, "Closed for repairs."

CHAPTER XL

KELLEY AND HIS MOTLEY ARMY

Twenty years ago, Charles T. Kelley, assumed the title of "General," gathered together the riff-raff in Nebraska and other western states, and with his "army" of unemployed and n'er-do-wells, began a desultory and disastrous march on the capital of the nation. In this, the year 1914, "General" Jacob S. Coxey, of Ohio, is making plans to raise an army of the unemployed, and give Pres. Woodrow Wilson not only a call, but a political shock. He will endeavor to duplicate his escapade of 1894, when "Coxey's army" marched on to Washington. "General" Kelley attempted to arouse sympathy for his dupes in the same way and this is how Capt. S. B. Evans treated the incident in his history of Wapello County, published in 1901;

In the spring of 1894 an "army" of discontented men, tramps and adventurers, gathered in Nebraska and other western states, and at last entered Iowa at Council Bluffs, marching on foot and in wagons until they reached Des Moines. They terrorized communities, not by actual acts of violence, but by their numbers and threats, and in this way secured subsistence from towns, cities and the farmers. By the time the "army" reached Des Moines it numbered about one thousand men, all under the command of Charles T. Kelley, who assumed the title of "General." He was a shrewd kind of adventurer and had great power over his lot of ragamuffins. The state and municipal officers at Des Moines entered into negotiations with the "army," and the city authorities and citizens contributed to a fund to feed the "army." After vainly importuning the railroads to give the men transportation, all hands set about to build flat boats, which were to be embarked at Des Moines and float down the Des Moines River. After a delay of several days at Des Moines the boats were built, and the Kelleyites, about one thousand in number, embarked on over one hundred boats. In the course of time the "fleet" arrived within the borders of Mahaska County and Col. A. W. Swalm met the "army" with provisions he had gathered at Oskaloosa. The "fleet" arrived at Eddyville about May 12th, halted and received Eddyville's donation of groceries.

Here General Kelley and his staff were met by Mayor La Force and a delegation of citizens and aldermen of Ottumwa. It was thereupon agreed that when Kelley and his "navy" arrived at Ottumwa the city would contribute. General Kelley had prior to this sent the following message: "To the citizens of Ottumwa: Desiring to give my men a day in which to rest

and clean up a bit, and desiring also not to appear improvident, I have requested Mr. Harry Leason, of the Courier, to ask for 75 pounds of coffee and a quantity more of meat. Also to ask the tobacconists for such smoking and chewing tobacco as you can consistently give.

"Yours, Chas. T. Kelley."

The Kelley "fleet" arrived at Ottumwa on May 14th, at the dam west of the city, and an army of workmen were there to assist the boats in making the plunge. The work of getting the boats over the dam was expeditious; a sluice of lumber had been constructed from the level of the dam above to the water below, the sluice being constructed of heavy timbers. The boats were placed in the sluice and a rope attached to them; the men then all disembarked and stood in the water to their waists to prevent the boats from capsizing. All the boats passed over the dam without material injury.

Then was presented the spectacle of a special committee appointed by the city council meeting with Kelley to arrange terms. It was determined by these high contracting parties that the flotilla should land near Garrison Rock, about four miles below the center of the city, and the city would guarantee subsistence to the tramps for two or three days. Kelley agreed that he would prevent his men from going to the city for begging purposes and would maintain an orderly camp. Scores of extra policemen were sworn in to prevent depredations. Before the "army" left town, however, Kelley demanded and the authorities granted that the camp should be established at Baker's Grove, on the south side, and adjacent to South Ottumwa, and there the camp was established. The city council then appropriated a sum of money sufficient to purchase 1,500 loaves of bread, 1,500 pounds of bacon, 125 pounds of coffee and 25 bushels of potatoes. Citizens, following the example of the city authorities, gave as much more, and the adventurers proceeded to have a good time. They secured the little park in front of the courthouse, and each night they delegated one of their "statesmen" to speak at the park and instruct citizens as to their duties. Meanwhile, every day they lingered, stragglers from the camp roamed through the city and country, demanding contributions of flour, meat, clothing and anything else that they thought they could obtain. It was a lesson to citizens as to what an irresponsible band of vagabonds cost the country in actual contributions, and as an example to the rising generation.

At last the Kelley flotilla moved down the river, finally reaching the Mississippi, but the "army" did not hold together; it broke up into detachments, some of which joined Coxey's "army" and reached the City of Washington. That "army" arrived there, heralded as the "big petition in boots," and there were many worthy but unwise people who imagined that the "army" would start a revolution, but sturdy Grover Cleveland, who was then president, paid no further attention to them than to compel them to "keep off the grass" of the national lawns, and the movement collapsed.

INDEX

Academy and Convent, Ottumwa	169
Adams Township	323
Early Settlers of.....	323
A. F. & A. M.—	
Eddyville Lodge, No. 74.....	303
Eldon Lodge	288
Empire Lodge, No. 269.....	247
Olive Branch Lodge, No. 21.....	312
Ottumwa Lodge, No. 16.....	247
Agency	308
Incorporation of	311
Press of	311
Agency Bank, The	312
Agency Township	305
Early Settlers of	306
American Mining Tool Co., The.....	152
Appanoose, Chief	26-42-43
Address of, at Boston, Mass.....	42
Portrait of	42
Appanoose Rapids Company, The.....	60
Arrest of M'Comb.....	416
Art Club	251
Ashland, Old	281
Author Takes Exception to Former Ver- sions of the M'Comb Affair.....	422

B

Ballingall, Peter G.....	130
Baptist Church—	
Eddyville	299
Finley Ave.	178
First	177
Second (African)	178
Beach and Bar.....	199
Beach, Maj. John	23
Succeeds Gen. Street as Indian Agent..	30
Big Four Fair Association.....	289
Black Hawk, Chief.....	23
B. P. O. E.—	
Ottumwa Lodge, No. 347.....	248
Brick Buildings, The First.....	412
Blakesburg	324
In the Civil War.....	326
Blakesburg Savings Bank.....	325

C

Call for Troops, The.....	355
Caldwell, Henry Clay.....	219
Cass Township	351
Early Settlers of.....	351
Casler, Dr. Paul.....	236
Catholic Church—	
Sacred Heart	168
St. Aloysius'	286
St. Mary's	168
St. Mary's (Eddyville)	301
St. Patrick's	169

Cement Structural Works, The.....	154
Center Township	267
Early Settlers of.....	268
First Election in.....	267
Later Arrivals in.....	273
Chambers, Gov. John.....	40
Chillicothe	352
Chillicothe Savings Bank.....	354
Chouteau, P., Jr., & Co.....	32
Christian Church—	
Davis Street	181
Eddyville	300
Eldon	287
Finley Ave.	180
First	179
Christian Science Church—	
Eldon	288
First	184
Ottumwa	182
Church of the Brethren.....	178
Church of Christ—	
Eddyville	300
Ward Street	181
Church of the Latter Day Saints.....	184
Church, The First.....	165
Churches, Eddyville	298
Churches, Eldon	286
Churches, Ottumwa	165
Citizens Savings Bank of Ottumwa.....	146
City Hall, Eddyville	296
City Hall, Eldon	284
City Hall, Ottumwa	120
City Savings Bank of Ottumwa.....	146
Clio Club	250
Coal, Mining of.....	91-94
Coal Palace, The.....	94
Columbia Township	291
Early Settlers of.....	291
Commercial Association, Ottumwa	251
Commercial Ottumwa	156
Compentine Township	335
Early settlers of.....	335
Congregational Church—	
Eddyville	299
Eldon	287
Plymouth	184
The First in Ottumwa.....	49
Contents	5
Copperhead, The	227
County Judge System, The.....	109
County Officials from 1844 to 1914.....	112-115
County Seat, Selection of Ottumwa as....	60
Court, Probate	295
Courier, The Ottumwa.....	225
Courthouse, The First	64-103
Courthouse, The Present	106
Courthouse, The Second	104
Crisman Co., The L. T.....	153
Crookham, Judge	218
Cummings, W. W., Ice Manufacturer.....	156

D

Dahlonga Township	313
Early Settlers of.....	313
Dahlonga, Village of.....	315
Dahlonga War, The.....	58
D. A. R., Elizabeth Claypool Ross Chapter.....	251
Dain Manufacturing Co., The.....	152
Davenport, Col. George.....	24-32
Davenport, Col. William.....	24
Dean, Henry Clay.....	215
Democrat and Times, The.....	227
Democrat, The Ottumwa.....	227
Democratic Mercury, The.....	227
Democratic Statesman, The.....	226
Democratic Union, The Ottumwa.....	227
Des Moines River, Improvement of.....	255
District Court, First Term of.....	200
Ditch, Mary B.....	241
Drainage	87

E

Early Immigration	13
Early Settlement	55
Eastman, Enoch	217
Eddyville	294
Incorporation of	296
Eddyville Bridge	295
Eddyville Commercial Club	302
Eddyville Savings Bank	302
Egderly, J. W. & Co.....	158
Educational	187
Eighth Cavalry	398
Company B	398
Company H	399
Company L	399
Company M	400
Eighth Infantry	403
Eighteenth Infantry	371
Company D	372
Company F	372
Company K	373
Eldon	283
Churches of	286
Schools of	285
Eldon Savings Bank.....	285
Electric Lights, Ottumwa.....	128
Electric Light Plant, Eldon.....	284
Eleventh Infantry	403
Emery, E. H. & Co.....	160
Episcopal Church, Trinity.....	179
Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Mark's English	183

F

Farson	337
Fecht, Julius, Cigar Manufacturer.....	155
Federal Building, Erection of.....	139
Ferguson, W. & Son.....	153
Fifteenth Infantry	364
Company C	364
Company D	364
Company I	367
Company K	367
Fifth Cavalry	405
Fiftieth Iowa Infantry, Company G.....	407
Fifty-fourth Regiment Band.....	410
Fifty-fourth Regiment, N. G. I., Company G	407

Fifty-seventh Infantry	385
Company E	385
Company I	386
Financial, Eddyville	301
Financial, Eldon	285
Financial, Ottumwa	143
Fire Department of Ottumwa.....	122
First Battery Light Artillery.....	405
First Cavalry	388
Company A	388
Company H	388
Company I	388
Company L	390
First Commissioners' Court.....	101
First Election - Judges of	100
Results of	101
First Infantry	402
First Iowa Infantry (A. D.).....	406
First License Granted in County.....	101
First National Bank of Eldon, The.....	285
First National Bank, of Ottumwa, The.....	143
First Reformed Church, Eddyville.....	301
First Sermon Preached in Ottumwa.....	49
First Settlers, Names of.....	56
Fortnightly Club, Eddyville.....	302
Fortnightly Club, Ottumwa.....	250
Forum, The Eldon.....	229
Forty-eighth Infantry	404
Forty-fifth Infantry	404
Forty-fourth Infantry	404
Forty-seventh Infantry	386
Company C	386
Company H	387
Company K	387
Fourth Battery	406
Fourth Cavalry	392
Company B	392
Company C	392
Company F	392
Company G	393
Company L	393
Company M	393
Fourth Infantry	402
Fourteenth Infantry	403
Fraternities and Societies.....	245
Fraternal Societies, Eddyville	303
Fraternal Societies, Eldon	289
Fraternal Societies, Ottumwa	250
Free Methodist Church - Ottumwa	174
Eldon	287

G

G. A. R.—	
Cloutman Post, No. 69.....	249
John Wilcox Post, No. 138.....	303
Reno Post	249
Tuttle Post, No. 407.....	249
Vorhies Post	289
Garner, J. W., Wholesale Dry Goods.....	158
Gas Lights, Ottumwa.....	127
Geology	83
Alluvium and Terraces.....	90
Coal	90
Des Moines Stage (Coal Measures).....	80
Early Surveys	83
Elevation, Table of.....	86
St. Louis Stage (Surface Rocks).....	88
Stratigraphy	87
Topography	84
Governmental	109
Grand Jury, The First.....	201

Graves, F. J. & Son.....	155
Green Township.....	339
Early Settlers of.....	339

H

Hall, Walter T. & Co.....	156
Hamlet of Log Houses.....	412
Hamilton, A. H.....	210
Hardfish, Chief.....	52
Hardsoeg Manufacturing Co., The.....	152
Hardsoeg Wonder Drill Co., The.....	152
Harper & McIntire Co., The.....	158
Haw Hardware Co., The.....	159
Hemstead, Stephen.....	14
Hendershott, Henry B.....	220
Highwater of 1851.....	68
Highland, Township.....	347
Early Settlers of.....	347
Home Finding Association, The.....	238
Home Guard Company, Blakesburg.....	326
Home Milling Co., The.....	153
Hutchison, J. G. & Co.....	159

I

Imperfect Boundary Lines.....	100
Indian Agency in Wapello County.....	23
Indian Traders.....	32
Indian Tribes.....	9
Indians, Removal of.....	20
Indians, Treaties with.....	17
Industrial, Ottumwa.....	149
Infirmiry, The County.....	107
Introductory.....	9
I. O. O. F.—	
Chillicothe Lodge, No. 115.....	353
Eddyville Lodge.....	303
Laramie Lodge, No. 230.....	245
Magnolia Lodge, No. 24.....	312
Ottumwa Lodge, No. 9.....	288
Pickwick Lodge, No. 129.....	245
Pulaski Lodge, No. 28.....	288
"Iowa Band," The.....	49
Iowa, Creation of Territory of.....	13
Iowa, Discovery and Early Exploration of.....	9
Iowa, Early History of.....	9
Iowa, Later Explorations of.....	13
Iowa National Bank of Ottumwa.....	144
Iowa, Origin of Name of.....	9

J

Jails, The County.....	102-107
Jamison, Rev.—Preaches First Sermon in Ottumwa.....	49
Johnston Ruffer Company, The.....	149
Johnston & Sharp Manufacturing Company, The.....	150
Jones, Mass.....	215
Journal, The (German).....	227
Judges Who Have Presided Here.....	202

K

Kelley and his Motley Army.....	427
Keokuk, Chief.....	20-31-36-40-41-42-49-50-51
Keokuk Township.....	345
Early Settlers of.....	345
Keokuk's Village, Description of.....	50
Kerr, Richard.....	29
Keyhoe, Mrs. H. P.....	45

Kirkville.....	320
Kirkville Savings Bank.....	321
Knapp, Joseph C.....	214
K. P.—	
Advance Lodge, No. 97.....	289
Ottumwa Lodge, No. 12.....	248

L

Labor News, The.....	228
Lawyers, Early.....	202-204-208
Lawyers, The Old and the New.....	207
Legislature, First Territorial.....	13
Leighton, Alvin C.—Reminiscences of Early Ottumwa.....	63
Linsay Manufacturing Co., The.....	156
Lodges, Agency.....	312
Lodges, Eddyville.....	302
Lodges, Eldon.....	288
"Louisville," now Ottumwa.....	62-101-118
Lucas, Robert.....	40
First Governor of Iowa Territory.....	13
Lutheran Church—	
German.....	183
Swedish.....	182
Lynching Attempted.....	417
Lynching Prevented.....	418

M

McCarroll Manufacturing Co., The.....	154
Manning & Epperson State Bank of Eddyville.....	302
Manufacturing Industries, Early.....	149
Marriages, Early.....	207
Marriage License, The First.....	206
Mayors and Clerks of Ottumwa from 1851 to 1915.....	118-120
Medical Profession.....	193
Merrill, J. H. & Co.....	156
Methodist Episcopal Church —	
African.....	174
Eddyville.....	298
Eldon.....	286
First.....	170
Main Street.....	172
Swedish.....	173
Willard Street.....	173
Midland Metal Co., The.....	154
Militia Called Out.....	418
Militia Guards Jail.....	419
Millions From Whisky.....	70
Missionaries, "Iowa Band" of.....	49
Mob Violence.....	417
Morey Clay Products Company, The.....	150
Morrell, John & Company.....	151
Morrell Packing Company, The.....	151
Municipal Light Plant, Eddyville.....	296
M. W. A.—	
Eldon Camp, No. 553.....	289
Glenwood Camp, No. 1740.....	249
Woodland Camp, No. 103.....	249

N

"New Purchase," The.....	17
"New Purchase," The Opening of to Settlement.....	55
Newspapers of the Past.....	226
News, The South Ottumwa.....	228
Nicholls Manufacturing Co., The.....	152
Niemeyer Bros.....	154

North, Charles	400
Company B	400
Company C	400
Company D	400
Company E	401
Company F	401

O

Oge, Seth	50
Oge, Isaac, Jr.	328
Oge, John, of Wapello County	97
Oge, J. H. B. Black Manufacturer	150
Ottumwa	117
Early Merchants of	69
First Business Houses in	64
First Cabal, "Lionsville"	62-101-118
First Murder	415
First Newspapers	421
First Residences in	63-65-66
First Residents of	63
Growth of	62
In 1853	120
Official Adoption as Name for County	11-102
Organization of	421
Platting of	62
Police Department	123
Ottumwa Artesian Well Company	127
Ottumwa Boiler Works, The	150
Ottumwa Box Car Loader Company, The	151
Ottumwa Bridge Company, The	151
Ottumwa Grain Box Factory, The	153
Ottumwa Concrete Block Co., The	155
Ottumwa Country Club	253
Ottumwa Hospital, The	197-233
Ottumwa Hospital Association	197-233
Ottumwa Iron Works, The	149
Ottumwa Mercantile Co., The	155
Ottumwa Mill & Construction Co., The	152
Ottumwa-Moline Pump Manufacturing Co., The	156
Ottumwa National Bank, The, of Ottumwa	145
Ottumwa Gunsmith's Club	254
Ottumwa Pure Ice Co., The	156
Ottumwa Rug Works, The	154
Ottumwa Savings Bank, The, of Ottumwa	144
Ottumwa Stamp Works, The	156
Ottumwa Supply & Construction Co., The	155

P

Pallister Bros.	155
Parks of Ottumwa	129
P. F. O., Chapter G.	251
Phelps, S. S.	32-34-35
Phelps, Capt. William	32
Physicians, Early	193-411
Physicians, Later Day	195
Pioneer, Jan	
The Log Cabin	71
Sleeping Accommodations	72
Cooking	73
Women's Work	74
Hospitality	74
Frame Fires	75
Wolf Hunts	76
Spelling Schools	77
The Bright Side	78
What The Pioneers Have Done	79
Pioneer Merchant, A	424
Pioneer, The	55-122-423
Pleasant Township	331

Early Settlers of	331
Polk Township	343
Early Settlers of	343
Postal Statistics	139-141
Postmaster, The First	137
Postmasters that Followed	137-139
Postoffices	
Agency	311
Blakesburg	325
Chillicothe	353
Eddyville	297
Eldon	283
Ottumwa	137-139
Presbyterian Church -	
Benton Street	175
First	174
West End	175
Press, The, of Ottumwa	225
Press, The Ottumwa	228
Probate Court, First Case Before	205
Public Improvement that Failed	255
Public Institutions	231
Public Libraries	
Eddyville	297
Eldon	284
Ottumwa	241

R

Railroads	162
Rebekahs	
Doreas Lodge, No. 1888	246
Evening Star Lodge	312
Rachel Lodge	288
Register, The Ottumwa	229
Religious	165
Reminiscences of the Author	411
Renz Wagon Shops, The John	153
Republic, The Des Moines	226
Republican, The Daily	228
Reveille, The	227
Review, The Ottumwa	226
Richland Township	317
Early Events in	319
Early Settlers of	317
Rorer, David	219

S

St. Joseph's Hospital	197-236
Salter, Rev. William, Address of	9
Schools -	
Early Day	187
Catholic	168
Eddyville	298
Eldon	285
Ottumwa	190
Rural	191
Second Cavalry	405
Second Cavalry, M. S. M.	406
Second Consolidated Veteran Infantry	339
Company A	350
Company F	350
Company I	350
Company K	350
Second Infantry	356
Company G	356
Company K	356
Second Veteran Infantry	358
Company A	358
Company C	358
Company G	358
Company K	358

Seventeenth Infantry	368
Company C.....	368
Company D.....	368
Company E.....	369
Company F.....	371
Company I.....	371
Seventh Cavalry	393
Company A.....	394
Company B.....	395
Company C.....	395
Company D.....	396
Company E.....	396
Company F.....	397
Company G.....	397
Company H.....	397
Company L.....	397
Company—Unknown	397
Seventh Infantry	360
Company C.....	360
Company D.....	360
Company E.....	360
Company F.....	360
Company I.....	362
Seventh Day Adventist Church—	
Eddyville	300
Ottumwa	184
Sewer System of Ottumwa.....	121
Shakespeare Club	250
Sinnamon, Tay and the Common Law....	413
Sixth Infantry	402
Smith, Rev. U. B.....	238
Snook & Sons.....	156
Societies and Clubs—	
Agency	312
Eddyville	302
Eldon	288
Ottumwa	250
South Ottumwa	133-136
South Ottumwa Savings Bank.....	147
S. O. V., Donelson Camp, No. 32.....	249
Spanish-American War	407
Spaulding, Rev. B. A.....	49-165
Spirit of the Times.....	227
Steamboat Days	413
Stiles, Edward H.....	207
Street, Gen. Joseph M.....	19-24-28-42-49-52-305
Death of	29
Burial of	50
Street, William B.....	30
Street Paving in Ottumwa.....	120
Street Railway, Ottumwa.....	163
Stuart, Albion Wesley.....	191
Sun, The Ottumwa.....	227
Supervisor System	112
Supreme Court, First Session of.....	15
Swedish Mission Church.....	167

T

Tenth Infantry	403
Tenth Illinois Cavalry.....	406
Third Cavalry	390
Company D.....	390
Company K.....	391
Company L.....	391
Company M.....	391
Third Infantry	402
Thirteenth Infantry	403

Thirtieth Infantry	404
Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry.....	406
Thirty-sixth Infantry	375
Company A.....	376
Company B.....	376
Company D.....	378
Company E.....	380
Company F.....	383
Company G.....	383
Company H.....	383
Company I.....	385
Company K.....	385
Thirty-first Infantry	404
Tower-Mayors Candy Co., The.....	155
Townships, Creation of	101
Transportation	161
Tribune, The Eddyville	229
Tribute to Former Editors of the Courier..	421
Twenty-eighth Infantry	404
Twenty-first Infantry	403
Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry.....	406
Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry.....	406
Twenty-ninth Infantry	404
Twenty-second Infantry	373
Company E.....	373
Twenty-third Infantry	404

U

Union Cigar Co., The.....	155
Union Trust & Savings Bank, The, of Ottumwa	144

W

Wapello, Chief	19
Death of	51
Wapello Club	253
The Old House.....	69
Wapello County Bar, Members of.....	203
Wapello County in the Civil War.....	355
Wapello County Medical Association....	196
Wapello County Savings Bank of Ottumwa	145
Washington Township	277
Early Settlers of.....	277
Wholesale and Retail Establishments in Ottumwa	160
Williams, Col. Jesse.....	34
Williams, Morris J.....	209
Ware, Dr. J. C.—The First Physician....	193
Waterworks—	
Eddyville	297
Eldon	284
Ottumwa	123-127
Women's Clubs—	
Eldon	289
Ottumwa	250
Woman's Civic Improvement Club, Eddy- ville	302
Woman's Relief Corps—	
Cloutman	251
No. 43	289
Woman's Suffrage Society.....	250

Y

Young Men's Christian Association.....	231
Young Women's Christian Association....	232

